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THE
FIELD OF MARS:
BEING
AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION
OF
NAVAL AND MILITARY
ENGAGEMENTS.

VOL. I.



Stolhard. del.

Trotter. sculp.

BRITANNIA, whose seat is as permanent as a Rock, supported by WISDOM and STRENGTH, under the Characters of Minerva and Hercules; whilst Mars and Neptune as protectors of Commerce introduce her with the Product of the Universe in her Train.

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THE
FIELD OF MARS:
 BEING K
 AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION
 OF THE PRINCIPAL
NAVAL AND MILITARY
ENGAGEMENTS,
 IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,
 PARTICULARLY OF
 GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES,
 FROM THE NINTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

ATTACKS, ATTEMPTS, ACTIONS, BATTLES, BLOCKADES, BOMBARDMENTS,		CONSISTING OF DESCENTS, DEFEATS, ENGAGEMENTS, EXPEDITIONS, INVASIONS, REDUCTIONS,		SEA FIGHTS, STORMS, SIEGES, SURPRISES, REPULSES, AND SKIRMISHES:
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SELECTED FROM THE BEST HISTORIANS AND JOURNALISTS, AND
 ADJUSTED FROM THE GREATEST AUTHORITY.

Interpersed with concise Descriptions of the Towns and Places, the Subject of each Article.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

AN ESSAY ON THE ART OF WAR,

AND

A Comprehensive System of Military and Naval Discipline.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS, AND VIEWS OF BATTLES.

Britons proceed! the subject Deep command,
 Awe with your Navies every hostile land:
 Vain are their threats, their armies all are vain;
 They rule the balanced World, who rule the Main.

MALLETT.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR J. MACGOWAN, NO. 27, PATERNOSTER-ROW.
 M,DCC,LXXXI.

FIELD OF MARSHES
AN ILLUSTRATION
NAVY AND MILITARY
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TO preserve a perfect impartiality is the province of every Historian, but few attain to it; how far the FIELD OF MARS has adhered to that character, it may be construed a presumption in us to announce; yet thus far, without censure, we may declare, that all events are given as faithful historians present them to us, at whole length, naked, and unmasked; stripped of that praise and adulation, as well as that calumny and reproach with which these transactions are too frequently related. In order to annex veracity to our assertions, particular attention has been paid to extracts from works of repute, and publications of authority. Indeed, where superior merit is conspicuous to all the world, it would be as superfluous as ridiculous to attempt a display of it; yet we may be
allowed

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allowed to assert, that this Nation is almost arrived to the summit of Human Grandeur, and its natives, as men, to the first degree of reputation for Valour, Courage, Integrity, and Humanity; but at the same time it must be admitted, that the utmost efforts of Human Wisdom cannot secure the fate of one single event, while causes the most unlikely to produce their designed effects, often succeed to admiration, and to the utter confusion of the boasted power of Human Prudence, Foresight, and Precaution.

AT this period, such a Publication cannot but be acceptable to the British Reader, when Britain is involved in an accumulating War, when she has to contend not only with her Natural Enemies, France and Spain, but with her late Unnatural Allies the Dutch, and her refractory North American Subjects, who, in diametrical opposition to her internal interest, as well as those of their Mother Country, have set up an Independence, under the protection of the united powers of their avowed Enemies, the French and Spaniards, and the concurrence of the treacherous and time-serving States of Holland, who so lately felt the chastisement of our insulted arms; yet now dare to support a contest the most unhappy that England was ever engaged in; and its termination cannot but be the most important, and mark an æra in the history of Europe.

A TIME

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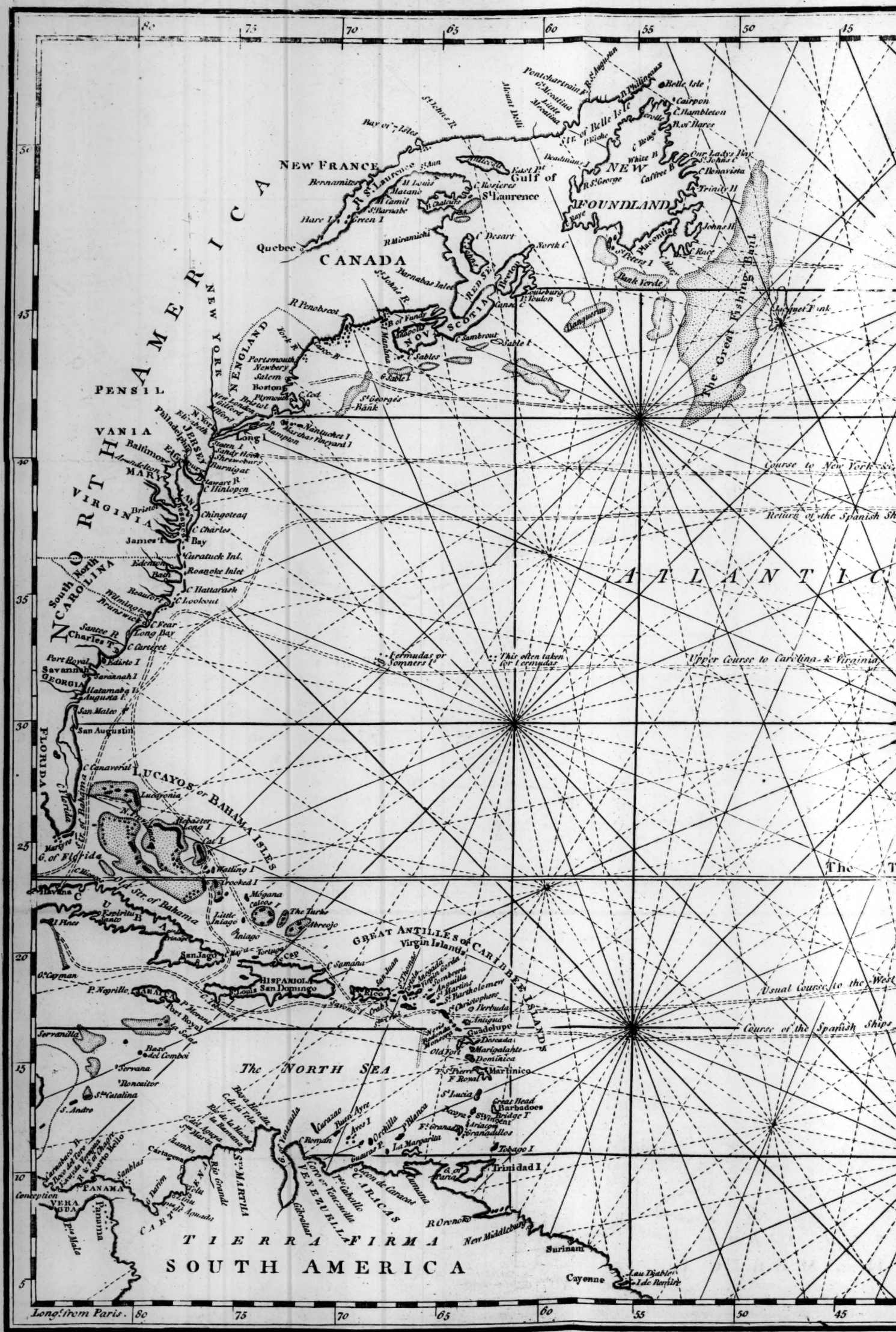
A TIME when every British subject glows with emulation in defence of his Native Country, and the support of its dignity ; for as nothing will stimulate beyond example, so the perusal of a well executed work on this Plan, cannot but excite a desire to pursue the well trod paths of our Ancestors, in an exertion to prove ourselves worthy of enjoying the fruits of their labours, and urge us to pay a just tribute to their revered memories.

No history, ancient or modern, can, in any comparative degree, vie with that of this Nation for its great exploits, both by Land and Sea ; and no country whatever, can pride itself in having withstood the united machinations of its restless enemies, equal to that of Britain ; whose well-concerted efforts have generally been crowned with success, and its perfidious enemies sunk into shame and disgrace, even in their own opinion, whenever they have roused the resentment of the Natives of this most favoured Isle. In vain have the arms of France and Spain combined to crop the laurels of the British Forces ; their endeavours have proved as baseless as their faith ; and every attempt to injure, has been frustrated and rendered abortive by the dauntless spirit inherent in the breasts of the Sons of Albion and Hibernia ; who have proved to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable, any proposed

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posed attempt may be, the English Soldiers and Seamen are not to be deterred from it by any prospect of difficulty or danger; but will exert themselves as far as men can do, and at least deserve success, if they do not attain it, when led by men worthy to command them, many of whose Feats would have done honour to the Roman arms.

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F I E L D O F M A R S.

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ABERCONWAY CASTLE TAKEN, in 1645. This castle stands in a town of the same name near the mouth of the river Conway in Denbighshire, Wales; and in the beginning of the civil war, Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, being a native of this place, fortified it at his own expence, and held it till May 1645, when Sir John Owen seized it by virtue of a commission from Prince Rupert. The Archbishop complained to the King, but meeting with no redress, he, and some of the country gentlemen, whose effects had been deposited in the castle and seized with his own, assisted Colonel Milton, an officer in service of Parliament, to reduce it, on condition of having their effects restored.

ABERDEEN, BATTLE AT. James Marquis of Montrose being sent into Scotland, to oppose the Covenanters who designed to invade England, appeared, on the 12th day of September, 1644, before Aberdeen, where he found Lord Burley their general, posted with 2000 foot, 500 horse, and a numerous train of artillery. Though his own army consisted only of 1500 foot, and 44 horse, yet he determined to give his Lord-

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ship battle, who commanded on the right, opposite to which the Marquis took post. The enemy's left was commanded by Lord Lewis Gordon, son to the Marquis of Huntley, a young man endowed with more courage than prudence; and opposite him were placed James Hay and Nathaniel Gordon, two gentlemen of known resolution and judgment. Lord Lewis came down and charged them with great bravery, but was repulsed; his horse fled from the valour of Hay's infantry, which afterwards wheeled off to assist their left, now attacked by Lord Burley in person, charging his flank with such impetuosity, that in a few minutes his lines were broke, and that body entirely routed. But his Lordship, with some fresh troops, attempted to make another stand, while his horse was rallying; which the Marquis observing, attacked him sword in hand unexpectedly, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy's horse, in the pursuit, escaped untouched, but the foot who fled into the city, suffered greatly; they were slaughtered in heaps, and the streets displayed an horrid spectacle of carnage.

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ABERDEEN,

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ABERDEEN, SIEGE OF. The Marquis of Huntley, one of the generals of the royalists, having incurred the displeasure of Montrose, lest that general should complain of him to the King, in June 1646, laid siege to Aberdeen, which was defended by Lord Middleton, with 400 men; the place being weak and untenable, made but little resistance, the garrison accepting of a verbal capitulation on honourable terms. But Huntley let loose his ferocious Highlanders to pillage it, for no other motive than to shew his loyalty.

ABINGTON, BATTLE AT. Formerly called Shrovesham, since Abendon and Abingdon, a borough-town situate on the Isis, in Berkshire. In the year 877, the monks and almost all the inhabitants abandoned Abington, to avoid the rapacity of the Danes, who were approaching, but King Alfred being apprised of their motions, prepared to attack them in their camp near Abington.

His design was carried into execution, and a bloody battle ensued, which began about noon and lasted till night; the number of infantry in Alfred's army was so small, that the cavalry were obliged to alight and supply the defect, though but very imperfectly. Each side fought with great intrepidity, and both were vanquished and victorious by turns. Night coming on, the battle was drawn, and next morning the Danes did not choose to renew the engagement, probably on account of the loss they had sustained, which we are told was very great.

ABO, CITY OF, TAKEN in 1509. This city is the capital of Finland proper, and stands on an angle formed by the gulf of Bothnia, on the river Aurojocki. It was taken by assault from the Swedes by the Danes, but restored to them again; and in the year 1713, it opened its gates to the Czar, Peter the Great, who stripped the library of the university. In 1741, near this city, the Swedish army was obliged to lay down their arms to the Russians, under general Laszi, when the city of Abo was de-

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livered up to him with all Finland; but the city and part of the province was restored to the Swedes, by the peace in 1743.

ABO, SIEGE OF ITS CASTLE in 1366. During the contest between Magnus and Albert, for the crown of Sweden, this castle was besieged for a long time by the latter, who lost a great number of men before it. In 1505, when the Danes ravaged Finland, they burnt this city; and in 1597, during the struggle between Sigismund, already King of Poland (and by birth-right King of Sweden), and his uncle Duke Charles for the crown of Sweden, it was taken by the latter, but Sigismund's party retook it the next year.

ACADIA, or NOVA SCOTIA, DESCENTS ON. This country is situated in the northern part of North America, on the West side of the River St. Lawrence. The first grant of lands in it were given by James I. to his secretary Sir William Alexander in 1621, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland; but before this period, in 1614, the French, who had built some houses there, were obliged to depart, by order of the governor of Virginia, who sent Capt. Argal on that errand. In 1623, Charles I. marrying a daughter of Louis XIII. King of France, ceded Acadia to that crown; but in 1627, it was taken from the French by Sir David Kirk. In 1632, it was again ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain, and taken from them again by Oliver Cromwel in 1654; yet in 1662, at the treaty of Breda, King Charles II. ceded it once more to France, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the people of New England. In 1690, the New Englandmen, resolving to take advantages of the French war, attacked Acadia, and with that view sent Sir William Phipps with 700 men and a convenient number of ships, to dislodge the French from Port Royal, where they had built a strong fort. Sir William arrived before Port Royal the 11th of May; when Monsieur Meneval, after resisting two or three days, surrendered the place

place to him, and he took possession of it in the name of King William and Queen Mary. Sir William demolished the fort, and sent away the French garrison; and the French inhabitants who staid, he obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and placed a governor over them. In 1697, it was again ceded to France at the peace of Ryfwick; but during the war in Queen Anne's reign, the French disturbed the British settlers in such a manner, that it was thought requisite to attempt to dispossess them of their settlements here, and with that design sent Capt. George Martin, with a squadron of ships thought requisite for the purpose; and Col. Nicholson, whom they sent to New England, to collect what forces could well be spared from that colony against Martin arrived. Capt. Martin arriving in New England, Col. Nicholson embarked with 2000 land forces and proceeded directly for Port Royal, where they arrived the 24th of Sept. 1710. On the 25th, about six in the morning, Colonel Vetch and Colonel Reading, with 50 men each, together with Mr. Forbes the engineer, went on shore to view the ground for landing the troops, and soon after Col. Nicholson, with a body of men landed, the enemy firing at the boats, but did no great damage. Col. Vetch so lined the north shore with 500 men that he protected the landing of the ammunition and cannon; and the mortars being fixed on board the bomb vessel, the fort was bombarded, which induced the governor, Mr. Subercafè, to capitulate; when, the preliminaries being agreed on, our troops took possession of the fort; where, hoisting the Union flag, they gave the name of Annapolis-Royal to the place, in honour of her Majesty. Acadia, with its ancient boundaries, was confirmed, by the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, to the crown of Great Britain.

ACAPULCO, or AQUAPULCO, ATTACK OF, in 1580. This famous sea port lies in the south-east corner of the province of Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea; and on the 15th of April, Sir Francis Drake, in

his voyage round the world, landed at this place. At his landing, he found a court of justice sitting in the town-hall, and a judge just going to pronounce sentence against some poor negroes, who were accused of a plot to fire the town. The Admiral thought fit to make an alteration in the sentence, and ordered the judge, court, and criminals to be conveyed prisoners to his ship. He then plundered the town, and collected about a bushel of rials of plate. Thomas Moon, a sailor, seized a rich Spaniard as he was flying out of the town, who rewarded his trouble for pursuing him with a gold chain and some jewels. At this town the Admiral set ashore some Spanish prisoners, and dismissed his Portuguese pilot whom he took on board at the Islands of Cape de Verd.

ACAPULCO, or AQUAPULCO SHIP TAKEN. Commodore Anson having sheathed his ship in the river of Canton in China, prepared to execute what had long been the principal object of his attention: this was intercepting the rich annual ship that sails between Acapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine islands. He kept the project a secret to all but himself, lest upon the least transpiration it should be communicated to the Spaniards at Manilla, who had it in their power to render his design abortive, by ordering the galleon to be detained at Acapulco. He was the more encouraged to keep his counsel, as instead of one galleon he expected two: for, by lying before Acapulco the preceding season, he had prevented one of them from putting to sea. This motive he the better concealed, by pretending he was going to Batavia, and he even received letters on board from the inhabitants of Canton and Macao to their friends at Batavia. However, as soon as he was out at sea, he undeceived his people, and summoned them all upon the quarter-deck, where he informed them of his resolution to cruize for the two galleons. He told them he would choose a station where he should unavoidably meet them, and, if the whole crew behaved

with their accustomed spirit, he was certain they were more than a match for them, notwithstanding the Spaniards were full manned. He further added, that many ridiculous tales had been propagated about the strength of the sides of these ships, and their being impenetrable to cannon-shot: these fictions, he said, had been invented to palliate the cowardice of those who had formerly engaged them; but that surely none of those present were weak enough to give credit to such an absurdity: for his own part, he assured them upon his word, that whenever he fell in with them, he would fight them so near, that they should find his bullets, instead of being stopped by one of their sides, go through them both. This speech had the desired effect; the men wished for nothing so ardently as the sight of the enemy, whom they were determined to conquer or perish in the attempt.

Mr. Anson, in order to facilitate his enterprise, exercised them in his new form of discipline; which was no more than the shortest method of loading with cartridges, and firing at a mark, usually fixed at the yard-arm: those who proved the most expert in this manual operation were commonly gratified with some small reward: by constant exercise they became adepts in their art, and at length excellent marksmen. The ship was in all respects ready for an engagement, in case they should fall in with the galleons during the night. The guns were loaded, the decks cleared of all kinds of incumbrances, and the boats too were lashed along the side.

On the last day of May the Centurion arrived at her station off Cape Espiritu Santo; but for fear of being discovered by the inhabitants of the island, the Commodore stood off, at the distance of between twelve and fifteen leagues; however, one night, driving by the indraught of the tide, he found himself in the morning within seven leagues of the land. By this means the Centurion was seen from the

Cape, and advice was immediately sent off it to Manilla, where the merchants were alarmed, and entreated the governor to fit out some ships to drive the Commodore from his station. He consented, provided they would furnish the necessary sums for equipping the ships. This was at first agreed to, and two ships of 30 guns, one of 20, and two of 10 were prepared; but a disagreement between the governor and merchants prevented their putting to sea. During this time the Commodore and his people waited with impatience for the galleons; the treasures on board had so engrossed their attention, that it was not without the greatest pain and anxiety they passed the latter part of their cruise. At length, on the last day of June, at sun-rise, they discovered a sail from the mast head. This they doubted not was one of the galleons, and they expected soon to see the other. This diffused a general joy through the whole ship. The Commodore instantly stood towards her, and by half an hour past seven, she was near enough to be seen from the deck; when she fired a gun, and took in her top-gallant sails. The Commodore supposed this to be a signal for her consort to come up, therefore fired another to leeward to amuse her; for he did not imagine she knew his ship to be the Centurion, and on that account was resolved to fight her; though this was really the case, and he was not a little surprised to find the galleon continue her course of bearing down upon him, not being able to conjecture the motive. About noon they were little more than a league distant from each other. Mr. Anson was between her and the land, so that he thought it impossible she should escape him, and no second ship appearing, he concluded they had separated in a gale. About one the galleon hauled up her fore-sail, and brought to under top-sails; then hoisted Spanish colours, and the standard of Spain at her top-gallant mast head. The Centurion was ready for engaging; but her number of men was so small, that they were not sufficient to fire a broadside,

a broadside: however, the Commodore had recourse to a method which answered his purpose with equal, if not better advantage: for it is known that the Spaniards, when they see a broadside preparing, fall flat on the decks, and remain in that posture till it is fired, when they rise and work their own guns, till they suppose the enemy has prepared another broadside, and then return to their prostrate concealment. He picked out 30 of his choice marksmen, and placed them in his tops, where they effectually answered the design of scouring the galleon's decks: then stationing two men to each gun, who were to be solely employed in loading it, he divided the rest into gangs of about ten or twelve each, who were constantly moving about the decks, and employed in running out and firing such guns as were loaded. Thus he hoped to keep a continual fire, and frustrate the attempts of the enemy to escape it. Between one and two, the ships being within gun-shot of each other, the Commodore perceived the Spaniards busied in clearing their ship, which they had neglected till that time; he therefore caused the chase guns to be fired, in order to disturb them. The fire was returned, and the engagement soon became warm; for the Centurion ran abreast of the galleon, within pistol shot; but kept her leeward station, to prevent the enemy from gaining the port of Jalapa, from which they were distant only about seven leagues. For the first half hour the Commodore over-reached the galleon, and lay upon her bow, where, by the excessive wideness of his ports, he could bring almost all his guns to bear upon the enemy, while they could make use of only a small part of theirs. Immediately the mats, with which the galleon had stuffed her netting, taking fire, burned violently, blazing up half as high as the mizen-top: the enemy were thrown into the utmost terror, and the Commodore was alarmed, lest the galleon should be burned, and he suffer the same fate, by her driving too near him. The Spaniards, however, with some difficulty, found means to cut the netting away,

and to tumble the whole mass, which was in flames, into the water. All this interval the Centurion kept her advantageous position, firing her cannon with great regularity and briskness, whilst at the same time the galleon's decks lay exposed to her topmen, who, at the first volley, having driven the Spaniards from their tops, made prodigious havock with their small arms, killing or wounding every officer but one that appeared on the quarter deck, and wounding in particular the general of the galleon himself. Thus the action proceeded for thirty-five minutes, when the Centurion lost the advantage arising from her original situation. She was now close along-side the enemy, who continued to fire very briskly near an hour longer; yet even in this position the Commodore's grape-shot swept the galleon's decks, doing considerable execution; and the number of the slain became at length so great, that the fire, in consequence, slackened, especially as the general was wounded, who, during the time he commanded, greatly animated his men. Confusion and desertion were now visible on board the galleon, the ships being so near, that the Centurion's people could see the Spanish officers running about the decks to prevent the men from leaving their quarters. At this time they pointed five or six guns with more judgment than usual, and seemed as if they intended to make a last effort; but this was in vain, for they now yielded up the conquest, and the galleon's ensign being singed off the staff at the beginning of the engagement, she struck the standard at the main top-gallant mast head. The person employed to strike the colours must inevitably have been killed by the men in the Centurion's tops, had not the Commodore, who perceived what he was sent for, given strict orders to the contrary.

Thus was the Commodore and his people amply recompensed for their hardships and fatigue, by a prize loaded with treasure, and effects to the value of £350,000 sterling. She was called *Neutra Signora* de

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de Cabadonga, commanded by general Don Jeronimo de Mentero, an officer of skill and resolution: she mounted 40 guns, and was manned with 600 seamen; she was well defended against boarding, by a strong net-work of two inch rope, and furnished with a large quantity of small arms. Sixty-seven of her men were killed in the action, and eighty-four wounded. Of the Centurion's people only two were killed, and a lieutenant and sixteen wounded, fifteen of whom recovered. This inferiority of the loss was owing to the Spaniards not being so expert in the use of their arms as the British. The general joy that infused itself on this occasion throughout the ship's company, was soon interrupted by a dangerous fire breaking out near the Centurion's powder room; but it was happily extinguished before any material damage was done.

The Commodore now proceeded with his prize back for the river Canton in China, having first secured the prisoners, and principal part of the treasure, on board the Centurion. He arrived there on the 14th day of July, and, after some difficulty in gaining permission to refit, sold the galleon for no more than 600 dollars: this was greatly below her value, but the Chinese merchants, who were the purchasers, knew he was impatient to get to sea, and that he could not take her with him, and therefore made their advantage of it. The prisoners were discharged at the solicitation of the Viceroy of Canton, and were so honest as to declare, that the Commodore had used them much better than they expected, or they should have treated his people, had their hopes been crowned with success.

The Commodore having settled his affairs in the Asiatic Countries, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and prosecuted his voyage to Britain, where he arrived in safety on the 15th day of June, 1744, having sailed through a large French fleet in the chops of the Channel, undiscovered, by the favour of a thick fog.

Though, says Dr. Smollet, this fortunate

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officer enriched himself by an occurrence that may be termed almost accidental, the British nation was not indemnified for the expence of the expedition, and the original design was entirely defeated. Had the Manilla ship escaped the vigilance of the Commodore, he might have been, at his return to Britain, laid aside as a superannuated captain, and died in obscurity: but his great wealth invested him with considerable influence, and added lustre to his talents. He soon became the oracle that was consulted on all naval deliberations, and the King raised him to the dignity of a Peer.

ACON, ACRES, or ACRA, SIEGE OF. The ancient Ptolemais, and a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, on the Levant sea, south of Tyre, now a small village, which stands upon the ruins of the ancient city. The conquests which the Christians made in the east, says Rapin, were erected into a monarchy. Godfrey the first King, was invested with a crown of thorns in 1099. This kingdom was composed of Palestine and that part of Syria recovered from the Saracens; the whole being called the kingdom of Jerusalem; and it subsisted till 1189, when a dispute arising about the succession, one of the parties invited to his assistance Saladine, Sultan of Egypt. He at first pretended to conquer for his ally; but having got possession of the principal places, he shewed his design was to drive the Christians totally out of Palestine. However, being assisted by the Christian nations in Europe, they assembled together, and laid siege to Acon, before which town they continued till Richard I. King of England, came to the ir assistance. This siege is said to have lasted two years, and that 300,000 pilgrims perished before the place, besides many princes and noblemen. It held out till the 12th of July, 1191, when it surrendered, on condition that the Christian captives which the Infidels had taken, should be exchanged for the garrison; but this agreement the Sultan refused to ratify, and Richard beheaded his prisoners, who are said to have exceeded five thousand:

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land: the Sultan did the same to the Christian captives, amounting to near two thirds of that number. King Richard I. of England, gave it to the Knights of Jerusalem, who held it an hundred years, with their usual bravery, till being at length overpowered by the superior force of the Turks, who brought an army of 150,000 men against it, were forced to abandon it, May 19th, 1291, and retired to the isle of Cyprus. The town of Acre was immediately entered by the Infidels, who plundered the inhabitants, and made an horrid slaughter of them; razed the fortifications to the ground, and destroyed all its noble edifices in such a manner, as shewed revenge for the immense quantity of blood it had cost them. It was here that our King Edward I. then Prince, received a wound with a poisoned arrow, which his wife cured by sucking the poison out of it.

AETH, SIEGE OF. A small, but strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the river Dender. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. of France, entered Flanders with three numerous armies, pretending he had a dominion over this country by right of his wife, which the Spanish monarch, as Earl of Flanders, refused to yield: and Marechal Turenne, with an army of 25,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, seized Aeth without much difficulty, on the 26th of June; but it was restored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678.

AETH, SIEGE OF. In the year 1697, the French had three numerous armies in Flanders; the Marechal de Catinat, at the head of one, on the 16th of May invested this town, but did not open his trenches till the 22d. The Marechal was remarkably diligent in drawing his lines of circumvallation; and he employed upwards of 2000 pioneers, to intrench his cannon. Count de Rœux, the governor, prepared for a vigorous resistance; and the same day made a sally upon the pioneers, in which many of them were killed. The Confederates made some motions, as if they intended to relieve the town; but their

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manœuvres were always counteracted by Villeroy or Boufflers, and produced no more than marches and countermarches. Catinat renewed his attacks with redoubled ardour, and after a sharp and bloody contest, gained the possession of an halfmoon, sword in hand; which the besieged in vain endeavoured to recover. The cannon on the bastions, both in front and flank, were dismounted; in some places breaches were made wide enough to admit of an assault; and when, on the 5th of June, the Marechal prepared to make one, the governor capitulated. The French, however, restored it by the treaty at Ryswick, in the same year.

AETH, SIEGE OF. In the year 1706, the Duke of Marlborough detached General Auverquerque, with forty battalions and thirty squadrons, to besiege Aeth, which was defended by a garrison of about 2000 men, commanded by Brigadier de St. Pierre: Monsieur de Spinola was the governor, who prepared for a vigorous defence. In the night of the 23d of September, the trenches were opened with very little loss. Auverquerque pressed the siege very hard: on the 29th he made a lodgment on one of the angles of the covertway; the night following, he carried the envelope, sword in hand; and on the 1st of October, erected a battery on the covertway. The garrison amazed at his rapid progress, and terrified with the apprehensions of the town's being stormed, beat a parley at four in the afternoon. After some expostulation, they surrendered prisoners of war, to the number of 150 officers, 600 soldiers, and almost 300 sick and wounded. The besiegers lost about 700 men. The Duke de Vendome contented himself with looking on the taking of this place, in the same manner as King William had done. The Austrians, for whom Auverquerque now took it, remained in possession of it till 1745.

AETH, SIEGE OF. The career of Marechal Saxe's successes, after his victory at Fontenoy, seemed to terminate at Aeth, which

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which he besieged in a very uncommon and cruel manner. His bombs and red-hot balls, he discharged in showers; and his cannon were so pointed, as not to damage the fortifications, but the town. They laid the buildings in ashes, and killed multitudes of the inhabitants. Only fourteen of the garrison were killed, though it consisted of 1600 men, under the command of Count Wurmbrand. As the fire of the besiegers occasioned such a melancholy scene of slaughter and desolation among the citizens, the governor made but a short defence, and surrendered on September 28th, 1745, in compassion to the inhabitants, having obtained an honourable capitulation, by which the French became masters of almost all Flanders.

AGDE, BATTLE AT. A port town of France, in the province of Languedoc, near the mouth of the river Erant. In 1703, an insurrection of the Protestants broke out in the Cevennes, a mountainous country in the south of France. Though they were obliged to yield to the general persecution in 1685, yet most of them now had shaken off the yoke of Popery, and re-embracing their former faith, were projecting designs to recover their liberty. They soon became so formidable, that they defeated several detachments of the King's troops that were sent against them. The repeated informations of the progress they made, drew the powers in alliance against France, to consider this insurrection as advantageous to themselves. But England more particularly took notice of it; and the French refugees in that kingdom, proposed to the Ministry, the assistance of these their countrymen, as very conducive towards humbling the French monarch; as they naturally were bold, daring, inured to hardships, and with a little encouragement from England, could soon form an army of 20 or 30,000 men; among whom might be found many experienced officers. To enforce this solicitation, it was added, that our troops could land at Port-Cette without obstruction, and that the French

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exiles from every part of Europe, would resort to them. The Ministry conceiving that such an expedition might greatly facilitate their designs elsewhere, as it would divide the attention of the French monarch, sent orders to Sir John Norris, at that time with his fleet cruising on the coast of Spain, and to General Stanhope in Spain, to make a diversion in favour of the Cevennois. Accordingly the fleet sailed from Barcelona the 9th of July, 1710, having about 700 troops on board, and in two or three days, arrived before Port-Cette. Sir John Norris appointed some ships to batter the fort at Molehead, upon which the inhabitants retired to the church, and soon after, both town and fort surrendered: and in the evening of the next day, the town of Agde. So that now we had a footing in the enemy's country; and this expedition wore a more promising appearance of success, than any which had preceded. But on the 17th, Major-General Seissan, who commanded the troops, received advice, that the Duke de Roquelaure was marching 400 dragoons, and 1000 militia, to repossess Cette. Upon this intelligence, he ordered 140 men to secure the bridge at Agde, while he with the rest of the forces went to meet the enemy. At the same time he wrote to the Admiral, to send what boats and men he could spare into the river Erant, over which the enemy by their present rout must pass. The Duke de Roquelaure and Noailles slipped by General Seissan, and were in sight of Agde the day he went out to meet them. But finding their design frustrated by the Admiral, they marched to Meze, a place more inland, in order to attack Cette on the land side; for by keeping off the shore, they were not exposed to the fire of the ships. General Seissan sent off 150 men, marines and soldiers, to the bridge of Agde, to reinforce the detachment sent thither in the morning; but before they arrived, this important post was abandoned. However, it was resolved to attempt to regain it by water; but when this should have been executed

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executed a contrary wind arose, which, added to the strong current of the tide, prevented the boats being able to get up. The Dukes, who by this time were returned, on notice that the English had abandoned the bridge, immediately possessed themselves of Agde.

A captain, with 50 or 60 men, was posted on a hill in the neighbourhood, with orders to retire when the enemy appeared. This was intended to amuse them, while the troops re-embarked; but he either did not rightly understand his order, or was surprised; for scarce had a few dragoons fired upon his men, than they all surrendered prisoners at discretion. Roquelaure, elated with this success, marched towards the strand, and overtaking Seiffan, fell upon his troops pell-mell, who were soon broke: however the officers rallied them, and, by the assistance of the ships, the French were obliged to draw off, and the troops embarked in peace, not having lost above 18 or 20 men.

Another captain, with 50 men, was left in the fort to guard it. The Admiral, with the shallops, lay before it all the morning; but he no sooner put off to go on board his ship, than the French summoned the captain, declaring, that unless he immediately surrendered the fort, he must expect no quarter. It was not accessible on any side but that next the mole, which was defended by two pieces of cannon, and the enemy had no boats. Notwithstanding these advantages, a pusillanimity seized him, and he surrendered at discretion, even before all the troops were re-embarked.

AGGA, or ADJA, DESTROYED. A Dutch fort on the coast of Guinea, about 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ from Anamaboe, which fort was destroyed by the English in 1665, being blown up the same day the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter attempted to land at Anamaboe.

AGGERHUUS. A mountain-fortress of Aggersherred in Norway. It was besieged in the year 1310, by Duke Erich of Sweden; but he was obliged to raise the siege; notwithstanding he surprised, and cut the army

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in pieces, sent for its relief by Haquin, then King of Norway. In 1567, the Swedes besieged it again, but in vain; for after lying before it eighteen weeks, they were repulsed. Charles XII. made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1717.

AGHRIM, BATTLE AT. A little town in the county of Galway, in Ireland. General St. Ruth, who commanded the Irish army, attempting to re-instate James II. on the throne of England, believing the English intended to give him battle, draughted off all the Irish garrisons, which augmented his army to 25,000, and resolved to hazard a decisive engagement. On Sunday July the 12th, 1691, General Ginckle, who commanded the English army, which did not exceed 18,000 men, marched towards him. The river Suc, which ran between them, somewhat retarded his progress; which having passed, he reconnoitred the enemy, and found them encamped along the ridge of a hill, with a bog and morasses in their front; well lined with musqueteers, who preserved a communication with the main army: he saw the access very difficult in front; on the left was the castle of Aghrim, and the right was intrenched, with several ditches of communication to almost every part of the army. Notwithstanding all these precautions and advantages of the enemy, he resolved to attack them. St. Ruth, on his side, endeavoured to animate the Irish. He employed priests to enforce his exhortations; and his troops are even said to have sworn on the sacrament not to desert their colours. Meanwhile Cunningham's dragoons, supported by Lord Portland's horse, were ordered to force a passage through the bog, which they did with admirable bravery; and having killed about 300 of the enemy, obliged them to retire in disorder. General Ginckle thought the day too far advanced, it being now five o'clock in the evening, to give battle, and determined to postpone it till next morning; but reflecting that the enemy might decamp in the night, he altered his resolution, and ordered the attack to
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be renewed, which general Mackay began on the enemy's right. He met with such a warm and obstinate reception, that it was not without the most surprising efforts, that he obliged them at length to give ground. St. Ruth seeing them in danger of being overpowered, detached some succours from his left, which Mackay perceived, though in the heat of action, and with three battalions advanced towards them through the morass, his men wading up to the waist in mud and water. The English received the enemy's fire undauntedly, marching on from hedge to hedge, till they gained the opposite side: there they had a rugged hill to ascend before they could charge the main army, fenced with hedges and ditches, lined with musqueteers, and supported with cavalry. The Irish made such a vigorous resistance, and fought with such impetuosity, that they forced the assailants back into the bog with considerable loss. The colonels Earl and Herbert were taken prisoners; the former was twice taken and retaken, and at last escaped; but the latter was barbarously murdered by the Irish, because some companies attempted to rescue him.

When St. Ruth observed his left thus victorious, he exclaimed in an ecstasy, "Now will I drive the English to the gates of Dublin." But Talmash coming up with some fresh troops, rallied those that were broke, attacked the Irish in the bog, who having advanced out of their intrenchments in pursuit of the English, he made a terrible carnage, and obliged them in their turn to fly. St. Ruth now commanded on the right, as did General Ginckle opposite to him. They kept each other at bay some time, vanquished and victorious by turns; but Mackay and Rouvigny, with some cavalry, on the extreme of the enemy's left, very near Aghrim castle, first turned the tide of battle in favour of the English. St. Ruth, who saw them advance, flew to his left, and went with some Irish horse into a hollow way, to attack them in flank; but he was perceived by captain Logan of

the train-bands, who levelled one of the field-pieces at him, and with a cannon ball took off his head: his guards fled, and Mackay then drove the whole Irish left wing before him. His death at once struck a damp and confusion among the troops; so that General Sarsfield, on whom the command devolved, could neither remedy the confusion, nor rally his men; and having besides been at variance with St. Ruth, was not made acquainted with the plan of operations. General Ginckle at this time, made a vigorous effort on the enemy's right: the Danish horse pressing forward with great resolution, gained ground imperceptibly. In a few minutes the Irish lines were broke, and fled. The English cavalry pursued, and for four miles made a dreadful slaughter. The victory was decisive, and in every respect complete: about 4000 of the enemy were slain, and 600 taken prisoners; together with all their baggage, tents, provisions, ammunition, artillery, 20 pair of colours, 12 standards, and the arms of almost all the infantry. Of the English only about 800 were killed. Night alone preserved the remains of a defeated, ferocious army, which had once, for some moments, the advantage, and made a few prisoners; but the fortune of war soon turned, when they were inhumanly butchered, though on their knees they begged for mercy.

The vanquished fled to Limerick, which occasioned the siege of that city.

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOURT,
BATTLE AT. A village of Ponthieu, a district of Picardy in France, situate near the river Bresse. During some civil commotions in France, about the year 1413, Henry V. King of England, sent to demand a renewal of the treaty of Bretagny, and all those places the French had conquered since. Charles VI. seeing Henry intended to take advantage of the French troubles, proposed a marriage between him and his daughter Catharine, to which our Monarch was not averse, but still insisted on his demand, and expected 2,000,000 as her portion, besides 600,000 crowns yet unpaid of King

King John's ransom. Charles offered to make some concessions, but Henry would not agree to them, and prepared to make an invasion. Charles proposed further concessions; and it seems probable they would have come to an amicable agreement, had not the Dauphin violently opposed their measures; he loudly exclaimed against dismembering the French territories, and conceiving a very mean opinion of Henry, from his profligacy and indiscretion when a youth, he in derision sent him a cask of tennis-balls, saying he was more fit for that diversion than a war, on which the fate of kingdoms depended. This sarcastic compliment piqued Henry, who replied, he would play a game, when his balls were matched with rackets, that would shake the walls of the Louvre. After this, Henry would listen to no concessions, which so exasperated the French minister at the British court, that, even in the royal presence, he broke through all the bounds of decency: his temper being very fiery, he exclaimed against Henry in the most opprobrious terms, called him a tyrant and usurper, and left the court with insolent threats of revenge. This unbecoming transport was laughed at; and Henry, with redoubled vigour, prepared for his expedition. At Reading he published a proclamation, requesting his subjects to lend him a sum of money for its prosecution. The people were eager to supply him. The Earl of Northumberland maintained 40 men at arms, and 120 archers; the Earl of Westmoreland raised the same number; the Earl of Suffolk 20 men at arms, and 40 archers, and defrayed the expence of half a ship; the Lords Lovel, Berkeley, Darcy, Seymour, Roos, and Willoughby did the same; Lord Morley maintained 6 men at arms, and 20 archers; the Lords Scales and Randolfe served without pay; and almost all the nobility contributed in some measure to its success. To transport these troops with the greater conveniency, he hired from Holland and Zealand abundance of large ships, to join

those of his own subjects. On the 15th of August, 1415, the fleet, which consisted of 1500 sail, having on board 6000 lances, 24000 archers, and 20,000 common infantry, sailed from Southampton; and after an easy passage, arrived in the mouth of the Seine in Normandy, three leagues from Harfleur, which they besieged and took.

The siege of Harfleur cost Henry near half his army; for the flux had got amongst his troops, and made cruel devastation. The Earl of Suffolk and Bishop of Norwich suffered by it. The Duke of Clarence, Earl of Arundel, and many more returned to England. These mortifications, especially as Henry expected to be attacked by the enemy, who was gathering his forces together, rendered it impossible for him to winter in France, and unfortunately the best part of his fleet was dispersed in a storm. In this perplexed situation, Henry resolved to march for Calais, though not one fourth of his army was fit for duty. He now sent a challenge to the Dauphin, proposing to decide the dispute in a single combat; but he did not choose to accept it. Henry proceeded on his march through difficulties almost insurmountable. When he reached the river Somme, intending to pass it where is grandfather, Edward III. did, at the ford of Blanquetaque, he found it rendered impracticable, by sharp stakes being driven into the bed of the river, and a strong body of troops posted on the opposite banks. These obstructions would have influenced many generals to retreat; but he was rather animated by them, and endeavoured to inspire his troops, with recounting the noble exploits of their ancestors, who had triumphed at Cressy and Poitiers. They were in a total want of necessaries: he could not send off a detachment from the line of march, without running the risk of its being cut to pieces: add to this their distempers and fatigues. The Monarch shared in all their hardships, and they were encouraged by his alacrity. In this situation he took a resolution to march up the river, in hopes of gaining a pass.

pass. Perhaps all his efforts would have proved ineffectual, had he not been favoured by an accident he least expected. The Constable d'Albret had been reinforced with 40,000 men, and by all the princes and nobility of the kingdom, the Dukes of Berry and Burgundy excepted. He called a council of war, and it was agreed to let Henry pass the Somme, and then attack him when his retreat was entirely cut off. Henry forded the river between St. Quintin and Peronne, and advancing to Blagny, saw the whole French army on their march towards Rousseauville and Agincourt. This perplexed Henry anew, so that he repented crossing the river.

In this dreadful emergency, reduced to the last extremity, he sent a message to d'Albret, offering to restore Harfleur, to repair all the damages he had done, and even to give security never to invade France again, provided he was allowed to march on unmolested to Calais. This was the same offer Edward the Black Prince had made when surrounded at Poitiers, and Edward received the same answer that was now sent to Henry; it was, that he with his army must surrender prisoners at discretion. Henry, like Edward, scorned the thought of such meanness, and was now convinced, he had to conquer or die. D'Albret sent three heralds to defy him to battle, leaving the time and place to his own nomination. Henry replied, that being weakened and fatigued, he did not seek an engagement, but was determined to continue his route to Calais; and if they thought fit to meet him, he should always be ready to receive them. On the 22d of October, 1415, he received a letter from d'Albret, acquainting him, that on Friday following, which was the 25th, they would give him battle between Rousseauville and Agincourt. Henry not being able to avoid it, was necessitated to accept the challenge, and to the herald who brought him the message, he presented a rich robe, and 200 crowns. During this interval, Henry used all possible

means to inspire his troops with courage, promising rewards to those who should exert themselves; laying before them all the great actions of their illustrious ancestors. Actuated by the courage and confidence of a Monarch whom they almost adored, they forgot their distresses, and, as it were, glowed with impatience for battle. He took all the precautions that the most diligent and experienced commander could have thought of; being night and day on horseback, riding through the ranks: more activity, diligence, and heroism, were never at one time displayed in any general. He sent the day before the action, David Gam, a Welch captain, to reconnoitre the enemy's position; who reported at his return, that "There was enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away." This laconic answer could not but please him, who seems to have diffused among his army that martial spirit with which he himself was actuated. The French spent the time in jollity, luxury, riot, and rejoicing. They considered the English as so many enfeebled wretches, half dead with famine and disease, and looked upon victory as already declared in their favour. They played at dice for the English prisoners, and even sent to the neighbouring villages to prepare lodgings for those strangers. Their insolence and arrogance rose so high, that they sent an herald to Henry to know what he proposed giving for his ransom. He received this insult with the most contemptuous moderation, and calmly told the messenger, a little time would decide whose business it was to pay ransoms.

On the 25th, the armies, at break of day, were drawn up in order of battle. The position of d'Albret's was every way inexcusable: he chose a narrow piece of ground, flanked by a rivulet and a thick wood, by which his front was contracted into the same space with Henry's, and his superiority of number, instead of being conducive to any utility in battle, was only productive of mischief, confusion, and incumbrance.

cumbrance. He divided his army into three bodies; the first he commanded himself, with the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon; the Counts of Eu, Vendome, and Richemont; the famous Marechal de Boucicaut, great master of the cross-bows, the Lord Dampier, Admiral of France, the Dauphin D'Auvergne, and several other officers of distinction: the second body was commanded by the Duke of Alençon, assisted by the Duke of Bar, the Counts of Vaudemont, Nevers, Salines, Rouillé, and Grand Pré: and the third by the Counts Marle, Dampmartin, Faquenbergh, and the Sieur de Lauroy. While the French were employed in making these lines, which stood so very close that the men had scarcely room to use their weapons, Henry concealed 400 lances in the wood which flanked their right, and 250 choice archers in a hollow on their left, covered with bushes. To make a front equal to the enemy's, he was obliged to draw up his little army in one line; the right wing being commanded by the Dukes of York, Beaumont, and Willoughby, and was advanced a little way before the center, which was headed by the King himself, and with him were his brother the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl Marshal, the young Earl of Suffolk, whose father died at Harfleur, and many other officers of distinction: the left, which has been by some writers called the rear, or second line, because not advanced so far as the other, was formed in two divisions, by the Duke of Exeter. This admirable disposition was made by the advice of Sir Thomas Erpyngham, who acted as Henry's marechal, and gave the signal for the attack. The King appeared in the front of his division, mounted on a white courser, in splendid armour, with a crown fixed, by way of crest, on his helmet: four royal banners were displayed before him: he was followed by a multitude of led horses, in rich caparisons, and surrounded by the chief officers in his court and army. The French generals were astonished at his disposition, and the good countenance

of his troops, as the sight was so contrary to all their expectations. At the distance of 250 paces, Henry expected them to charge him; but seeing they declined the action, he rode along the lines, giving his orders, and exhorting the soldiers to behave like Englishmen; then alighting from his horse, he took his station. Observing that the French still remained motionless, he judged they intended to starve him into a surrender, which was the best method they could have taken; for his provisions were now entirely exhausted, so that his troops were under the necessity of fighting to procure more. Imagining their drift, he ordered the archers to strike their stakes, which they had planted in form of pallisadoes in their front, so that they could advance before, and retire behind them occasionally: then he ordered Sir Thomas Erpyngham to throw up his truncheon, as the signal for the attack, saying, "My friends, since they will not begin, it is our business to open a passage; let us charge them in the name of the ever blessed Trinity." The whole line assented with a loud shout, and the Duke of York's division advanced to begin the attack; but fearing they might be out of breath before they reached the enemy, he caused them to halt about mid-way. The archers then planted their piquets, to secure them from the French cavalry, and let off a flight of arrows, which did great execution, as the enemy stood so compact. The French cavalry now advanced to charge them, but was so well received by the archers, that in a few minutes they were obliged to fly, or they would have been totally destroyed. The troops who lay in ambush on the right, now made a vigorous effort, and completed the disorder. This front line of the French being once thrown into confusion, were not to be rallied, though animated by the presence of so many gentlemen, and even by the Constable in person, but rather assisted the progress of the English, as not having room to fly. The Duke, encouraged by his success,

success, determined to follow his stroke, and advanced and attacked them with great impetuosity: a terrible carnage ensued; the Constable was slain; the Duke of Alençon sustained the charge very firmly; but the English with their battle-axes made incredible havoc: they mowed down the enemy in heaps, till at length their arms were wearied with slaughter, and they were obliged to retire to take breath. Henry now came down in person to the charge, at the head of his division, and continued the bloody work York had with such success begun: he with his own hands performed wonders, that while they astonished his people, excited them to actions of gallantry that never were equalled: their vigour seemed irresistible, and their resolution untameable. Eighteen French being entered into an association to take Henry dead or alive, with this view now fought their way to where he was, and one of them struck at and stunned him with a battle-axe, which however did not penetrate his helmet. It seems probable that Henry would have fallen a sacrifice to their rage, had not David Gam, the Welch captain, and two of his countrymen, rushed in to his assistance, and at the expence of their lives saved him. The French knights were every one killed; and when Henry saw his three gallant friends expiring of their wounds at his feet, in gratitude for such noble service, he knighted them as they lay on the field of battle, and charged the enemy with redoubled ardour. His brother Gloucester, who fought by his side, received a stroke from a mace, which felled him to the ground; Henry covered him with his shield, and at the same time sustained the attack of a multitude of assailants; but not being able to defend himself against all, somebody gave him a blow on the head, which staggered and brought him on his knees; but he sprang up, and laid the aggressor dead at his feet. At this very instant York came up to his relief, and the troops seeing his danger, with a sort of

enthusiasm, bore down all before them. Alençon finding his army thrown into disorder, and in danger of being totally defeated, resolved to make one effort, that should either restore to him the glory of the day, or at least save him the mortification of surviving the disgrace of his country: he therefore, with three hundred choice volunteers, made his way to where Henry exhibited prodigies of valour, and crying out, "I am the Duke d'Alençon," gave him a most furious blow on the head, which entered his helmet; but not being able quickly to disengage his sword, Henry returned the stroke so effectually, that he brought him and two of his followers to the ground. The loss of Alençon filled the French with consternation and confusion; they betook themselves to flight, or voluntarily offered themselves up to be slaughtered. The third line still remained whole, was fresh and vigorous, and besides, more numerous than the whole of the English army, now fainting under the fatigue of action, as well as the weakness occasioned by the flux, of which we before took notice, and from which scarcely one man in the army was free. This third line was so intimidated by the defeat of the other two, and the dreadful scene of carnage that lay before their eyes, that refusing to obey the command of their officers, when bade to advance and charge the enemy, they retired from the field of battle; but on an eminence at some distance they made a stand, as if they intended to renew the fight; whereupon Henry sent an herald to declare, that should they remain in that posture till he came up with them, they should all be massacred, without distinction or mercy. Intimidated by this message, they quickly dispersed.

Henry no sooner saw himself master of the field of battle, than word was brought him, that the enemy was possessed of the rear of his camp. He concluded from hence, that he had another army to deal with, hitherto unseen, and instantly gave orders to put all the prisoners to the sword, except

except those of the most distinguished quality; which were punctually executed on 14,000 unhappy persons. Then marching to his camp, he found it had been pillaged; but the enemy, on advice of his coming towards them, evacuated it. These plunderers were a body of fugitives, under the command of Robert de Bournonville, who had deserted from the French army at the beginning of the action.

There being nothing now to oppose Henry, he ordered his army to give God thanks for their success; and commanded a French herald to declare to whom the victory did belong; he said to the English: then he asked him what castle that was to which he pointed with his finger, and was answered Agincourt. "Henceforward," said the King, "this action shall be named the 'Battle of Agincourt.'" This memorable battle began about ten in the morning, and lasted till three in the afternoon. The French lost the Constable d'Albret, the Duke d'Alençon, princes of the blood; the Dukes of Brabant and Bar; and the Counts of Nevers, Vaudemont, Marle, Roussé, and Faquenbergh, with many others of distinction; besides about 10,000 private men slain on the field of battle. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Counts of Eu, Vendôme, Richemont, and Estouteville, the Marechal de Boucicaut, and 1600 persons of distinction, were made prisoners. The loss of the English did not exceed 400 men, including the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, four knights, and one esquire. About the number of each army authors are not agreed: the English seem to be about 12 or 13,000 men, and the French were not less than 40,000.

Next day Henry proceeded on his march for Calais, and in November embarked for England. At London he was received in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people: but the battle proved of no advantage to him; for he did not gain by it one foot more of ground in France; nor was all the spoil and ransom sufficient to defray the expence of the campaign.

AGNADEL, BATTLE AT. A village in Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, situate on a canal between the rivers Addo and Serio, near Cassano, where Prince Eugene fought a battle in 1705. In the year 1509, a design was formed by Pope Julius II. to recover the dominions of the papal see dismembered from it. The project was relished by Louis XII. King of France, because these dominions principally lay in the hands of the Venetians, on whom he wanted to be revenged for encroaching on his dutchy of Milan. The Emperor too applauded the scheme, because he wanted to gain a footing in Italy. This league was signed at Cambray, and every thing tending to it was kept as secret as possible; till all on a sudden the King of France appeared in Milan, at the head of 40,000 men. The Venetians immediately took the field to oppose him, and on the 14th of May, 1509, the two armies came to a very obstinate and bloody action near Agnadel. The victory continued doubtful, till Count de Petigliano, the general of the Venetians, was slain, which put their army into some disorder; and Count d'Alviane, on whom the command devolved, had the misfortune to lose an eye, and was soon after taken prisoner, in consequence of which their confusion became general, and the Venetians were at last totally routed, with the loss of all their infantry. This advantage was, however, dearly purchased by the victors, who are said to have lost 12,000 men, though other accounts do not make it so much. In 15 days the conqueror gained near 300 miles of territory; and in the course of one short campaign the Venetians were stripped of all their extensive dominions, except the single city of Venice, and five places which they held in the kingdom of Naples, that had been mortgaged to them by Ferdinand of Spain.

AGRIA, SIEGE OF. A city in Hungary, thirty-five miles north-east from Buda, formerly a fine place, but now in a mean condition. In 1552, Solyman II. sent Achmet,

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met, with 70,000 men, to invade Hungary, having no other motive than depredation. He laid siege to Agria, and continued a furious bombardment forty days, with fifty pieces of cannon, during which time it was bravely defended by 2,000 Hungarians, who had entered into an association not to surrender till reduced to the last extremity: he was obliged at length to raise the siege, having lost 9,000 men before the place, in which the women were remarkably alert; they assisted in all the sallies, and had their share in repulsing the enemy whenever they attempted a storm.

AGRIA, SIEGE OF. In 1596, Mahomet III. with an army of 150,000 men, laid siege to it, and by a furious bombardment, though only of six days, destroyed the principal part of the town. The garrison, which consisted of 10,000 men, commanded by the Marechals Niari and Terskey, finding the town not tenable, retired into the castle, which the Turks cannonaded day and night for a considerable time; twelve times in forty-eight hours they attacked it in vain, and at length they carried it sword in hand; but next morning the Christians retook it after a terrible slaughter, and the Turks began again to besiege it. The Christians being at length wearied out with three weeks severe duty, offered to capitulate, on condition that they might be allowed their arms and baggage, and safe conduct to Buda. These conditions were agreed to, and they marched out, now reduced to scarce 2,000 men; but the Turks, as soon as they were in possession of the place, put them all to the sword.

AGRIA, BLOCKADE OF. In 1687 it was surrendered to the Christians, after a blockade of three years. The garrison was reduced to the last extremities; they had lived five months entirely on the leaves of trees and boiled herbs. When Rustein, the governor, surrendered, he told Count Caraffa the Christian general, "That he put into his possession that important place, which had been taken by his

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"Prince's own hands; and he was compelled to do it without any effusion of blood, having lived there with his Muslemen seven months without bread."

In the year 1704, the malecontents under Prince Ragotski mastered this city with very little difficulty: but in 1706, the Imperialists retook and pillaged it: however they could not reduce the castle; therefore the Hungarians retook the place, and kept possession of it till 1710, when it was surrendered to the Imperialists.

AICHA, or AICHSTADT. A small town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, situate on the river Altmul, fourteen miles north-east from Ingolstadt. In 1704, this place refused to submit to a French detachment sent to take possession of it, which afterwards found means to seize it by surprize; when the garrison, consisting of 900 Bavarian boors, were put to the sword, and the town given up to be plundered.

AIGUILLON, SIEGE OF. A town of Agenois in France, situate on the Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot. Early in the year 1346, Philip sent his son, the Duke of Normandy, at the head of a numerous army into Guienne, to retake those places which Henry Earl of Lancaster had reduced. He made a rapid progress till he came to Aiguillon, where his career was stopped; he sat down before the place, with an intent to prosecute a vigorous siege, and making a vow to the Virgin Mary, never to raise it till the place should capitulate, he began to make use of his battering engines, which were of a prodigious size, and plyed them incessantly for a week together. Though this was intended to fatigue the garrison, yet the Earl of Pembroke, who commanded within the walls, being provided for a very obstinate defence, was not only prepared to receive his attacks, but was happily successful in repulsing every one of them. At length, the Duke began to despair of accomplishing what he had undertaken, and resolved to turn the siege into a blockade.

But

But his intention was defeated by the Earl of Lancaster, who arrived with a body of troops to the relief of the place; and though he had not force sufficient to hazard a battle, yet he found means to intercept the Duke's convoys; and by cutting him off from his passes of communication, turned the blockade upon the camp of the besiegers. Nothing now mortified the Duke so much as his vow; it induced him to struggle with a multitude of difficulties, and hearing at length of Edward's landing in Normandy, he determined to make one vigorous effort with his whole army. This began in the morning, and lasted till it was quite dark, when, being repulsed on every side with considerable loss, he found himself under a necessity of retiring. His father too at this time called him away, he having prevailed on the Pope to absolve him from his vow, which he had observed during four months. He made his retreat with great confusion and precipitation, leaving behind him great part of his tents, baggage, equipage, &c.

AIX, the metropolis of Provence in France. In the civil wars in 1594, it was besieged by the Duke of Espernon; and the governor, Count de Carfy, finding himself abandoned by those from whom he expected relief, surrendered, after a small resistance, on condition that the Duke in person should not enter the town, because the inhabitants had entertained a particular enmity against him.

AIX, EXPEDITION AGAINST, in 1757. Aix is an island on the Atlantic ocean, situate near the mouth of the river Charente, about eleven English miles over land from Rochfort. This expedition was secretly set on foot by the English ministry, both to favour our continental connections, and to distress our enemies, by striking a blow in their most sensible part; that of their marine. To answer these ends, an attack upon one of their chief arsenals was thought most effectual, and from private intelligence, Rochfort seemed to promise the best success, because the French

had at this time almost entirely evacuated their own kingdom, to pursue conquests elsewhere. Marechal Richelieu, at the head of a numerous army, had taken possession of Hanover: the Prince de Soubize was on the point of penetrating into Saxony: Lally was but lately sent to the East-Indies; and the garrisons of America and the West-Indies but lately reinforced: add to this, that their navy was blocked up in the harbour of Louifburgh by an English squadron, under the command of Admiral Holbourne. After such a division of their force, there could not be many troops left to guard the exterior parts of France, consequently the coast must in some places be exposed to insult; and a letter of intelligence to the British ministry says, there were only 10,000 men from St. Valery to Bourdeaux. Our ministry was elated with the most sanguine hopes of success, and the people, from the vast preparations, expected prodigies; yet the commanders, from the novelty of the enterprise, or perhaps from the total want of a connected plan, entertained doubts concerning the execution.

The fleet consisted of eighteen men of war, six frigates, six bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, two hospital ships, six cutters, and forty-four transports, with ten regiments on board, making about 9,000 men, sailed from Spithead the 8th of September, 1757, under command of Sir Edward Hawke, with the Admirals Knowles and Broderick: Sir John Mordaunt, with the Generals Conway and Cornwallis, were at the head of the land forces. So very strong an armament could not but occasion many conjectures as to its real destination, which was kept such a profound secret, that the King, Mr. Pitt, and one member of the privy-council, are said to be the only persons acquainted with it. At length the mystery unveiled itself on the fourteenth of September, by the fleet's bearing away for the Bay of Biscay, and it became evident that some part of France was intended to be attacked. On the nineteenth,

about eight o'clock in the evening, the whole fleet was surprised by a signal from Sir Edward Hawke to lie to, the wind being fair, the night clear, and the land about twenty leagues a-head: on the twenty-first they entered Basque road, till when, by some unaccountable fatality, the methods of attack had never been considered: from this time to the twenty-third was spent in deliberating on this important matter. At length it was determined to attack the little isle of Aix; and Captain Howe in the *Magnanime*, leading the van, failed, as the French said, close under the fort, without firing a gun, though the governor kept firing at him from the time he came within reach of his guns: when the captain was as near the walls as his ship could come, he dropped anchor, and began to return their salutations with such incessant fire, that in less than a minute his ship seemed in one blaze. The *Barfleur*, Vice-admiral Knowles, also pointed a few guns, but at too great a distance to do much execution. In about an hour the fort surrendered, and some troops were put ashore to take possession of the island, where they found six iron guns mounted in barbet, two brass ones on the top of an old tower, and two mortars; near 500 men, soldiers and sailors, were made prisoners. Notwithstanding the severe orders against drunkenness, as well as every other irregularity, that were issued out by Sir John Mordaunt, commander in chief of the land forces, both soldiers and sailors were guilty of great excesses.

This first conquest, though of little importance, was considered by those who had the interest and honour of their country at heart, as a good omen of further success: it gave great spirits to the whole fleet; the private soldiers glowed with such enthusiasm, that had they been landed that night, or even next morning, there is good reason to suppose every thing would have succeeded that could have been expected. But as if it had been intended to give the enemy time to recollect them-

selves, and to assemble troops, eight days were suffered to elapse since the fleet had been seen hovering off the French coast; during this time there was little done besides holding councils of war, and sounding along the shore. Fort Fouras was another obstacle to their measures; the land officers thought it unadvisable to attack it by land till it should be bombarded by sea: accordingly Mr. Knowles was ordered to reduce this fort, and he reported that he found the water so shallow, that even a bomb-ketch could not get near enough to throw shells into it. They founded the coast within three-quarters of a mile from the shore, but left all that space untried. On the twenty-eighth of September, the troops were ordered to be in the boats at twelve o'clock at night: it may be easily imagined these orders surprised every body; as for the two preceeding days two distinct encampments were said to be observed at a little distance from the sea: but what was still more astonishing, the first disembarkation was to consist only of about 1200 men, who were to maintain their ground six or seven hours before they could be assisted by a second debarkation, and without the least hopes of a retreat, as the boats were immediately to row back and fetch the rest of the troops. These difficulties were too obvious to escape the observation of the most unobserving soldier in the fleet; yet to do the private men justice, we must say, though the landing at this time, and in this manner, bore great resemblance of a forlorn hope, their innate bravery raised them above all fear, and things were carried on with so much alertness and expedition, that the boats were filled at least an hour before the time appointed; though the night was very cold, and the sea ran high, they were suffered to remain in the boats near four hours, and then were again ordered on board their respective ships.

The two following days were spent in blowing up the fortifications on the isle of Aix, and a few of our men suffered by the explosion.

explosion. The next morning the Admiral acquainted the generals, "That if they had no further military operations to propose, considerable enough to authorise his detaining the squadron, he would immediately return with it to England." As nothing was proposed, on the 1st of October, the fleet, with the army on board, sailed from Basque road, and on the 6th arrived at St. Helen's.

The cause of its failure was ordered to be inquired into by a board of inquiry, which seemed to censure the commander. A court-martial, composed of some officers of reputation, acquitted him, and appeared to throw all the blame on Mr. Knowles, the vice-admiral, who, in vindication of himself, said, "If our generals had composed that court-martial, they might have given a different opinion; so might these very gentlemen, had the whole proceedings of the expedition been opened to them." Thus ended this fruitless undertaking.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BURNED. This is an Imperial town in Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, very large and beautiful, much frequented by foreigners on account of its famous hot bath. Charlemagne intended to have made it the capital of his empire, but his project miscarried: he was, however, buried here; and so was Otho. In 882, this city was burned by the Normans, who made cruel devastation, and committed great outrages on the inhabitants. In 1614, it suffered greatly by the religious wars in Germany, when the inhabitants were Protestants. The Marquis de Spinola took it for the Spaniards, and re-established Popery. It is famous for the treaties of 1668 and 1748.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. The capital of the county of Aire in Scotland, situate on the Clyde, 65 miles south-west from Edinburgh. About the year 1263, Scotland having suffered much by famine and other misfortunes, Acho, King of Norway, thought that a favourable opportunity to attempt the conquest of that kingdom. With this

view he prepared a large armament, landed upon the coast, and penetrated into the country, where he committed great outrages, leaving all the country behind him a desert. He then besieged Aire, which made some resistance, but at length surrendered. The victor now began to exercise more cruelty than before; and the Scots could not look on these proceedings without a thirst of revenge, which terminated in a bloody war.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. A strong, though small town of the French Netherlands, about three leagues from St. Omer; the river Lys runs through it; the marshes which surround it, have been thought to render it almost impregnable. In the year 1641, the French Marechal Meilleray, marched into the Netherlands at the head of a numerous army, and after having taken some of the neighbouring forts, laid siege to Aire. Though the Spaniards, under the command of the Cardinal Infante, failed to relieve the garrison, and the governor defended the town with great vigour, many severe contests were held on the counterscarp, which was often taken and retaken. At length the besieged were worsted in one of their principal efforts: but the French bought very dear every inch of ground they gained: yet having sprung several mines, dismounted many guns, and made many breaches, the inhabitants were apprehensive of a general assault, and requested the garrison to capitulate. The conditions were signed the 16th of July, by which all who had bore arms, surrendered prisoners of war.

AIRE, SECOND SIEGE OF. The Cardinal Infante being concerned at the loss of Aire, collected his army, and blockaded the French in their camp before the town, and acted with such vigour, that Meilleray was necessitated to draw off by night. The Cardinal then entered his lines, and laid siege to the place. The French neglected to relieve it, because the Cardinal falling sick soon after the trenches were opened, they imagined the siege would be

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raised: but Melo, the second in command, carried it on with redoubled vigour, and obliged the garrison to surrender the 7th of December, 1641.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. In the year 1676, the French Marechal d'Humieres sat down before it, and took it after a siege of five days.

AIRE, SIEGE OF. On the 12th of September, 1710, the Duke of Marlborough laid siege to it. The besieged made a vigorous sally, but were forced to retire with loss. His Grace took a redoubt near the causeway of Bethune sword in hand, and soon after possessed himself of the covered-way. The bastion of Arras was next battered, and taken; but this he was obliged to abandon, as also a lodgement which he had made on the angle of the covered-way. Several sallies were made by the besieged, in which they were always repulsed; and at length, all were regained with large additions. Several breaches were made, and the sap carried on to the very gates of the town. The garrison dreading a storm, beat a parley on the 10th of November, and surrendered, to the amount of 3628 men, having lost near 4000, and the besiegers about 6000 by their own accounts.

ALAND, ISLAND OF, RAVAGED in 1507. It is situated in the Baltic sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia; and while the Swedes were exerting their utmost endeavours, under their administrator Steensure, to shake off the yoke of the Danes, this island was plundered by the latter, for the inhabitants adhering to the former.

ALAND, ISLAND OF, TAKEN, 1714, by the Russians, but were soon obliged to abandon it.

ALAND, SEIZED. An island in the mouth of the Baltic, between Upland and Sweden Proper to the eastward, and Finland to the south-west. In the year 1742, the Russians having possessed themselves of most of the Swedish territories to the eastward of the Bothnic bay, there was a warm contest between the two nations

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about the island of Aland. The Russians had got possession of it, and the Swedes resolved to recover it if possible. For this purpose, an embarkation was made at Stockholm on the 3d of April, 1743, which being soon landed on the island, attacked and defeated the Russian troops that were there, amounting to about 1200, who were all killed or made prisoners. This success gave great joy to the populace at Stockholm; and what was most remarkable, when these prisoners were brought thither, the inhabitants ran in crowds to offer them little presents and civilities, and the magistracy sent them six butts of beer, and two tuns of brandy; which shews how much the populace in any country are influenced by the great, and how apt they are to change their sentiments; for in 1741, when the war against Russia was under deliberation, the rage of the common people was so violent against the Russians, that it was not safe for any man openly to oppose it. But the joy of the Swedes at this success was but of short duration; for as these islands lie convenient for the Russians to invade Sweden, in case they should find it necessary, and as the Russians became this year masters at sea, their fleet, with a large number of troops on board, took possession of these islands in June, the Swedish troops that were left there, having retired upon their approach, and got safe back to Sweden.

ALARCOS, or ALARCON, BATTLE AT. A town of New Castile in Spain, situate on the river Xucar. In the year 1195, King Sancho marched at the head of a numerous army to Alarcos, to give the Moors battle, and came up with them on the 9th of June. The generals on each side shewed great personal bravery, and the fight, which lasted all day, was very obstinate and bloody. Towards evening, the Moors fled with precipitation, leaving the field of battle covered with their slain. Mariana says, the Moors encamped at Alarcos in June, 1195, were vastly superior, and after a very bloody and obstinate battle,

battle, which lasted the whole day, Sancho was put to flight; the Moors having found means to attack one of his flanks. It is probable these authors do not mean the same action; for as there were such a multitude of battles fought between the Christians and Moors about this time, it is not unlikely that one may have omitted what the other may have recorded. The Moors destroyed Alarcos in September following.

ALBAN'S, (ST.) BATTLE AT. A borough town in Hertfordshire. This battle was one of those occasioned by the civil war between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Duke of York judged he had a better right to the crown than Henry the VI. who then filled it, and in attempting to pave his way to it this battle was fought; though he very artfully concealed his real design. The populace of England had conceived an inveterate hatred against the Queen's favourite, the Duke of Suffolk, and even accused him of intending to sell the realm to the crown of France. Their clamours, however, procured his banishment; but his post was filled by the Duke of Somerset, whom they equally detested. The Duke of York, at this time governor of Ireland, saw these commotions with pleasure, and thought he had now a proper opportunity of exciting an insurrection. His motives, he said, were to bring traitors to justice, remove evil counsellors, and throw off those heavy taxes, which had been imposed only to support the courtiers. These pretences made the people of England in multitudes espouse his cause. These proceedings soon reached the royal ears, and Henry marched out of London with 8000 men, an army supposed to be superior to that of the malecontents.

On the 22d. of May, 1455, the two armies met near St. Alban's, when the Duke sent the King a letter, requesting an opportunity to vindicate himself against the false aspersions of his enemies; acquainting his Majesty, that he and his followers had taken up arms only to secure their posses-

sions and privileges; and in the conclusion, he accused his ministers of misconduct, particularly the Duke of Somerset. This letter was intercepted by Somerset, who concealed it from the King; and York receiving no satisfactory answer, if any at all, prepared for a battle; and next morning the Earl of Warwick, glowing with rage against the Duke of Somerset, for calling him a traitor, charged with an amazing intrepidity. This fury threw the royalists into confusion. The Duke of York firmly supported him; and seeing an opportunity of taking the enemy in flank, effectually secured the victory, and the royalists were totally routed, with the loss of 5000 men, among whom were the Duke of Somerset, the Earls of Northumberland and Strafford, Lord Clifford, and several officers of distinction. The Duke of Buckingham having received a wound in the beginning of the action, retired with the corps which he commanded, which so weakened the royalists, that their defeat was accomplished with inconsiderable loss to the victors. Henry received a slight wound in the neck by an arrow: but the distraction of his army was such, when the Duke of York attacked his flank, that the whole fled in confusion, without thinking of their King, who ran to hide himself in a little house, of which the Duke of York being informed, he went, with the Earl of Salisbury, and some other noblemen, to him, and falling on their knees, offered him their service, declaring, that the public enemy being now dead, they were ready to lay down their arms. Henry, who shuddered with fear, did not expect this treatment, and begged the Duke, in the name of God, to stop the effusion of blood. The Duke obeyed, and ordered a retreat. After which the King returned to London, fully satisfied with the conduct of York, Salisbury, and Warwick, whom he looked upon as his most faithful subjects, and they were received into favour at court with all the marks of royal approbation.

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The Duke of Somerset, son of the late Duke, thirsted to revenge the loss of his father, and the Duke of Buckingham that of his son, who was killed in this action. None of the nobles attached to the Lancastrian family, could endure the new favourites: they saw the Duke of York taking large strides to the throne; and consulting the Queen, who had always entertained an implacable resentment against the Yorkists, they soon came to an open rupture, and several battles were fought with various success; in one of which the Duke of York was killed. Edward, Earl of March, his son, on whom the hereditary right was now devolved, continued to assert the claim, and he was vigorously supported by the Earl of Warwick, and his adherents.

ALBAN'S, (ST.) BATTLE AT. Queen Margaret, who may be said to have held the reins of government, had left London to levy an army in the country. The Earl of Warwick sought an opportunity of engaging her, and posted himself here to intercept her on her return. On Shrove Tuesday, 1461, they came to an action on Bernard's heath, near St. Alban's. The Earl charged with his usual impetuosity, and his courage seemed to counterpoise the enemy's superiority of numbers. He bravely sustained the charge, and a vigorous contest ensued. At length the Yorkists were on the point of being defeated, when the Lord Lovelace, who commanded one of the Earl's wings, wheeled off with the whole corps, and left Warwick's center-flank exposed to the enemy's attack; which the enemy no sooner perceived, than they made use of the advantage: one assault here threw the whole army into confusion. The Earl attempted to make a retreat, which he soon effected in very good order, leaving 2000 men slain on the field of battle. Queen Margaret sullied her victory by beheading some prisoners of distinction the next day, particularly the Lord Bonvil and Sir Thomas Kyrail. Her troops pillaged the town, which proved fatal to her

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cause; for London fearing the same fate, embraced Edward with open arms, and proclaimed him King.

ALBA-REGALIS, SIEGES OF. A city of Lower Hungary, situate on the east side of the Platten sea, 36 miles south-west from Buda. This city has often been taken and retaken by the Imperialists and Turks. It is one of those places which always changes its governors during their animosities, and seldom with any material siege, except in 1601, when the Imperialists scaled the walls, and entered the city sword in hand: they inhumanly massacred all the Turks they could find, undermined the castle, and buried the garrison in its ruins. The Turks retook it the same year with an army of 150,000 men. But soon after a small body of Christians attacked the garrison left in it, and successfully beat them out. Scarce was this performed before the Turks returned, and began to besiege the city in form. The Christians finding the place weak and untenable, against the furious cannonade of the enemy, capitulated on honourable conditions: but they were no sooner marched out, and the infidels in possession of the city, than they violated the articles of capitulation, and put the Christians all to the sword. In June 1704, it was taken by General Heister, and has ever since remained in the hands of the House of Austria.

ALBAZIN, CITY OF, TAKEN in 1684. The Russians, during their quarrel with the Chinese, having conquered the province of Dauria in Siberia, fortified Albazin, which lies in the route from Siberia to Peking. The Chinese attacked this city, and took it; and at the peace signed between them and the Russians, in the environs of Nerfchinskoi, the capital of Dauria, it was agreed that the fortifications of this place should be demolished.

ALBENGA. A port town of Italy, now a small inconsiderable place, but has a very pleasant situation, 15 miles north-east from Oneglia. It was entirely burned by the Pisanes in the year 1177, who made

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made terrible havock in its neighbourhood, and committed many outrages; the particulars of which are not recorded.

ALBOURG, CITY OF, SACKED in 1289. It is situated in Jutland, and the conspirators, who murdered Eric VII. King of Denmark, finding shelter in Norway, it occasioned a war between Eric VIII. King of Denmark, the son of the murdered King, and Haquin, King of Norway, who, during this contest, invaded Jutland and took Albourg.

ALBUQUERQUE. A city of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, twenty-two miles north from Badajox. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1705, after a small resistance, but restored at the treaty of Utrecht.

ALCANTARA, a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the confines of Portugal, lying 32 miles, North of Badajox. The Spaniards not being able to detach the Portuguese from their alliance with Great Britain, entered into a war against them, which obliged a number of forces to be sent from Britain to their assistance, under the command of Marshal Count de la Lippe, commander in chief of the forces in Portugal. This officer detached in 1762, Brigadier General Burgoyne with his regiment, and 17 companies of grenadiers to make an attack upon Valencia D'Alcantara, or Alcantara, where according to information (that in some measure was to be depended on) the Spaniards had formed large magazines of stores. This officer executed his commission with so much conduct and valour, that he entered the place first, at the head of his own regiment, gallantly assisted by Colonel Somerville sword in hand, and by the courageous behaviour of the British grenadiers, under Lord Pultney, the enemy's infantry were dislodged out of the houses after an obstinate resistance. The Spanish regiment of Seville was entirely destroyed. The information about the magazine proved groundless, and the loss of the British

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troops in this gallant action was very inconsiderable.

Notroops upon such an occasion could be have better than the British, both in generosity and courage; and it deserves mentioning, that in an affair of this kind the town and inhabitants suffered very little, which was owing to the good discipline Brigadier Burgoyne kept up even in the heat of action.

The success of this expedition would in all probability have been greater, if circumstances that could not well be expected, had not retarded the march of 16 Portuguese battalions, and three regiments of cavalry.

ALCMAER, SIEGE OF. A very ancient city of North Holland, in the United Provinces, situate about 7 miles east from the north sea, and 20 north from Amsterdam. In the year 1572 the Spaniards laid siege to this town, which making a more obstinate defence than they expected, it was resolved to turn the siege into a blockade. Still their design was rendered abortive; for after investing it eight days, they abandoned their enterprize with precipitation and confusion; either to avoid the air, which they said was infected, or because the garrison had made a vigorous sally, and done them much mischief. It may be observed, that this was the first town the Spaniards were obliged to abandon during their first wars in the Netherlands.

ALDERN, BATTLE AT. A little village near Inverness, in the county of Inverness in Scotland. James Marquis of Montrose, who commanded the royalists in Scotland, had long eluded the Covenanters, by marches, feints and stratagems: their vigilance was not equal to his conduct; he retreated 60 miles in the face of a superior enemy, but at length resolved to make a stand in a valley, encompassed with trees, having the village in his front. The right was commanded by Alexander M'Donald, to whom he gave the King's standard, imagining the enemy would make desperate efforts to take it, and the ground there being almost covered with ditches, might

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might in a great measure help to frustrate their attempts. The horse was commanded by Lord Gordon, and the left wing by himself. The enemy did not see him form, nor knew where he was, till they were surprised by some of his out-posts. The stratagem of the standard took effect; they attacked that wing with a redoubled ardour, but were repulsed every time, which greatly fatigued the soldiers. While Montrose prepared to attack their right, from whence they drew fresh men, but at the very instant he was going to begin, a gentleman came and whispered him, that Lord Gordon was put to flight: upon which he caused it to be proclaimed, "That Lord Gordon had defeated the enemy;" and cried, "Shall we stand idle, while he carries the honour of the day." This animated his men, and inspired them with a kind of phrensy, and they attacked the enemy with such an irresistible intrepidity, that they bore down all opposition, and obliged them to seek refuge in flight. In the pursuit more were killed than in the battle. This sudden enterprize turned the tide of victory, and Montrose hastened with a few men to the relief of his right, which he found on the point of having lost the royal standard; for M'Donald, contrary to his instructions to keep in the ditches, had advanced toward the enemy, and was almost surrounded. Montrose bravely extricated him, and obliged the enemy to fly, leaving near 300 dead on the field.

This battle was fought on the 15th of May, 1645. The enemy, commanded by Colonel Urrey, amounted to 3,500 foot, and 400 horse. The army of Montrose to 1,500 foot and 200 horse. The consequence was the battle of Alford.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALESSADRINO. A city of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, situate on the river Terraro. Taken by Prince Eugene, after a regular siege of five hours, though it was invested four days before, on the twenty-first of October, 1706. This was one of the consequences of his great victory at Turin.

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ALFERTON. See **NORTH ALLERTON.**

ALFORD, BATTLE AT. A little village in the county of Strathnavern in Scotland. The Marquis of Montrose encamped with his army on a hill near this place, waiting the arrival of his enemy, commanded by Colonel Baillie. Lord Gordon had the command of his right wing, and Sir William Rollock his left. Wisheart tells us, in his life of Montrose, that Baillie's army, though superior in number, was for the most part raw and undisciplined, while the King's was composed of gentlemen, who were volunteers and fought without pay. Lord Gordon was vigorously attacked by Baillie in person; but his Lordship never suffering the assailants to reach the summit of the hill, repulsed them in the approach. After keeping them at bay this way some time, the whole army moved forwards down the hill, and by a vigorous charge, sword in hand, routed them. In this attack Lord Gordon was killed, by pressing forward too far, which more affected Montrose than if he had lost half his army; otherwise his loss was trifling. Of the enemy 600 were killed; their whole army only amounted to 2,000 foot and 600 horse: Montrose's to 2,000 foot and 250 horse.

By this victory, which was gained on the second of July, 1645, Montrose extricated himself out of many difficulties, to which he was exposed when surrounded by a multitude of enemies; for before, he could seldom make a march, or encamp with safety, except by night; but now he was at liberty to march into the southern parts of Scotland, and oppose the measures of General Lesley, whom he expected to be by this time on the borders.

ALGEZIRA, or ALGEZIRAS, SIEGE OF. An old town of Seville in Spain, situate at the head of a bay, sixteen miles N. W. from Gibraltar. In the year 1342, King Alphonso of Castile began to besiege this place, which was not, even in those days, very strong, in order to extirpate the Moors. This siege was carried on in
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a very tedious manner; the approaches were slow, and made with indolence, in-
somuch that it may rather be called a
blockade than a siege. He was assisted in
this undertaking by the King of France,
who lent him 50,000 ducats; by the Pope,
with one-third of his ecclesiastical revenues;
and by the Duke of Lancaster and Earl of
Salisbury from England. At length, to-
wards the end of the year 1344, the
Moors surrendered, having been in pos-
session of this town near 700 years; and
they were obliged to take this step, on ac-
count of their having spent all their pro-
visions and ammunition. In this siege gun-
powder and ball were used for the first
time in Spain.

ALGIERS, SIEGE OF. The capital of
the kingdom of Algiers, and a port, situate
near the mouth of the river Safran, on
the Mediterranean Sea, opposite the island of
Minorca. In 1505, the Algerines being
engaged in some civil broils, Ferdinand V.
King of Arragon, thought it a favourable
opportunity to seize their capital: but
they being apprized of the scheme, soon
became unanimous, sent for assistance, and
were ready to receive the Spaniards, who
under the command of Peter, Count of
Navarre, obliged them to do Ferdinand
homage, pay him tribute, and permit him
to build a fort on a little island oppo-
site the town, which commands the mouth
of the harbour, so that no corsair could
get in or out. They remained under this
yoke till Ferdinand's death, in the year
1510, when they attempted to recover
their freedom. They sent for Arach Bar-
barossa, a man famous among the Arabs
for his military qualities and successes, to
execute their design. When he with his
soldiers were in the city, he put to death
their sovereign, and caused himself to be
proclaimed king.

The young prince, son of Selim, whom
Barbarossa had murdered, fled to the
Spaniards, and implored their assistance to
depose the usurper, under whose tyranny
the inhabitants groaned. He told the Mar-

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quis de Gomarez, commandant of the little
isle opposite Algiers, that he would put
the city into the King of Spain's hands, if
he would assist him in driving out Bar-
barossa; head any troops he should send;
and that he would pledge his life on the
success of the expedition. In compliance
with this request, a fleet was sent in 1517,
with 10,000 forces on board; but unfor-
tunately when it came within sight of Al-
giers, it was dispersed by a storm; some
of the ships were dashed to pieces against
the rocks, and others sunk at sea; so that
of the whole fleet very few returned.
The Spaniards were far from being dis-
pirited by this misfortune: they sent ano-
ther of the like force in the same year. The
troops this time were happily landed at
some distance from the city. Barbarossa,
when he heard of it, evacuated Algiers,
taking with him his Turkish soldiers. Up-
on this the Spanish general pursued him,
crossed the country, and came up with
him near the river Hulxda. The Infidel
was now perplexed how to pass the river;
but to gain so material a point, he had re-
course to a stratagem, which however had
not its desired effect. Apprehending he
could elude the Spaniards, he strewed
gold, silver, jewels, diamonds, pearls, &c.
in the road. Though the bait was tempt-
ing, they deferred gathering the treasure
till their return, and coming up with the
enemy, an engagement began, when after
several vigorous charges on both sides,
the Turks gave way, and fell into disorder:
Barbarossa was killed, with near two-
thirds of the whole army. The Spaniards
did not take possession of Algiers, but re-
turned home.

In 1519, Cheridin, first pacha, dey, or
viceroys of Algiers, supported by the Ot-
toman emperor, took the Spanish fort at
the mouth of the harbour, and put the
garrison to the sword, because they re-
fused to surrender when first summoned.

In 1541, the Spaniards were resolved
to chastise the Algerines; and towards
the end of the summer, Charles V. em-

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peror

peror and king of Spain, sailed with 120 ships, and 30,000 troops. This expedition was intended to conquer all Barbary. On board the ships were the flower of the Spanish nobility, and several ladies, who went to settle in Barbary as soon as it should be conquered. The fleet had the Pope's benediction; he granted indulgences to those who might be wounded, and a crown of martyrdom to those who should be killed. Every ship carried the standard of Spain at her head and stern, in which was a crucifix. When the fleet appeared before Algiers, the inhabitants fled in consternation, leaving only the garrison for its defence. The Spaniards landed without opposition, and soon erected a fort on an eminence, and called it the Emperor's Fort, which name it still retains. But soon after, when this was finished, and the city was ready to fall into his hands, on the 28th of October, a dreadful earthquake happened, which overturned the hills into the Emperor's camp: some thousands of his troops were buried in the sands, and with some difficulty the Emperor found means to escape; and with a few of his officers got safe on board, and set sail for Spain, having lost 90 ships by the earthquake.

ALGIERS, EXPEDITION TO. In October, 1620, a fleet sailed from Plymouth: it consisted of six men of war, and twelve stout ships hired from the merchants. Of these Sir Robert Mansel, then vice-admiral of England, had the command in chief; Sir Richard Hawkins was vice, and Sir Thomas Button, rear-admiral; Sir Henry Palmer, Arthur Manwaring, Thomas Love, and Samuel Argall, Esqrs. were appointed to be members of the council of war; and Edward Clarke, Esq; was secretary. On the 27th of November they came to an anchor in the road of Algiers, and saluted the town, but without receiving a single gun in answer. On the 28th, the Admiral sent a gentleman with a white flag, to let the Turkish viceroy know the cause of his coming, who returned him an answer

by four commissioners: That he had orders from the Grand Seignior, to use the English with the greatest respect, to suffer their men to come on shore, and to furnish them with what provisions they wanted. Upon this a negotiation ensued, in which it is hard to say whether the Algerines or the Admiral acted with the greatest chicanery. The former refused to dismiss the gentleman first sent, unless an English consul was left at Algiers; and the latter, to rid himself of this difficulty, prevailed upon a seaman to put on a suit of good cloaths, and to pass for a consul. This cheat not being discovered by the Algerines, they sent 40 English slaves on board the Admiral, and promised to give him satisfaction as to his other demands; upon which he sailed again for the Spanish coast, attended by six French men of war, the Admiral of which squadron had struck to the English fleet on his first joining it, which seems to have been the greatest honour, and perhaps the greatest advantage too that attended this whole expedition. It had been well if this enterprize had ended there; but after receiving a supply of provisions from England, it was resolved to make another attempt upon Algiers in the spring, and, if possible, to burn the ships in the mole. Accordingly, in May, the fleet left the road of Majorca, and upon the twenty-first of the same month anchored before Algiers, and began to prepare for the execution of their design. Two ships taken from the Algerines, one of 100, the other of 60 tons, were fitted up for this purpose. They were fitted up with dry wood, oakum, pitch, rosin, tar, brimstone, and other combustible matter; and provided with chains, grappling irons, and boats to bring off the men: next followed three brigantines, which the Admiral had bought at Alicant, with fire-balls, buckets of wild-fire, and fire-pikes to fasten their fire-works to the enemy's ships: they had also a gunlod, fitted up with fire-works, chains, and grappling-irons: the gunlod was to be fired in the midst

midst of the ships in the mole, having likewise a boat to bring off her men. Seven armed boats followed to sustain those of the fire-ships, in case they were pursued at their coming off: these were likewise furnished with fire-works to destroy the ships without the mole; but the wind not being favourable, the attempt was put off till the twenty-fourth, and blowing then at south-south-west, the ships advanced with a brisk gale towards the mole; but when they were within less than a musquet-shot of the mole's-head, the wind died away, and it grew so calm they could not enter. However, the boats and brigantines finding they were discovered, by the brightness of the moon, which was then at full, and being informed by a Christian slave, who swam from the town, that the Turks had left their ships unguarded, with only a man or two in each of them, they resolved to proceed; which they did, but performed little or nothing, and then retired with the loss of six men. After a day or two's stay, they put to sea, and in the month of June returned to England.

This ill-concerted enterprize had no other effect than that of exposing our own commerce to the insults of the Algerines, who did a great deal of mischief, while we did them little or none: though two other fleets were afterwards sent against them; one under the command of Lord Willoughby, and the other under that of the Earl of Denbigh; but both did so little, that very few of our histories take any notice of them.

ALGIERS, EXPEDITION AGAINST. On June the 19th, 1661, the Earl of Sandwich sailed from the Downs with a strong fleet, in order to deter the Algerines from committing piracies upon British vessels; and arriving before that city July the 29th, the same year, he sent Captain Spragge with the King's letter to the principal person in the government, and a letter of his own, with orders also to bring off the consul; which was accordingly done. In the evening a council of war was held;

and the next morning some propositions were made to the regency, by Captain Spragge, and Mr. Brown the consul, who returned about 11 o'clock on board the Admiral, with an answer, that the government of Algiers would consent to no peace, where they were to be deprived of their right of searching our ships. In the mean time, to shew they would abide by their answer, they, with great labour and difficulty, threw a boom across the entrance of their harbour, and raised several other new works to defend themselves from any attempts that should be made by sea. Nevertheless the Earl of Sandwich resolved to make an attempt to burn the ships in the harbour; but the wind proving contrary, he was obliged to desist, after a smart cannonading on both sides, wherein the city received much damage.

ALGIERS, SHIPS BURNED IN THE HARBOUR OF. In the year 1670, Sir Edward Spragge was sent with a strong squadron into the Mediterranean, in order to put an end to the war with the Algerines. He cruised for some days before their capital; but receiving no satisfactory answer to his demands, he sailed from thence with six frigates and three fire-ships, to make an attempt upon a considerable number of those corsairs which lay in the haven of Bugia. By the way he lost the company of two of his fire-ships; yet not discouraged by this accident, he persisted in his resolution. Being come before the place, he broke the boom at the entrance of the haven, forced the Algerines aground, and, notwithstanding the fire of the castle, burnt seven of their ships, which mounted from twenty-four to thirty-four guns, together with three prizes: after which, he destroyed another of their ships of war near Tadellis. These and other losses caused such a tumult among the Algerines, that they murdered their dey, and chose another, by whom the peace was concluded to the satisfaction of the English, on the 9th day of December in the same year: and as they were now sufficiently humbled, and saw plainly enough

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that the continuance of a war with England must occasion their destruction, they kept this peace better than any they had made in former times.

ALGIERS BOMBARDED. Louis XIV. when grown formidable to all Europe, formed a design to curb the insolence of the Algerines, who infested the seas with their corsairs. Colbert, his prime minister, brought into his presence a young man called Bernard Renaud, commonly known by the name of little Renaud, an excellent mariner, possessed of a strong genius, and who was afterwards of infinite service to France, especially in ship-building, who being made acquainted with the project, proposed a new, easy, but regular method of building ships for this purpose, which should carry bombs that might do as much execution as if fixed on solid ground. The King rejected this proposal, and looked upon it as ridiculous, because bomb-vessels had not then been invented. But Renaud ingratiating himself into the favour of Colbert, that minister prevailed on the King to let him try the experiment; and he had five ships built after his own direction. The old Duquesne was ordered to accompany him in this expedition. On the 28th of October, 1681, they appeared before Algiers, and most furiously bombarded the town, when near two-thirds of it was destroyed, to the very great astonishment of the inhabitants, and of Duquesne, who did not expect any success from it. This art was afterwards carried into other nations, where it has served to multiply human calamities, and more than once become terrible to France, where it was invented.

To chastise the insolence of the Algerines, Louis equipped another fleet in 1682, which a second time bombarded the town, and brought away 600 French slaves without ransom.

And in 1684, he sent a larger than the former two, which so furiously bombarded the town, that they sent their deputies to France to sue for peace, notwithstanding all the persuasions of the Genoese and Spa-

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niards, who promised to assist them against the French. It was again bombarded by the French in 1688, but without great damage.

ALGIERS, ATTACK OF, in 1775. The Spanish court imbibing a notion they could make themselves masters of Algiers, sent this year a formidable fleet, and a numerous body of land forces, to complete their design. The fleet arrived off that city the 1st of July, but stormy weather prevented the troops from landing till the 7th; on which day, between 7000 and 8000 men were landed with ammunition: however, as the cavalry and artillery could not be debarked, the infantry were no sooner on shore, than they were attacked with great impetuosity by the Algerines: nevertheless, the Spaniards would certainly have gained an advantageous post on an eminence, had not their advanced body, animated by an inconsiderate ardour, engaged too close with the enemy, against the General's orders, which obliged the second corps to fly to their succour as soon as they landed, in order to attempt gaining the post, or to make the best retreat they could. The action then became general, and lasted all day. The heat of the weather, the fatigue the troops had sustained, and the superiority of the enemy, whose numbers increased every moment, rendered it impossible to resist the Infidels. The commander in chief, therefore, gave orders to reembark the troops, the loss of which were 800 killed, and 1800 wounded. Among the former were two officers of rank; and among the wounded were Lieutenant General O'Reilly, Don Ricardos, and five or six other general officers. The loss of the Algerines is not known; but they were so exasperated, that they cut the heads off from those wounded Spaniards who could not reach their ships, and burnt their bodies.

ALHAMA, SIEGE OF. A town of Granada in Spain, situate in a narrow valley between some high mountains, about 25 miles south-west of Granada. On the 28th of

of February, 1482, King Ferdinand took it from the Moors by escalade, but not without a very obstinate and bloody resistance: the Infidels defended it street by street; but at length the perseverance of the Spaniards obliged them to surrender. However, in April of the same year, a large body of them attempted to recover it, but in vain; for having begun to besiege it, the garrison sallied out unexpectedly, and attacked the Moors with such fury, even in their camp, that they were obliged to retire with great loss.

ALICANT, SIEGE OF. A large sea port town in the province of Valencia in Spain: its castle, which is almost impregnable, stands upon an high rock, and can mount 160 guns on that side towards the sea. It has a great foreign trade in wine and fruit. Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, were sent to the Mediterranean to to make a diversion on the coast of Spain, in favour of Charles II. son to the Emperor Leopold. Alicante was one of those places which refused to own him as King. Sir John Jennings, with 800 marines, landed on the 28th of May, 1705, and took the town by storm; Count Mahoni, the governor, having retired into the castle; against which Sir George Byng so advantageously ranged his ships, that he quickly dismounted all the enemy's cannon. The next day Brigadier Gorge, who now commanded the marines, summoned Count Mahoni to surrender, which he absolutely refused. The cannonading was renewed with redoubled vigour; and a great number of bombs being thrown into the castle, the garrison, which consisted chiefly of Neapolitans, compelled the governor to surrender. They obtained leave to march to Cadiz, and the place was delivered up, after having held out nine or ten days. It has been said this conquest was to no purpose, and it was time and men thrown away; but this we shall neither assert nor contradict; only observe, that soon after the whole kingdom of Arragon submitted to Charles, and probably it might in some

measure be influenced by this event. The besiegers had 30 men killed, and 80 wounded; and the besieged, as they said, only 14 killed, and 27 wounded.

ALICANT, SIEGE OF. In the beginning of December, 1708, it was besieged by an army of 12,000 men, commanded by the Chevalier d'Asfeldt. The garrison consisted of two English regiments, Sir Charles Hotham's, and Colonel Syburg's, commonly called the French regiment, because it was composed of French refugees. Notwithstanding the severity of the season, and scarcity of provisions, by which both suffered, they equally persisted in assailing, and defending the place, and three months passed without any advantage. At length the Chevalier d'Asfeldt ordered the rock to be undermined; and having lodged 200 barrels of gunpowder under it, on the 20th of March he summoned the garrison to surrender, offering them a safe convoy to Barcelona, with all their baggage, &c. if they surrendered within three days; but threatened that he would grant them no mercy if they refused, and he should take the place; and at the same time gave Syburg, the governor, to understand, that two of his officers might come out, and see the condition of his works. This offer was accepted, and the Chevalier accompanied them to the mine, generously telling them, he could not bear to see so many brave men perish in the ruins of a place they had so nobly defended. The officers made their report, that the explosion would carry up the whole castle. On the second day d'Asfeldt sent again to know if they had come to any resolution concerning their safety: he was answered, they were determined to defend the castle whatever fate attended them. On the third he sent again, assuring them his mine would be sprung at six o'clock next morning; and as they saw no hope of relief, yet there was room for mercy, and the terms already proposed were in their power to accept: but Syburg continued deaf to his remonstrances, and with an obstinacy that favoured

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favoured more of rashness than of valour, persisted in his resolution to wait the explosion. Next morning the centinels gave notice, by a pre-concerted signal, that fire was set to the mine. The governor ordered the guard to retire, and walked out to the parade; saying, there was not more danger there than in any other place. He was accompanied by some of the officers, who chose to go with him, lest they should be accused of fear. The mine being sprung, the rock opened under their feet, and they, with about 36 centinels and women, falling into the chasm, it instantly closed, and crushed them to death; though the dying groans of some of them were heard even the next day. One man, who was shut up to the neck in its cleft, lived many hours in that afflicting posture. Many houses in the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, in the same manner as if an earthquake had happened; but of the castle, only the small part of a bastion was blown up: this was principally owing to the explosion having a vent through the veins of the rock. Notwithstanding this dreadful incident, Colonel d'Albon, who succeeded to the command, bravely resolved to defend the place to the last extremity; and mustering the whole garrison, made a desperate sally, to shew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town, of which the enemy was in possession, more violently than ever; and the garrison, with their small-arms, galled every corner of the streets; and continued this resistance till the arrival of the fleet, which had been so long expected.

On the 5th of April, Sir Edward Whitaker's squadron appeared, and attempted to relieve the castle; but the enemy had erected such works, as effectually hindered the troops from landing. On the 7th, General Stanhope sent a flag of truce to the Chevalier d'Asfeldt, with proposals for surrendering the castle, which were accepted, and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war. They were embarked

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on board Sir George Byng, and carried to Minorca, where they were put into quarters of refreshment. The number of killed is not ascertained; but of the two regiments, only 500 men landed at Minorca. The consequence was nothing more than the possession of the place.

ALJUBARROTA, or ALGIBARRATO, BATTLE AT. A little town of Leiria, in Portuguese Extramadura. In the year 1383, when King Ferdinand of Portugal died, the people were divided concerning the succession; some were for John the Bastard, others for the King of Castile; but John's party being the stronger, he was elected, and the two Kings made war against each other. In the summer of 1385, their armies met at Aljubarrota, commanded by themselves in person, when a bloody conflict began, which was maintained with great obstinacy, and various success, till night; every officer and private man in both armies, fought with great animosity, and their resolution occasioned a terrible carnage. The Castilians fought in great confusion; their horse and foot were mixed without any order or regularity. The Portuguese were somewhat better, but not free from disorder; yet they took care to discharge their darts and arrows in regular showers; and to this, it may be said, they owed their victory. For seeing the advantage of attacking in regular lines, they all suddenly rushed upon the enemy in a body, and charging sword in hand with amazing impetuosity, soon put them to flight. The Castilians are said to have lost 10,000 men, and the Portuguese near half that number. Their numbers, before the action, were very unequal: of the Castilians there were 30,000 foot, and 7000 horse; of the Portuguese only 10,000 foot, and 2200 horse. This victory secured John the crown, and all Portugal submitted to him.

ALMANNARA, BATTLE AT. A small town of Spain in the province of Valencia, situate near the Mediterranean. On the 6th of July, 1710, the allied army, commanded

manded by General Stanhope, attempting to place the crown of Spain on the Archduke Charles II. son to the Emperor Leopold, as successor to the late King Charles II. met with the French and Spanish army, commanded by Philip II. son to the dauphin, whom the court of France was supporting as successor to Charles II. General Stanhope first perceived the enemy, to the amount of 42 squadrons and 9 battalions, on the high grounds near Almannara, and the rest of their army, at some distance, marching to join them. He rightly judged it a fine opportunity to attack these squadrons before they were joined by the infantry: Charles, who was with the army, seemed averse to this; upon which the General told him, if they let slip so fair an opportunity to attack them, he had orders to withdraw his troops, which he would instantly obey, and leave the country. Charles then complied, but wanted to know who was to command: *Who but I?* said Stanhope, and immediately ordered the cavalry to follow him: then putting himself at the head of the first squadron, and General Carpenter at the head of the next, he made a short speech to the soldiers, telling them, that if they kept close and firm, the enemy could not break them. He then rode up and attacked the guards of Philip, commanded by General Amestaga, who, as their horses closed, spoke some words to him, which he answered with a stroke of his sword, that killed the Spaniard. The squadrons, animated by the example of their leader, glowed with fresh ardor; they charged sword in hand, pushed the first line on the second, and those on the third, and at last broke them: Carpenter was not wanting on his part; he attacked the enemy with all the resolution and intrepidity of a man determined to conquer or perish in the attempt. Meanwhile General Belcastle raised a battery of 6 guns on the enemy's left, which galled them in flank, and greatly facilitated their confusion; which General Stanhope no sooner observed, than with a vigorous effort he

obliged them to quit the field of battle with such precipitation, that they left their baggage behind them. The 9 battalions ran away at the beginning of the action; they were pursued till dark, which may be justly termed the preservation of both horse and foot. The action did not last above half an hour: it was near 7 o'clock in the evening before it began.

The allies lost about 600 men, among whom were the Earl of Rochefort, and Count Francis Nassau Auverquerque; some accounts say that the loss of the enemy amounted to 2500 men; but others lessen the number; the most probable accounts make it about 2000. The main body of the two armies were not engaged; only about 18,000 of each, which may be properly called detachments, and could not be productive of any great consequences. Notwithstanding his present defeat, Philip commonly had the advantage; and when he came victorious into this country, he made the inhabitants feel his full revenge for owning Charles their king.

ALMANZA, BATTLE AT. A little town in the province of New Castile in Spain, 50 miles north-west of Alicante, and 47 south-west from Valencia. The Earl of Galway, with 16,000 men, English, Dutch, and Portuguese, marched on the 25th of April, 1707, which was Easter-Sunday, to the plains of Almanza, where he found the Duke of Berwick posted with 32,000 men. At a time when he should have avoided an engagement, he rushed upon one, which Bishop Burnet allows for thus; his troops having consumed all their provisions in Valencia, he marched into Castile, in hopes of finding plenty, but not being able to procure subsistence there, was obliged to come to a battle, since a retreat to Valencia would afford his army no relief.

He entered the plain about noon, in four columns, in good order and very close; he interlined his squadrons between his battalions, to supply his want of cavalry, and at two o'clock his Lordship began the attack,

attack, at the head of some English dragoons; but finding himself galled in flank by one of the enemy's batteries, planted on an eminence, he detached Colonel Dormer, with some horse to take possession of it, which the Duke of Berwick observing, ordered the cannon to be withdrawn. The artillery was of little service on either side. Both armies came to a close engagement as soon as possible. The English and Dutch squadrons on the left, sustained by the Portuguese horse of the second line, were overpowered after a gallant resistance; but the center, which consisted chiefly of battalions from Great-Britain and Holland, obliged the enemy to give way, and drove their first line on the second. The victory was still doubtful, notwithstanding the defeat of a whole wing, till the right, which was entirely composed of Portuguese, fled at the first fire of the enemy, which they did not stay to return. The cavalry all galloped away; and the foot, who were not any of them killed in the charge, fled at the same instant. The English and Dutch being now left naked on the flanks, were surrounded, and attacked on every side. In this dreadful emergency, they formed themselves into an hollow square, and retired in very good order from the field of battle, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the Duke of Berwick to break them.

By this time the men were quite spent with fatigue, and all their ammunition exhausted: they were ignorant of the country, abandoned by their horse, destitute of provisions, and cut off from all hopes of supply. Moved by these melancholy considerations, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of 12 battalions. The Portuguese, part of the English horse, and the infantry that guarded the baggage, retreated to Alcira, where they were joined by the Earl of Galway, with 2000 dragoons, which he had brought from the field of battle. About 3000 of the allied army were killed on the spot, and among them Brigadier Killebrew, and

some officers of distinction. The Earl of Galway, who often charged in person, and had before lost his right arm at the siege of Badajoz, received two deep wounds in the face. The Marquis das Minas, general of the Portuguese, was run through the arm, and saw his mistress, who fought in the habit of an Amazon, killed by his side. All their artillery, part of their baggage, 120 colours and standards, and near 10,000 men were taken. The victors lost 2000 men at least, besides several officers of eminence. This victory secured the crown of Spain to Philip. Catalonia alone now declaring for King Charles.

It will be somewhere necessary to relate the motives that brought on this war, and therefore to avoid repetition, we shall in general speak of them here.

Philip IV. King of Spain, was succeeded by his son Charles II. who had no issue, but had two sisters, first, Maria Theresa, married to Louis XIV. King of France, who at this marriage renounced all the pretensions he might have to the crown of Spain by it; and, second, Margaret, married to Leopold, Emperor of Germany; she had issue Maria Antonietta, who married Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, and had issue Joseph Ferdinand. The King of Spain labouring under a dangerous indisposition, Louis XIV. apprehended that at his death a great contention would arise for the succession to the Spanish crown; he therefore proposed to King William III. of England, a plan for dividing the Spanish territories among the supposed competitors. William listened to his proposals, and the following plan was agreed to by Great Britain, France, the United Provinces, and the Emperor: to the Dauphin, in consideration of his right to the crown of Spain, all the dominions of Spain in Italy, the duchy of Milan excepted: the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, with all the Spanish territories in America, to Joseph Ferdinand, in consideration of his right to the crown of Spain: and to Charles, the Emperor's second son (for his first son, in consequence of

of being King of the Romans, had no claim), the dutchy of Milan. This was called the Partition Treaty, was negotiated and signed with such secrecy, that neither the parliament nor the privy-council, nor even the Spaniards, whose dominions were parcelled out, knew any thing of it. Every man in his senses will readily imagine that a nation so proud as Spain would never consent to such ignominy. Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, Joseph Ferdinand died: the contracting powers were now in confusion; a second partition treaty was made, in which it was agreed, that in case the King of Spain should die without issue, all the Spanish territories in Italy, the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, and the dutchies of Lorrain and Bar, should devolve upon the Dauphin; and in exchange for these dutchies, the Duke of Lorrain should have Milan; while the kingdom of Spain, and Spanish America, should be given to the Archduke Charles, second son to the Emperor.

Soon after the conclusion of this treaty the king of Spain died, having by will bequeathed the Spanish monarchy to Philip Duke of Anjou, second son to the Dauphin of France. Louis XIV. received this news with pleasure, called for his grandson, and, after a short speech, sent him to ascend the throne.

This was a breach of the Partition Treaty, by which he was engaged, on the king of Spain's death, to own and support the Archduke Charles as king of Spain. While King William and he were disputing on this sudden turn of affairs, James Stuart, late king of England, died; upon which Louis ordered James's son, the pretended Prince of Wales, to be proclaimed king of England at St. Germain's, where his father died: he treated him as such at his court, and his claim was recognized by the new king of Spain, and the Pope. This piece of arrogant presumption filled the British nation with resentment; they could not bear being dictated to in this tyrannical manner, nor see their monarch affronted by a

nation they had always held in contempt. War was on the eve of being declared, when William died. Anne, who ascended the throne, followed the steps of her predecessor, and war was immediately declared by England, the Emperor, and the States General. These three declarations were all published in one day, May 4, 1702. On the part of England, for proclaiming the pretended Prince of Wales king; and on that of the Emperor and States General, for breaking the Partition Treaty. Thus began a ten years war, in which, more or less, every power in Europe was concerned.

ALMEIDA, SIEGE OF, in 1762. This is a frontier town of the district of Pinhel in Portugal, situate on a pleasant eminence near the river Coa. The Spaniards appeared before it in August, when they began a bombardment, but their operations went on very slowly. The first night they threw about thirty shells, of which many fell short of the town. At length the garrison, which consisted of 4500, men surrendered prisoners of war.

ALMERIA, SIEGE OF. It was formerly a large city, but now a very inconsiderable town, with not above 600 houses, principally cottages, situate in the province of Granada in Spain, at the head of a bay near Cape de Gata. In the year 1146, the Genoese were invited by the Spaniards to assist them in expelling the Moors: they equipped a large fleet to repossess this city, which the Infidels held; but the attempt failing, from some accident we are not made acquainted with, the year following they furnished a larger armament, and experience having now taught them in what manner to push their enterprize, the place was attacked by sea and land. At length, after a siege of five months, they took it on October 17, by storm; 20,000 Moors, who had retired into the castle, were forced to buy their lives for a sum of money. The town was given to be plundered; and the Spaniards gave to the Genoese, in consideration for their service, a dish made

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of emerald, valued at more than all the booty, which is to this day preserved in their treasury at Genoa.

ALNWICK, or ANWICK, SIEGE OF. A market town in Northumberland, situate on the river Alne, 25 miles north from Newcastle upon Tyne. Malcolm III. king of Scotland, having demanded the performance of some articles stipulated at a late treaty, was ordered by William Rufus to repair to his court at Gloucester, and he should have justice. Malcolm obeyed, but was received with great haughtiness, treated with indignity, and his questions always answered in a very unsatisfactory manner. He at length left the court full of indignation, and immediately assembled an army to invade Northumberland. In the year 1093, he laid siege to Alnwick, and carried it on with great vigour, till it was ready to fall into his hands; when Morel, the governor, demanded a capitulation, and on pretence of presenting the keys to Malcolm on the point of a spear, thrust the weapon into his eye, which killed him on the spot. His son Edward was slain about the same time; and Morel, observing the Scots to be in confusion, sallied out, and attacking them, made a terrible slaughter. The broken remains of the army fled in the utmost disorder; and Malcolm's body was carried in a cart by two peasants to Tinmouth, where they buried it. It does not seem from Malcolm's character that he deserved this death, at least not from the hands of an Englishman, since he was remarkable for making his kingdom an asylum for those fugitives who fled there from the tyranny of the Conqueror.

In the year 1215 this town was reduced to ashes, during the wars of the barons.

ALNWICK, BATTLE AT. Henry II. of England being engaged in a French war, William of Scotland thought it seasonable to invade England, which he did in 1174, and committed the most horrible cruelties upon all the inhabitants without distinction; some were massacred even at the altar during the time of devotion; he ravaged,

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plundered, and burned all the country he came through, first levying the most exorbitant contributions: but he was obliged to retreat before the English army, commanded by Robert de Glanville. At Alnwick he made a short stand, thinking he could hide himself in a neighbouring wood, without retreating any further. He sent away the most considerable part of his army, retaining only about 100 horse, with whom he endeavoured to lie concealed; but some of his attendants being treacherous, the English commander was apprised of all his proceedings, who detached Robert d'Estouville, Bernard de Baliol, William de Vescei, and Geoffrey of Lincoln, with 400 horse to surprise him. They found him in a plain, encompassed with trees, and appeared at first with only part of their force, which the king mistaking for a detachment of his own, fell directly into the snare; but discovering his mistake, a severe conflict ensued. The superior numbers of the English at length prevailed, notwithstanding the intrepidity of the Scots, who charged with surprising resolution. The King was unhorsed and taken prisoner: when his guards knew it, they fled with all possible dispatch to Scotland, and he was conveyed to Newcastle, and from thence to the castle at Richmond. This victory was celebrated with public rejoicings all over the kingdom. But Henry set his royal prisoner at liberty, after he had done him homage for his kingdom.

ALOST, SIEGES OF. A little town in the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the river Dender, 15 miles north-west from Brussels. As nothing material has happened in any of its sieges, it will be sufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1127 this town refused to own William, son-in-law to Henry I. of England, its duke, but stood out for Thierry, Count of Alsace. William invested it, but Thierry marched to its relief, and a battle ensued, in which he was defeated. The town must now have inevitably fallen into William's hands, had

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had he not been mortally wounded by the thrust of a lance in a sally; as he endeavoured to catch the weapon with his right hand, it entered his arm; and the wound produced a mortification, of which he died in five days. Thierry then became Earl of Flanders, after having made peace with Henry I. of England.

The Spaniards took it by surprise in 1576, and committed many disorders. In 1582 it was taken by the Duke of Alençon. After this the English garrisoned it; but sold it, or rather betrayed it, to the Duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands. The French took it in 1667, when Louis XIV. claimed it in right of his queen, but restored it to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimuegen, after dismantling it. He seized it again in 1700, but was obliged to abandon it after the battle of Ramilies. The French retook it in 1705, and restored it to the Austrians at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748.

ALRESFORD, BATTLE AT. A market town in the county of Southampton, situate on the river Alre. The associated counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton, maintained an army, commanded by Sir William Waller, to oppose the measures of King Charles I. who detached Lord Hopton to give him battle. At Alresford, on the 29th of March, 1644, they met, when a bloody contest ensued, each army consisting of about 8000 men. The action lasted the whole day, with various success. The King's cavalry was routed in the beginning by Sir William Balfour; but his infantry maintained an obstinate defence, and were severely handled, till his Lordship seeing there was no hopes of victory, drew off, and made a pretty good retreat, leaving about 500 slain on the field of battle. The victors are said to have lost only 100; but other accounts say 200, and this seems most probable. This little advantage so elated the Parliament, that they resolved to push the war with the utmost vigour; the termination of which is known to all Europe.

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A few days before this action, some detachments had a smart skirmish in that neighbourhood, near Alton, in which the King's troops were worsted.

ALSACE, EXPEDITION AGAINST in 1632. This province is bounded on the west by Lorrain, and is separated from the German empire (to which it belonged before annexed to France by Louis XIV.) by the Rhine. During the war between Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, and the Emperor, the former sent his general, Count Horn, with an army, who over-run this year the greatest part of the province, and took the strong fortrefs of Bellfield.

ALSEN, ISLAND OF, TAKEN, 1409. After the death of Gerhard, Count of Holstein, in 1404, Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, partly by force, obliged the widow of Count Gerhard, to acknowledge, that she held the dutchy of Holstein, as a fief of the crown of Denmark. But Elizabeth, widow of Count Gerhard, attempting to shake off the yoke, and this island declaring for her, it was taken by Eric, whom Margaret designed for her successor in the three kingdoms. This prince attempted to take it again in 1421, but failed in his design. However, it was ceded to him by the Emperor at the conference held at Buda, in 1424.

ALSEN, ISLAND OF, TAKEN in 1568. During the war between Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, and Frederick III. King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburg made a powerful diversion in favour of the former, and made himself master of this island.

ALTENA, BURNED. A port town on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Holstein, two miles north-west from Hamburg. Count Steinboch, the Swedish general, having just defeated the King of Denmark and his army at Gudebusch, came and burned this town to the ground. As soon as Steinboch appeared before Altena, the 9th of January, 1713, he sent a message to advise the inhabitants to retire with what effects they could carry off. The magistrates came

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out in a body, and falling at his feet, offered him 50,000 rix-dollars to spare the town, but he insisted upon 200,000. They were ready to comply with this last demand, and only desired time to go to Hamburg for the money: but the General would admit of no delay, so that the inhabitants were obliged to leave the town at midnight. The mothers went with their infants at their breasts; the sons with their aged fathers on their backs; others went groaning under loads of household furniture, all bewailing their fate with bitter lamentations. The fields to which they retired were covered with snow, and the season was in its most rigorous inclemency. The Swedes stood ready with flaming torches in their hands, and they even entered the town before the inhabitants were escaped, and set fire to every part of it, which burned with great fury, and consumed about 200 houses, with several fine magazines, and the Popish church; besides many of the feeble inhabitants, who were not nimble enough to escape: but they spared the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, with about 80 houses that lay nearest to Hamburg.

The fugitives, who had rested their burthens on the ice to behold their town in flames, now thought of taking refuge at Hamburg, and petitioned its magistrates to open the gates, and spare them from the rigid cold, and severe want, to which they were now exposed; but the magistrates cruelly refused them admittance, urging that some infectious distemper had reigned among them. Adlerfeld says most of them perished under the walls of that city, calling Heaven to witness the barbarity of the Swedes, and inhumanity of the Hamburgers.

The reason Count Steinboch assigned in justification of this cruel proceeding was, that magazines were preparing here for the Muscovites and Saxons; and that it was partly as a reprisal for the burning of Stade, and other cruelties committed by the Danes and Muscovites in Bremen and

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Pomerania. But here it should be remembered, that the Danes had besieged Stade in form, and that its destruction proceeded from their bombs; whereas Steinboch was considered as having acted the part of an incendiary against naked walls and poor defenceless people.

ALTENBURG, SIEGES OF, &c. A town in Hungarian Ovar, situate on the Danube, 55 miles south-east from Vienna. In 1529 this town was taken by the Turks, who soon afterwards restored it. In 1605 they burned it. In 1619 it was reduced by Bethlen Gabor, and in 1621 by the Imperialists. It has suffered much from the malecontents, particularly from Prince Ragotski.

ALTENBURG, SIEGES OF. A town of Upper Saxony in Germany, 25 miles south from Leipsick. This town has undergone many revolutions, in most of which it has been a great sufferer, particularly in the civil wars in 1430, it was burned by the Hussites, and taken by the Imperialists in 1632, with whom it has remained ever since. General Banier, with a body of Swedes, defeated an army of Saxons near this city, 1635.

ALTENHEIM, BATTLE AT THE BRIDGE OF. A village on the Rhine near Strasbourg, in Alsace. In the year 1673, the Emperor, in conjunction with Spain, entered into the measures of Holland, and these three powers concluded an offensive league against France, whom they thought at this time was growing too powerful. The Dutch promised the Spaniards much, and the Emperor flattered himself with becoming absolute master of Germany. Louis XIV. in order to frustrate the designs of the Emperor, sent Marechal Turenne to oppose his general M. de Montecuculi. These generals did nothing for a long time but watch the motions of each other.

It was worthy the attention of all Europe to see these two great commanders using their utmost endeavours, by their marches, their encampments, and all the most refined stratagems, to prevent each other

other from gaining the least advantage. It must be recorded to the honour of Turenne, that he laboured under some disadvantages which the Italian did not. Louvois, the French minister, suffered his army to want many necessaries; and this was owing to a pique, in which perhaps both were equally culpable. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Turenne, by his incredible diligence, forced marches, and feints, found means to pass the Rhine, and at length to come up with his enemy, whom he found posted on an eminence; he possessed himself of another opposite to it, intending, if possible, to make the valley which ran between them the scene of action; but observing the enemy to be masters of Salspach, or Saltzback, as Voltaire calls it, he thought that post should be attacked, yet it was necessary first to reconnoitre it; and having examined the situation of the enemy's right, which was covered by brooks, hollow ways, woods, and intrenchments, he last of all viewed their left, where they had taken no precautions; there he perceived a defile which might be passed, and determined to attack them on that side. Every thing appeared to him so favourably disposed, that he could not help saying to some general officers, "It is done; I have them; they cannot escape me any more; and I shall soon reap the fruit of so fatiguing a campaign."

While he was observing the enemy's camp, he perceived the main body of their army in motion: indeed a great part of their baggage was already passing the mountain, and their whole army was preparing to make a retreat. The Viscount sat under a tree, where he breakfasted: he was still there when he received advice that the enemy's infantry was in motion towards the mountain. Upon this he immediately mounted his horse, and advanced to an eminence, ordering those that were with him not to follow him. Near the place to which he was going, he met with Lord Hamilton, who cried, "Sir, you are

"riding into the fire of the enemy." To which the Viscount answered, "I would not willingly be killed to-day." He went on, and met St. Hilaire, lieutenant-general of the artillery, who said to him, pointing with his hand, "Look, Sir, upon that battery which I have raised." But scarce had he turned two paces back, when a ball from a cannon, fired by the enemy at a venture, having first carried off St. Hilaire's arm, that was stretched out towards the battery, took the Viscount full in the breast, who falling forward, his face lay upon the saddle bow, and in this posture his horse carried him back to the place where he had left his company; there the horse stopped, and the great Turenne having twice opened his eyes, fell dead in the arms of his servants. St. Hilaire's son thinking his father mortally wounded, began to weep: but the father said to him, "It is not for me, child, that you should weep, but for that great man," pointing to the Viscount's body. The consternation of those who saw him fall was inexpressible. Hamilton, who had more command of himself than the rest, considering the necessity of concealing so fatal an accident from the soldiers, immediately threw a cloak over the body, and the misfortune was for some time kept a secret. The army, however, perceived that there was something mysterious amongst the generals, into which the soldiers could not penetrate; but the news soon flew from rank to rank, and every where spread a profound silence, which was interrupted only by sighs and lamentations. At length the soldiers cried, "Our father is dead, and we are undone!" They desired to see their general's body; this sight renewed their tears; and they cried out with one general voice, "Lead us to battle; we will revenge the death of our father."

Turenne's death put an end to the anxiety of the enemy's generals; they were sensible that they had gained a great advantage, because France had sustained a prodigious loss. Montecuculi indeed, by
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a greatness of soul rarely to be found in rivals, seemed unaffected with any thing but grief, and often repeated these words, "There is a man dead, who was an honour to human virtue."

There were then no lieutenant-generals in the French army but the Count de Lorges and the Marquis de Vaubrun, the latter of whom stayed in the camp at Acheren, unfit for action, on account of a wound he had received in the foot, but he returned to the army as soon as he learned the news of the Viscount's death. They consulted with the principal officers upon the measures proper to be taken, but could come to no conclusion; when the soldiers cried out with vehemence, "Let Pye loose, he will lead us;" meaning the horse which the Viscount commonly rode. At length the French army, which was to have attacked the enemy if Turenne had lived, began to retire; when the Imperialists, who had thought of nothing but a retreat, took a resolution to attack the French. On the 28th of July, 1675, in the evening, the latter began to march towards the bridge at Altenheim: scarce was their rear arrived at Bischen, when the Imperialists advanced to take possession of Vilstet, where the French had left their magazines, with the regiment of Brittany to guard them. The King's army immediately hastened to prevent the enemy, who seeing the French, stopped short, and contented themselves with sending a body of troops towards the bridge at Altenheim, to cut off their retreat. The Count de Lorges, and the Marquis de Vaubrun, had then a sharp contest; the former to cover the bridge, and the latter to maintain the post at Vilstet. They at length concluded to march directly to Altenheim, after throwing into the Quinche, the meal that was at Vilstet. The Marquis de Vaubrun, who led the van, passed the Rhine with two brigades of cavalry, and two of the infantry: the rest of the army encamped at night on the other side of the bridge, near Altenheim,

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on the small river Schutteren. The next day the Imperialists marched up with all expedition, and attacked the French. The battle was very bloody: the Count de Lorges behaved with all the skill of a great general; and the Marquis de Vaubrun, at the first onset, put himself at the head of the gend'armes, repassed the Rhine with his leg tied to the saddle, and attacked the enemy with so much valour, and so little caution, that he was killed in the midst of them. The German horse did considerable execution; but being at length cut to pieces, the space served for an inroad for the second line of the French troops, which the enemy in vain endeavoured to repulse. Several vigorous attacks were made by both armies with equal success. At length evening coming on, they both drew off, without either having gained any advantage, or perhaps an inch of ground. The Germans returned to their camp, having lost in this battle near 4000 men, and the French about 3000: the latter afterwards retired, passed the Rhine, and secured themselves under the walls of Schlestat in Alsace.

AMAG, or AMACK, ISLAND OF, PILLAGED in 1288. It is situated in sight of the city of Copenhagen; and Haquin, King of Norway, during his contest with the Danes, landed on this island, and after plundering the inhabitants, set fire to their habitations. It was taken again by Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, in 1658, during the time he was besieging Copenhagen.

AMAND, (ST.) A small town, situate on the Scarpe in French Flanders, taken by the French in 1676, who dismantled it; so that it may easily change masters in time of war.

AMBERG, SIEGES OF. A town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situate on the river Illo, 30 miles north from Ratibon. In 1703, the Imperialists took it from the Elector, who was under the ban of the empire, for taking part with Louis XIV. in his war against the Emperor Leopold.





New & Accurate MAP of
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pold. In the war of 1743, between the Emperor Charles VII. and the Queen of Hungary, the Austrians made themselves masters of this town, and all the adjacent country.

AMBOYNA, MASSACRE IN. One of the Molucca islands in the East-Indies, about 40 miles long, and 70 in circuit. Fort Victory, or the castle, which was the scene of the massacre, is defended by four bastions, a good ditch, and a garrison of 7 or 800 men. A treaty was concluded in the year 1619, whereby, among other things, it was agreed, that in regard of the great bloodshed and cost pretended to be bestowed by the Hollanders in obtaining the trade of the Molucca islands from the Spaniards and Portuguese, the Hollanders should enjoy two-thirds of the trade, and the English the other third. The English had settled at Amboyna but about two years, when the Dutch, in order to deprive them of their share of the spice trade, pretended a plot was formed between the English and the natives to seize the island of Amboyna, in February 1622. The particulars of this pretended conspiracy are delivered by the authors of the modern universal history, by which it appears, that the massacre at Amboyna was not the wanton act of the governor and fiscal, though their natural dispositions might add to the cruelty of the circumstances; but the cool, deliberate, and concerted measure of the Dutch company, afterwards countenanced and supported by the States General, by a thousand arts and subterfuges, by false glosses, and spurious copies of extorted confessions.

In this manner were the English company driven out of the spice islands; which the Dutch engrossing to themselves have remained sole possessors of to this day.

King James was prevented from obtaining satisfaction by the differences with his parliament, in consequence of his profuse bounty to the Scots. This, no doubt, contributed; but Tindal says Cromwel obliged the Dutch to pay 300,000 pounds, in reparation for the pretended massacre at

Amboyna. This, however, does not palliate the injury; we rather think it still unrevenged. Nor can we on any score lay the blame on the English factory, as the Dutch writers have attempted.

In the Harleian collection of voyages, the curious reader may find an ample detail of this shocking catastrophe. He will see the lame defences of the Dutch company, and of the States General; their artful evasions, and specious glosses of a fact, detestable beyond the power of casuistry to palliate. There likewise he may peruse at large the remonstrances of the English company to the ministry, and their answer, in consequence to the States.

AMBRUN, SIEGE OF. The capital of the district of Ambrunois, or of the Alpes Maritimæ, belonging to the Upper Delpinate, in the government of Dauphiny in France, and situated about 24 miles west from Pignerol. The Duke of Savoy having entered into the grand alliance against Louis XIV. invaded Dauphiny, at the head of 20,000 men, in the year 1692. The confederates flattered themselves with obtaining great advantages from this invasion, which terminated in nothing more than taking the city of Ambrun; at this time defended only by a single wall, two bastions, a dry ditch, a garrison of 500 militia, and two battalions, with which the Marquis de Larré had thrown himself in. Prince Eugene at first appeared with a detachment before it, and summoned the Marquis to surrender; but he received a flat denial: therefore, without attempting any thing, he waited the arrival of the Duke, who opened his trenches before it on the 7th of August. The approaches were carried on regularly, but not without considerable loss: for the Marquis making three vigorous and well-concerted sallies, slew many of the besiegers. However, finding the city untenable against such a superiority, he capitulated on honourable conditions, after a defence of eight days. The Duke of Savoy is said to have lost 1500 men in this siege. Prince Eugene received a contusion.

tusion in his shoulder; and Count Commerci a musquet-ball in the face, which beat out three of his teeth.

AMIENS, BURNED. The capital of Picardy in France, situated on the Somme, 65 miles south from Calais. During the reign of Rodolph, says Mezerai, the Normans almost every year made incursions into the French territories. In the year 925 they, together with the Alans, Vandals, &c. laid siege to Amiens, the governor of which made a more resolute defence than they expected. However, the place being untenable against the numerous force of the enemy, the governor surrendered, but not before near two-thirds of it was burned to the ground.

AMIENS, SURPRISED. The Spaniards, after their defeat at Turnhout, finding they could make no inroad into the Dutch territories, resolved to turn their arms against the French. With this view Ferdinando Porto-Carrero, governor of Dourlens, meditated a design upon Amiens: and being informed by a monk, that the defence of the place was committed to the magistrates, in consequence of a peculiar privilege, he communicated his design of taking it by surprise, to the Archduke Albret, who approved of his measures, and sent him a reinforcement of troops. On Sunday the 10th of March, 1597, a little after 9 in the morning, when the inhabitants were at church, he commanded 18 of his boldest fellows, disguised like peasants to enter the town, as if they were coming to sell fruit; and at the same time he sent a waggon loaded with hay, which should stop on the draw-bridge, as by accident, to prevent its being drawn up, while he, with 600 men, lay concealed in the chapel of an adjacent village. The pretended peasants gave the pre-concerted signal when they entered the town, by the discharge of a pistol; upon which he rushed from his ambush, and quickly assisted them in attacking the court-guard, who were soon defeated, and the city taken without much further opposition; though the number of

inhabitants fit to bear arms were computed at 12 or 1300, well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c.

AMIENS, SIEGE OF. The French were not a little chagrined at the taking of Amiens, as it might be attended with more fatal consequences. The court dreaded the Spaniards finding a means of fomenting their intestine commotions; therefore Biron was immediately sent with 20,000 men to retake Amiens; and England being at this time in league with France, 4000 British troops were also sent to reinforce him. The garrison, which consisted only of 500 men, on his approach prepared for a vigorous defence. By the time Biron had raised his batteries, the King arrived in his camp, to command the army destined to cover the siege; the direction of which was left to Biron. The governor, Ferdinando Porto-Carrero, as soon as he saw the enemy intended to invest him, dispatched a messenger to the Archduke, soliciting his assistance; upon which he drew together an army of 22,000 men, and marched to its relief. But the King posted himself so advantageously along the Somme, that the Duke found it impossible to approach, therefore contented himself with marching to Ostend, rather than remain an idle spectator of the siege, which Biron carried on with all the alertness and vigour of a brave general. The garrison, on the day Albret appeared to their relief, made a furious sally, in which they killed near 400 of the besiegers, 30 of whom were officers. Several other sallies were made with various success, but none of any consequence till the 19th of September, which was the day of Albret's disappearance; the governor thinking to raise the siege by a vigorous effort, lost his life in the attempt. Upon this the garrison capitulated, on condition that if the Archduke did not relieve the city in six days, it should be delivered to the French king, allowing them at the same time to send a copy of the capitulation to the Archduke, who not caring to trouble himself about them,

them, the city was surrendered, after a close siege of fifteen weeks. In the last fall made by the garrison, the French monarch very narrowly escaped being killed by a cannon-ball, which took off the right skirt of his coat, as he was pursuing the fugitives into the city.

AMONEBURG, ATTACK OF, in 1762. This town is situated in Westphalia, near Cassel, and in the night between the 20th and 21st of August, the French (as Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had laid siege to Cassel) resolved to get possession of it. With this view they raised several batteries, and took possession of the Brucker Muhl, where they raised a small breast-work and a kind of trench to secure the entrance.

A redoubt on this side the river, and just opposite the bridge, was defended by 100 men, whom they attacked in the morning, but without being able to carry it. They planted at the same time some cannon at the foot of the hill of Amoneburg, about 200 paces from the bridge, in order to bear upon the redoubt. It appeared that their intention at first, in taking possession of the mill, was only to cut off the communication of the Allies with Amoneburg; but the fog, with the fire of the cannon, giving it the appearance of a design of more consequence, the Allies brought up several pieces of artillery. Lord Granby's whole corps moved that way: general Wissenbach marched to Kirchayn, and 8 battalions and 4 squadrons into the wood of Stautzenberg. In proportion as the number of their cannon increased, that of the enemy did so likewise, till they had brought up 20 pieces of heavy artillery. On the side of the Allies all the Hessian, Buckenbourg, and half of the Hanoverian artillery, was placed upon the height of Brucker Muhl; and from break of day till dark night, a most terrible fire continued without intermission. The Allies maintained the redoubt, and the enemy the mill. History can scarce furnish an instance of so obstinate a dispute; in which the loss on

either side may easily be conceived to be considerable. The troops in the redoubt were constantly relieved after having fired 60 charges. And towards the close of the day, 17 complete battalions had been employed on that service. The redoubt was exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery at the distance of about 300 paces; and to that of all their small arms within 30 paces distance; besides that, the troops coming and going were obliged to march near 400 paces exposed to the enemy's cannon loaded with grape shot. The enemy's situation was nearly the same, excepting that the mill afforded them some shelter. This, in general, is the whole of the affair. The oldest soldiers say they never saw so severe a cannonade since; though there were 50 pieces of cannon employed, their execution was confined to the space of about 400 paces; and not only the fire of the artillery, but the musquetry too, of two opposite posts, was not intermitted a single instant for near 15 hours. Towards the conclusion of the affair, the number of the killed and wounded, at the entrance of, and in the redoubt, on the side of the Allies, seemed to exceed 500; so that the troops which came there late in the day, made use of the dead bodies to raise the parapet a little, which was almost levelled; and, within a very small compass, 1700 of the enemy's cannon were been taken up.

While the enemy were attacking the redoubt, they played likewise some batteries on Amoneburg, and assaulted it three times, but without success. On the 22d, every thing was quiet, and the works on both sides were repaired without the least molestation.

However, after a fire from the enemy, which lasted all night, and by which they made a practicable breach, the garrison of Amoneburg surrendered prisoners of war. In consequence of which, on the 23d, the enemy pushed forward to the right of the camp, and posted a body between Amoneburg and Kleinselheim.

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ANCYRA, BATTLE OF. Towards the end of the 14th century, Tamerlane having obtained several victories in Persia, carried his arms into China, where he subdued several provinces, even within the wall; he then returned and subdued Syria, and made Damascus submit to his arms. Having before reduced Bagdad, on its revolt, he again compelled it to admit his army, and delivered it up to the fury of the soldiers, who entirely destroyed the city, and 800,000 inhabitants are said to have perished, a number equal to his whole army. It was in the midst of these victories that the Greek emperor, finding no relief from the Christians, addressed himself to the Tartar conqueror. Five Turkish princes whom Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks, had dispossessed of their dominions on the Euxine Sea, implored the assistance of Tamerlane at the same time. In consequence of which he sent ambassadors to Bajazet, who were ordered to insist upon his quitting the siege of Constantinople, and doing justice to the Mahometan princes whom he had deprived of their dominions. Bajazet received these proposals with anger and disdain, and Tamerlane declared war against him, and immediately put his troops in motion. Bajazet raised the siege of Constantinople, and between Caesarea and Ancyra, a city of Galacia, was fought that famous battle in 1402, where the forces of the Mogul and Eastern Empire seem to have been assembled, and Bajazet was totally defeated and taken prisoner, with his younger son Musa or Moses, and his eldest son Mustapha was slain by his side in the engagement. It is asserted that Tamerlane's troops were the best disciplined, since after the most obstinate struggle, they defeated those who had overthrown the Greeks, Hungarians, Germans, French, and many other warlike nations. The Turks in this engagement made use not only of cannon, but of the ancient wildfire: by this double advantage they would infallibly have been masters of the field, if Tamerlane had had no artillery. Not one

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of the Persian and Arabian authors, who wrote the life of Tamerlane, takes notice of his shutting up Bajazet in an iron cage; but it is mentioned in the Turkish annals, perhaps in order to render Tamerlane odious.

ANDERNACHT. A small town in the archbishoprick of Cologne, situated on the Rhine, 20 miles south-east from Bonne. In the year 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, took this town in three days by a small detachment, though there were 800 men in the place; and the next year general Bauditz gained a victory near this place. In 1702, it was taken by the Prince of Hesse, in order to strengthen Bonne, at this time blocked up by the Confederates.

ANDREW'S, (ST.) SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. A city in the county of Fife in Scotland, 30 miles north-east from Edinburgh. Cardinal David Beaton, archbishop of this see, famous for his bigotry and cruelty, having on the 2d of March, 1546, condemned George Wishart, a Protestant preacher, to be burned, even before his cause was sufficiently examined. This, among other instances he gave of his severity, rendered him so odious to the Reformists, that the principal of them resolved to take away his life. This they did in the castle of St. Andrew's, the place of his residence, which had been repaired, and the magazines filled, in order to resist any force the English might send against it, with whom the Scots were seldom at peace. The murderers took possession of this castle, and were joined by many Protestants, to the number of about 160 men. The Provost, in May, summoned the assassins to answer in parliament at Edinburgh for what they had done; but they being in possession of a strong fortress, disregarded him; therefore he assembled all the troops he could raise, and laid siege to the castle, which siege continued above a year. Thus did a small body of men baffle the united forces of a whole kingdom.

In January, 1547, an account of this affair was sent to France, imploring assistance. Accordingly,

Accordingly, Leon Strozzi was sent with 16 ships (Buchanan says 21) to assist the Scots in the siege. Their joint forces did such execution on the works, that the besieged offered to surrender, provided their lives might be spared. But this condition was then rejected. However, in the latter end of July, they capitulated with the French. Strozzi found in the castle a considerable booty. The prisoners he carried to France. Part of them were confined in the state prisons of Bretagne, and the rest sent to the galleys, from which Edward VI. King of England, got them released in the year 1550.

The castle was demolished in conformity to the canons, because a cardinal had been killed in it.

ANGLESEY, INVASION OF. An island in the Irish sea, on the coast of North Wales, anciently called Mona, and was the chief residence of the Druids when the Romans invaded Britain, whither they used to fly for refuge. In the 61st year of the Christian æra, Suetonius Paulinus was appointed governor of Britain, under the Emperor Nero; upon which he formed the project of subduing Anglesey, and for this purpose prepared a large number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport his infantry from Llanvair-point, in Caernarvonshire, to Porthamel, in the parish of Llanidan; while his cavalry, either wading or swimming the Fretum, gained the opposite shore at the same time with the infantry. They found the inhabitants drawn up in order of battle: the women dressed like furies, with torches in their hands, their hair dishevelled, running about shrieking and exclaiming; and the Druids, with their hands and their eyes lifted up to heaven, uttering the most dreadful imprecations. This horrid spectacle terrified the Romans, who were confounded, and stood motionless, exposed to the enemy's darts, till their general roused their courage, when they attacked them sword in hand; and after a small resistance, the Romans soon became masters of the whole island.

Suetonius, upon this victory, sacrificed the Druids on the fires they themselves had kindled, in order to burn their captives in honour of their gods. Then he cut down their sacred groves, and demolished their altars. Those who escaped, took refuge in Ireland. The conqueror began to build forts in the island, of which some remains are still visible; but was obliged to evacuate them to quell a revolt of the Britons.

ANGLESEY, INVASION OF. The Britons, after the defeat of Bonduica, took refuge in Anglesey; but Julius Agricola, the Roman general, towards the latter end of the year 78, prepared to dislodge them, and with 30,000 men advanced into Caernarvonshire; but not having any ships to transport his army over the Channel, he crossed it by swimming, as Suetonius had done before. The Britons thought themselves very secure, as their enemy did not appear with any fleet; but finding the Romans had crossed the Channel, they were astonished, and struck with such consternation, that without making any opposition they surrendered.

Agricola built, or rather finished, the forts Suetonius begun; one of which is called Griceil, probably from Agricola, who is said to have made some regulations among the Britons here.

ANGLESEY PLUNDERED. In the year 843, Berthred, King of Mercia, invaded this island, which he burned, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. But Roderic, Prince of North Wales, though he had not force sufficient to stand a pitched battle, found means, by cutting off their detachments, to harass the adventurer, which at length obliged him to quit the island.

It was invaded in the year 875 by the Danes, who were repulsed by the same Prince, and twice defeated in two pitched battles.

ANGLESEY, CONQUERED. In the year 900, Igmond, with a numerous army of Danes, landed in Anglesey, and committed

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cruel devastations. Merfyn, the Welch prince, attempted to oppose them at their landing, but was defeated, with the loss of his life.

ANGLESEY PLUNDERED. In the summer of 914, a body of men from Dublin, plundered this island with great cruelty; the particulars of which are not recorded. And in the year 1096, it shared the same fate from the English.

ANGLESEY INVADED. Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powis, in the year 1156, sailed with an English fleet to Anglesey, and landed some men, who burned two churches, many dwelling houses, and all that part of the country next the Irish Sea; but hearing the inhabitants were assembling in arms to oppose him, he marched down to the coast. During his reembarkation Prince Owen attacked him, and entirely cut off those that were upon the beach; and the fleet immediately left the island.

ANGLESEY SUBDUED. Edward I. King of England, sent a powerful fleet, in the year 1277, to reduce Anglesey, because Prince Llewellyn did not do him homage at his coronation. The army landed without opposition, destroyed the whole country by fire and sword, and butchered great numbers of its inhabitants. Llewellyn, seeing himself likely to be crushed, offered to conclude a peace; and at length the articles of pacification were settled; the principal of which were, That the Prince should pay the King 50,000 marks, by way of satisfaction for damages. That the Prince should retain the isle of Anglesey as a grant from the King, but should pay in consideration, 5000 marks in hand, and 1000 annually. That all the Welch nobility should swear fealty to the King of England, except the Barons of Snowden, who might continue to hold under the Prince. That ten of the principal nobility should be delivered as hostages. That the Prince in person should do homage to the King. That in case the Prince died without issue, all his lands, with the isle of

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Anglesey, should be annexed to the crown of England: and, That the lady Eleanora de Montfort should be delivered to Prince Llewellyn.

The most probable reason that a prince, so famous and victorious as Llewellyn, should agree to those articles of peace, so rigidly prescribed by Edward, seems to be this: He had a most tender affection for the lady Eleanora de Montfort, who lived with her mother, the Countess of Leicester, in the nunnery of Montargi in France. He often solicited the Countess for her daughter in marriage, and at length gained her consent. The young lady set sail from France during these troubles; but near the islands of Scilly, the vessel was taken by some Bristol ships, who delivered her prisoner to King Edward. He received her honourably, and gave her permission to visit his court, where her extraordinary beauty and personal accomplishments, captivated almost every beholder. Many of the English nobility interested themselves in her behalf, and, we are told, solicited her liberty, which could not be obtained. Llewellyn being passionately fond of her, he no doubt signed those articles solely to procure her release. His nuptials were solemnized in a very magnificent manner, and honoured with the presence of Edward and his queen.

Llewellyn afterwards being killed in battle, and leaving no issue, Wales became annexed to the crown.

The Welch, however, refused to pay the King obedience; declaring they would own no prince that was not of the same country, and who did not speak the same language with themselves. Edward seeing them inflexible, sent for his queen, and lodged her in Caernarvon castle. She being pregnant, and near the time of her delivery, soon had a son; upon which Edward assembled the Welch chiefs, and told them they should have a Prince of their own nation, who could not speak a word of English; to which they assenting, he named young Edward, his son, the new-born infant.

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fant. Thus Wales became annexed to the crown of England.

ANGUILLA, or SNAKE ISLAND, DESCENT UPON. One of the Caribbee islands in America, the most northerly of those belonging to Great Britain, said to be ten leagues long, and three broad. It is woody, level, and poor, though well inhabited. The French made a descent here in 1689. During the year 1744, the French meditated a descent on some of the British Caribbee islands. With this view the Chevalier de Caylus arrived at Martinico on the 28th of March, 1745, with four ships of the line, two frigates, one bomb vessel, and one fireship. Jamaica was at first supposed to be the object of his attention, then Antigua, and next St. Christopher's. However, all these islands were put in as good a posture of defence as possible: and though Commodore Knowles, by the departure of Commodore Warren for Cape Breton, became not formidable enough to look the enemy in the face, yet the Chevalier attempted nothing; but sailed away to Leogane, a French settlement on the isle of Hispaniola; where receiving farther information concerning the strength of the British islands, he doubted the success of an enterprize against any of the above: yet rather than remain in an useless inactivity, he formed a design upon Anguilla, as he knew it would answer two purposes, viz. save his own honour, and return an insult given by the deputy governor of Anguilla the last year, in driving the French out of a fort on the isle of St. Martin's. On this expedition Captain Latouch, with two men of war, three sloops, and two tenders, sailed from Leogane, and arrived at Anguilla the 21st of May, where he landed 650 men. Mr. Hodge, the governor, prepared to make head against the enemy, though all the force he could muster did not exceed 112 men. With these he marched into a narrow pass, and threw up a breast-work, towards which the enemy were advancing. When they appeared, he made a short and honest speech to his

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men, telling them, "That he was an entire stranger to all kinds of military discipline, and therefore had nothing to recommend to them so earnestly, as to load and fire as fast as possible, hoping they would stand by one another, in defence of their country." This speech had the desired effect, and produced a striking instance of unanimity; for they bound themselves by an oath to stand firm, and either conquer or die. The enemy, on their arrival, attacked the breast-work, where they met with a warm reception, and were soon repulsed: however they renewed the charge; but finding it impossible to overcome such resolution and heroism, after an unequal fight of twenty minutes, in which they lost about 70 men, they retired with precipitation and confusion, leaving 46 men scattered in the woods; and having embarked, proceeded back to Leogane, where some of the officers died of their wounds. The defendants suffered no loss.

ANKLAM, TOWN OF, situated in the circle of Upper Saxony, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1630, during his war against the Emperor.

ANNAPOLIS-ROYAL, SIEGE OF. Formerly the capital of Nova-Scotia, or Acadie, in North America. Commodore Martin, with three ships of fifty guns each, two of thirty, one bomb-vessel, and one galley, set sail on the 18th of September, 1710, in company with 2000 men, under the command of Colonel Nicholson, in 31 transports, from Nantasket Bay in New England, and arrived in the harbour of Annapolis-Royal on the 24th. The next day he landed the troops, with very little opposition; and the day following, the cannon, ammunition, and stores. The batteries were raised that night, and the bombardment continued till the 1st of October. The bomb-vessel, the day she arrived before the town, driving with the tide of flood within cannon-shot of the fort, threw every shell into the town, which

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which induced the enemy soon to capitulate. On the 30th of September, the governor, Monsieur Subercase, sent two letters to Colonel Nicholson, containing terms of capitulation, which being agreed upon, the garrison marched out, and the British troops took possession of the place, with drums beating, and colours flying, where, hoisting the Union flag, they, in honour of her majesty, changed the name of the town from Port-Royal to Annapolis-Royal.

ANNECY. Capital of the dutchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy, in Upper Italy. As there is nothing remarkable in the sieges of this city, it will be sufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1630, the French took it; and again in 1690, after the battle of Stafarda. In 1690, by the treaty of Turin, it was ceded to the Dukes of Savoy; and having been twice since seized by the French, during the two last wars, it is now yielded to the King of Sardinia.

ANESLO, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1135. It is situated in Norway; and Eric IV. King of Denmark, out of revenge for Magnus, King of Norway, having divorced his niece, took part with the Impostor, Harold Gillius, competitor with Magnus for the throne of Norway, (who being drove out, flew to Eric for shelter) and taking this city, entirely destroyed it. It was again taken in 1307, by Duke Eric of Sweden, by assault.

ANTEQUIERA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLES AT. A town of Granada in Spain, situate on a mountain 25 miles north from Malaga. In the year 1410, a truce, which had been made formerly with the Moors, being expired, Prince Ferdinand, son to Martin, King of Arragon, was ordered to take the field against them. His army was entirely composed of choice men, to the number of 10,000 foot, and 3500 horse. In April he laid siege to Antequiera, and began to carry it on vigorously, when the Moors arrived with 80,000 foot, and 5000 horse, to its relief. The Prince decamped, removing to a small distance from

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his works. On the 6th of May, he charged the enemy with great impetuosity, and at length entirely routed them, with the loss of only 120 men on his own side; but of the Moors were killed 15,000, and their whole camp taken. Soon after this another action happened; a second army of the Moors, attempting to throw succours into Antequiera, were defeated, and 2000 killed on a hill called Penna de los Enamorados, or the Lover's Rock.

The Prince returned to the siege, and the Moors persisted in their resolution of defending the place to the last extremity. He prepared to attack it by storm, and on the 6th of September put the design in execution; when after a warm dispute of five hours, he carried the place. The Moors are said to have lost in this siege 7000 men, and the Christians near as many.

ANTHONY, (ST.) BATTLE IN THE SUBURBS OF. See PARIS.

ANTIBES, SIEGE OF. An old town of Provence in France, situated about 15 miles south from Nice, on the Mediterranean. It having been concerted by the Allies in 1746, that the King of Sardinia should enter Provence, and the English Admiral, Medley, as far as possible, favour his operations: but that Monarch, when on the point of beginning his march, being seized with the small-pox, the command of the expedition was given to Count Brown, the famous Austrian general. The Marechal de Belleisle, general of the French forces, endeavoured to stop Count Brown's approach, by fortifying the passes of the Var; but he found himself under the necessity of abandoning them to avoid an engagement: therefore Brown, at the head of 50,000 men, passed the river on the 9th of November, without opposition, and immediately detached Baron Roth, with 24 battalions, to invest Antibes, at this time defended by a garrison of 1800 men, under the command of the Chevalier de Sade, who, on the approach of the enemy, made all the necessary preparations for a vigorous defence. The British squadron began

gan to bombard it on the the 26th of December, and continued this destructive operation till the 20th of January, when Roth opened his trenches, and one-half of the town was reduced to ashes. The governor, notwithstanding, made a brave defence, and several sallies, in which he was pretty successful. He baffled all the efforts of the besiegers, and kept them at bay, which gave time to Marechal Belleisle, who was collecting reinforcements, to come and relieve him. The Marechal did not disappoint his hopes; for having now the superiority, he advanced to raise the siege. At Castellane, one of Count Brown's advanced posts, he made a lieutenant-general and 4 battalions prisoners. The Austrian general, in his turn, now sought to avoid an engagement, and therefore ordered Roth to raise the siege, and join the army, with which he made a retreat over the Var on the 30th of January, 1747, somewhat precipitately, and not without loss.

ANTIGUA, DESCENT UPON. One of the Leeward islands; it lies 40 miles north from Guadaloupe. It has many good harbours, of which St. John's is the principal, where resides the English governor, who is captain-general of all the British Leeward isles. Father Tertre, in his history of the Antilles, tells us, that before the war broke out between England and France in King Charles the Second's time, the subjects of both crowns lived very amicably on this island, till hostilities were commenced; and Mr. Henry Willoughby, who being irritated at the miscarriage of his design upon St. Christopher's, landed here, and after treating the French severely, obliged them to swear allegiance to the King of Great-Britain. This occasioned the French at Guadaloupe to attack this island. In the year 1666, they came with eight ships of force, and entered the harbour of St. John's under English colours, where they seized the forts by surprise, and made the governor prisoner. All this however, was not effected without some loss: the English seeing such a rapid con-

quest, agreed to surrender the island upon terms; but before the capitulation was signed, a reinforcement arrived from Barbadoes, which obliged the French to retire, though this was only for a time; for in 1677, M. de la Berre, lieutenant-general of the French islands, assisted by the governors of Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, &c. prepared a larger expedition than the former, and landing on Antigua, December 1677, obliged the English to make good the agreement.

ANTIVARI, or ANTIBARI, SIEGES OF. According to Busching and Salmon, a port town of Albania in European Turkey, situated on a rock on the Gulf of Venice, ten miles west from Dulcigno; but the System of Geography places it in Turkish Dalmatia, towards the confines of Serria and Bosnia; yet, says the author, it being on the borders of Albania, it is sometimes reckoned a part of that province. Its sieges are none of them so material, as to deserve a particular relation; their dates, it is presumed, will be sufficient. In the year 1538, being subject to the Venetians, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks: however in 1573, they made themselves master of it; and in 1648 the Venetians attempted to regain it; but their efforts proved ineffectual, and it still remains subject to the Turks.

ANTWERP PLUNDERED AND BURNED. Capital of the marquisate of that name, situated on the Schelde, in the Austrian Netherlands, once famous for a large trade, but now in decay. In the year 1572, when the Duke of Alva was recalled, and the Spaniards suffered some severe defeats, their troops were ready to revolt for want of their pay. The Antwerpers thought this a favourable opportunity for throwing off the Spanish yoke, and therefore declared for the Prince of Orange; of which the Spaniards were no sooner apprized, than a party of their forces, under the command of one Rhoda, entered the city, and plundered it three days successively. They are said to have burned 600 houses,
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and to have murdered 10,000 of its inhabitants: however, Antwerp rose more stately from its ruins.

ANTWERP ATTEMPTED TO BE SURPRISED. In the year 1582, when Francis de Valois, Duke of Alençon, and brother to Henry III. King of France, was, by the States General, appointed Governor of the Netherlands, he thought his authority circumscribed within too narrow bounds, and resolved to be absolute; but he knew this could not be effected till Antwerp was under his own immediate direction; and to gain the possession of this city, nothing appeared so favourable as a surprize. Accordingly on the 17th of January, 1583, causing 17 companies of infantry to enter the town, while he with the rest of the army, which was principally composed of French, lay in ambush in the neighbourhood. As soon as his troops had defeated the guard, they were to give a signal for the Duke to come and seize the city; but the inhabitants at sight of the soldiers betook themselves to their arms, and when the enemy began to attack the guard, charged them with such resolution and intrepidity, that they were in a short time repulsed with considerable loss, and at length totally driven out of the city. In this gallant defence, the Antwerpers are said to have lost only 80 men, and the enemy 1500. The Duke did not attempt to relieve his friends; but after remaining an idle spectator of this misfortune, drew off. He was soon afterwards called upon by the States to justify his conduct, which not being done to their satisfaction, he was divested of his employments; upon which he retired to France, where he soon after died with grief.

ANTWERP, SIEGE OF. After the assassination of Prince William of Orange in 1584, his son, Prince Maurice, was declared Stadtholder, who being a minor, the sovereignty was conferred on Henry III. King of France; when he, being involved in civil wars, was not able to give that attention to the affairs of the provinces

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which his office required. The Duke of Parma saw the opportunity that was now offered him, resolved to push on his conquests, and hastened to invest Antwerp. His troops took possession of both sides of the river, yet those of Antwerp maintained a free passage, by means of two forts; the one called Lillo, situated below the city; and the other named Hulst, which was above it. This last, not being quite finished, was taken after a short defence; but Lillo held out much longer, and bravely repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. The citizens of Antwerp, though they prepared for a vigorous defence, were nevertheless torn and distracted by divisions, and nothing but confusion and anarchy reigned in their councils. Happy had it been for them had their misfortunes ended here. Their reliance on foreign aid, particularly England, France, and the Netherlands, whom they solicited, proved most pernicious to them: few of those succours ever came. Such was the condition of Antwerp, when the Duke of Parma sat down before it with near 100,000 men; but not having a sufficient number of artillery to besiege the city in form, he turned the siege into a blockade: but having continued it some months, he found his expectations baffled; for the besieged received a constant supply of provisions from the river, by which they had a communication with Holland and Zealand. He was the more perplexed how to stop this passage, as the river below the city was very broad and deep: however, he knew this must be effected before the city could be reduced; he therefore spent some days in laying down the plan of his design; and having at length come to a resolution to throw a stupendous bridge over the river, he set near 20,000 men at work to accomplish his project. When this vast work was begun, the neighbouring princes laughed at him; however he persevered, and having fastened many large stakes in the banks of each side, he brought up several barks built on purpose, and moored them

them by the side of each other, till they covered the river between the stakes, to which the extremes were fastened with cables, &c. Several hundred planks were laid across these vessels, which, with some additional trifles, formed a complete bridge. To defend this bridge from any insult of the enemy, some forts were erected on each side, and two frigates stationed down the river and two above. It was the opinion of many engineers, that had the besieged at the beginning of this grand work made some vigorous sallies, it would not have been accomplished; but instead of making the least attempts towards distressing the enemy in their incredible labours; they lay still, as if lulled into a lethargy, and insensible of dangers. There remained but one way for them to get a supply, which was by a dike that had been cut across the meadows to let off the great rains. The Duke of Parma was no sooner informed of this than he stopped the communication by a fort, which commanded it several miles both ways. The besieged seeing now all hopes of succour cut off, began to prepare themselves for an obstinate defence by the sword, and maintained their ground with extraordinary bravery, till the Duke, by his superiority, having gained possession of the outworks, and repulsed them several times with great slaughter, they began to think of capitulating. At this time they were reduced to very severe necessities; their provisions of every kind were totally expended, so that they were obliged either to surrender or starve. However, the Duke did not take the advantage of them, but granted very honourable conditions, except that all who had dissented from the Romish church should quit the city in a limited time. He re-established Popery; and Antwerp was once more annexed to the crown of Spain, till it was seized by the French in 1700, on the death of Charles II. who held it till 1706, when, on summoning it, it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough, though provided with a

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good garrison; and it continued in possession of the Austrians till the ninth of May, 1746, when Marechal Saxe appeared before it, to whom the town surrendered, but the citadel withstood a siege of seven days, and then obtained honourable conditions; however, at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was restored.

APPLEDORE TAKEN. The Danes in 893, made a descent on the coast of Kent, and took Appledore, which is near Tenterden, and at that time was considerable; as by that acquisition the Danes made themselves masters not only of Kent, but also of Suffex and Surry.

ARABAT TAKEN in 1772. This town is situated near the Palus Meotis in Crim Tartary, and stands on a peninsula about half a quarter of a league over, which is pallisadoed from sea to sea. It has two castles to defend it, and Prince Dolgorucki, designing to attack the lines of Precop, sent Prince Czerbatoff to take possession of this town. The garrison, consisting of between 700 and 800 men, refusing to surrender, Prince Czerbatoff stormed and took the place, when most of the garrison were put to the sword.

ARAD, (NEW) STORM OF. A strong fortress of Upper Hungary, the capital of a county of the same name, and situated on the north side of the Maros, or Morisch. The Emperor Leopold had been for some years troubled with a discontented party in Hungary, of whom Count Teckelej put himself at the head, by cutting off Serini, and some others of their chiefs. There had been many propositions made by the neutral powers to compromise the differences between the Emperor and the malecontents, but without having any effect. Teckelej at length resolved to call to his aid the Turk: the Emperor, on the contrary, invited to his assistance the princes of the empire, the King of Poland, and the Republic of Venice, and thus the war broke out in 1683. The Grand Signior invaded Hungary with a powerful army, and penetrated as far as Vienna; but

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having received some repulses, he began to retire back through Hungary. It was in the course of this retreat that Arad became a scene of bloodshed. In August 1685, M. Heusler, the Imperial officer in this neighbourhood, endeavoured to wrest the city out of their hands, and for that purpose detached Colonel Mercey, with a party of Hungarians, with orders, if possible, to draw the Turks out of the city to a battle. The Infidels, to the number of about 3000, on sight of their enemy sallied out. Mercey, seeing the superiority he had to deal with, began to fly; and they pursued till he joined Heusler, who hearing of their approach, immediately made the necessary preparations for an engagement, which began and ended in one hour, in which time the Turks were totally defeated, with the loss of near 1000 men; the remains of their army fled to Arad, but the Germans so closely pursued them, that he entered the town pell-mell at the same time. A most horrible scene of carnage now displayed itself; both parties refused to ask or give quarter: the dispute in the streets was obstinate and bloody; for the Germans were insatiable in their thirst of revenge, and the Turks fought with great resolution for some hours, till they found themselves overmatched, not by number, but by dexterity and discipline; when laying down their arms, Heusler gave them quarter, and about 7000 Turks were made prisoners, who were all that remained alive. Of the Christians were killed about 800, which is said to have been half their army.

ARANI, BATTLE IN THE PLAINS OF. Near these plains is situated the town of Arani, which lies about 20 miles south of Arco, and stands on the north-east side of a small river which empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, in the East Indies. Colonel Clive, commander for the English East-India Company, being in 1751 besieged in Arcot by Sundah Saheb, at the head of about 30,000 men, Captain Kilpatrick marched to his relief with 2000 Marattas,

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and some English. At the approach of this little army, Sundah Saheb retired from the walls; and Colonel Clive, being joined by this reinforcement, pursued him to the plains of Arani, and coming up with him, a desperate battle was fought on the 3d of December, which lasted five hours. The Colonel behaved with the greatest intrepidity and conduct, and at length obtained a complete victory, with little loss, though that of the enemy was very considerable. The cities of Arani and Kajevaran immediately surrendered, rather to the terror of the victor's name, than to the force of his arms. After these conquests, which gained Colonel Clive immortal honour, he returned to fort St. David's.

ARCADIA, TOWN OF, TAKEN IN 1770. This town is situated on a river and country of the same name, in the Morea in Greece, subject to the Turks. Prince Peter Dolgorucki made himself master of this place when he invaded the Morea, and took 2000 Turks and three pieces of cannon.

ARCENNIS, or ANCENNIS, BURNED. At present but a small town, in the province of Brittany, in France, 17 miles north-east from Nantz. This unhappy town suffered purely from the motives of ferocity and malice. The Duke of Brittany having incurred the displeasure of his nobles, they requested Charles, King of France, to make a conquest of Brittany, promising to aid him in his enterprize with their lives and fortunes. The monarch received the invitation with pleasure; and the Marechal Louis de la Tremouille entered Brittany with a powerful army, committing cruel devastations wherever he came. The country in a short time was a miserable monument of his vengeance; and the poor distracted inhabitants were driven over the plains, like cattle to the slaughter; and it is probable those who met the sword, shared a better fate than those who escaped it, since the latter suffered incredibly by famine. In May 1488, the

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the French invested Arcennis, which made but a short resistance. The soldiers plundered the town, and then, without permitting the inhabitants to carry out any of their effects, with flaming torches set it on fire, nor suffered the flames to be extinguished, till every house was burned to the ground.

ARCOT. See ARKHAT.

ARDAVAR, BATTLE AT. A small place, in the province of Conaught in Ireland. In the year 1585, when the English were engaged in some attempts to improve their commerce, the family of the Burghs in Ireland took the opportunity of raising an insurrection, to prevent their being obliged to quit a life of indigence, laziness, disorder and depredation, for a state of quiet, order, industry, and civility. Unfortunately there were very few troops at this time in the kingdom, occasioned by the war in the Netherlands, to which most of them had been sent. The Hebridian Scots sent 3000 men to the assistance of the rebels; whereupon Sir John Perrot, the lord deputy, with the Earl of Clanrickard, a small party of horse, and some companies of foot, marched against them. They found means to draw the rebels to Ardavar, at a distance from their bogs, and other places of retreat, and there having brought them to an action, obtained a complete victory, in which, and the pursuit, the whole army of the enemy was almost entirely cut off. This defeat was attended with the most happy consequences; for their allies, the Scots, being disheartened by the slaughter of their countrymen, refused to send any more reinforcements, and they were too cowardly to attempt any thing of themselves: they therefore gave fresh hostages for their future behaviour, and continued quiet during the rest of Sir John Perrot's government.

ARDENBURG, SIEGE OF. A small city of Dutch Flanders, four miles north-east of Sluys, was formerly one of the most considerable places in that neighbourhood, and pretty well fortified. Prince Maurice

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of Nassau, in order to drive the Spaniards out of the Netherlands, in the year 1604, marched a numerous army into this country. They retired as he advanced; and when he appeared before Ardenburg, the Spaniards abandoned it, leaving only one regiment of foot and two troops of horse, to make a shew of defence, while the main body gained time to form a retreat. The Prince invested the city with 7000 foot, and a few horse; and after a siege, or rather blockade, of only two days, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

Before we quit this article, it may not be improper to take notice of a stratagem, by which the Spaniards, many years after, flattered themselves with being able to regain the possession of the place. In the year 1641, Cardinal Infante, the Spanish general, disguised a number of his soldiers in womens' habits, who were to appear as if going to market, and were provided with several carts, loaded with panniers and baskets, filled with grenadoes instead of fruit. They were all directed to enter at one gate, and there to engage the guard and keep the gate open, while a body of horse, disguised like countrymen, should second their efforts, and gain time for the whole army to join them, and enter the place. Fortune, however, did not favour their sanguine expectations; for on the day when this project was to have been executed, a soldier of the garrison being abroad, sporting with his gun, met by accident one of these disguised countrymen, and observing a rich silk waistcoat under his ragged cloaths, he seized him, suspecting some kind of treachery, and carried him immediately before the governor, to whom he was known. He was found to be one Victoria, an Italian gentleman; and the governor also suspecting some kind of treachery, told him, that if he did not declare the reason of his appearing in that unseemly dress, he should suffer immediate death. Upon which, he, without hesitation, informed them of the whole design; so that when the countrymen came, they

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met with such a warm reception, that very few of them escaped with their lives. This discouraged the party of horse from giving them any assistance, and the whole scheme became abortive.

By the treaty of Munster, 1648, this town was yielded to the Dutch by the Spaniards, and it has remained in their possession ever since.

ARENSBERG, CASTLE OF, TAKEN in 1762. The French troops along the Rhine, were alarmed at an excursion made by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. His Highness attacked the castle of Arensberg on the 19th of April; but after some firing, he offered the honours of war to Mr. Muret, the commanding officer, and his garrison, which he refused; when the firing being renewed, he was a few hours afterwards obliged to surrender at discretion. The French looked upon this post as very important for their communication between Wesel and Dusseldorf; and the loss of it was very inconvenient to them, whilst they were preparing to open the campaign.

ARENZON, BATTLE AT. A town of Andalusia in Spain. In the year 1123, the Christians and Moors had an obstinate battle here; the former commanded by the King of Arragon, and the Moors by the King of Cordova, who had 30,000 men killed.

ARGOS, BATTLE AT. A port town of European Turkey, in the province of Morea, situated on the bay of Napoli di Romania, 25 miles from Corinth. It retains nothing of its antiquity, but some small remains of temples and theatres, on a hill near the castle of Larissa, which serve to give an idea of its former grandeur. In the year 1683, the Imperialists, Poles, Venetians, &c. entered into an alliance, and declared war against the Turks; because they thought themselves injured by some infringement of the Candian treaty: yet the Venetians composed a separate body, and consequently acted by themselves. In the course of this war, which was a very tedious one, a battle was fought

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in 1686 near Argos, between the Venetians and Turks; when, though the Christians were inferior in number, yet after a bloody contest, which lasted near four hours, the Infidels were defeated with terrible slaughter. However, the Venetians reaped no advantage from their victory, except being able to besiege Napoli di Romania, not having any cavalry to pursue; and the infantry was too much fatigued with the work of carnage to supply that defect.

ARHUSEN, CITY OF, ATTACKED in 1659. It is situated in Denmark, on the river Gude, near the Categate; and during the unequal contest with Denmark against Sweden, and her numerous allies, Lord Montague was sent with a fleet to force the Allies to make a peace with Denmark; and being obliged, by their obstinacy, to assist the Danes, he burnt several of their ships in the port of Arhusen, and a great part of the city. One hundred of Imperialists, and 600 Brandenburgers, surrendered at discretion.

ARIA-COUPAN, FORT OF, TAKEN in 1748. This fort is situated about three miles from Pondicherry, on the side of a river; and when Admiral Boscawen was going to invest Pondicherry, a deserter giving him an account that the garrison of Aria-Coupan consisted only of a 100 men, Whites and Blacks, he resolved to make an attempt, with the grenadiers and piquets, to gain a lodgement in the village contiguous to it, and to raise a bomb-battery there. Accordingly, on the 12th of August, early in the morning, this detachment, accompanied by a body of Indians, marched up to the village; but they were unfortunately prevented from succeeding in their attempt by the cowardice of the Indians, employed in carrying up the trenching tools, who, on a shot coming among them, all run away; while the French flanked the detachment from two batteries they had raised on the other side of Aria-Coupan river; which made it necessary for the detachment to retire towards the sea, to open the communication with

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with the ships, to get on shore cannon, and proper materials for raising batteries, and carrying on their approaches against the fort in form, which they now found to be regularly defended with a berme, draw bridge, and covered way. They were obliged to lie on their arms all night, having lost several men in the attack of the village. The next morning, the whole army marched to join the detachment; and, in the afternoon, 1100 seamen, whom the Admiral had caused to be disciplined on board, and exercised in platoons, under the command of Captain Loyd, were landed, who mounted guard, and did all other duties with the regular troops. The Admiral having landed four twelve and four eighteen pounders, on the 16th at night, began to work on a battery of four guns against the fort, which was completed and opened the next morning; but this was ineffectually constructed by the engineers; and on the 18th, another battery, erected by the artillery officers, was opened with great success, which the garrison, with a troop of 60 European horse, supported by as many foot, and some seamen, made a most hazardous and unsuccessful attempt to destroy: for though the besiegers' advanced guard, in the trench adjoining to the battery, at first gave way, they soon rallied, and repulsed the French with considerable loss, the commanding officer of the horse being taken prisoner. Soon after, one of the French batteries blew up, and destroyed about 120 men; upon which the besiegers immediately got some royals into the village, and began to bombard the fort; which, about two o'clock in the afternoon, was also blown up; when the besiegers marched directly and took possession of it, but found that the garrison was precipitately withdrawn, having left their cloaths, and every thing behind them. But the expedition against Pondicherry failing, the fort was demolished by the troops in their way to fort St. David.

ARKHAT, or ARCOT, SIEGE OF. The capital of a province of that name on the

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coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. Notwithstanding the general peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the East-India Company were still involved in a war on the coast of Coromandel, with Sundah Saheb, assisted by the French at Pondicherry. The particulars of this affair, we shall endeavour to lay before the reader in as concise a manner as possible.

About the end of 1742, or the beginning of the following year, animosity, jealousy, and discord, began to appear among the Nabobs of Arkhat, Velur, Polur, and Tiruchirapalli. The first was determined to stand his ground, and all the rest resolved to supplant him. In consequence, Dast Ali Khan was defeated and cut off, by Muley Ali Khan, the former Nabob of Arkhat, and the latter of Velur. This revolution was brought about in favour of Sundah Saheb, brother-in-law to the victor, who was made governor of the capital. His promotion, however, was disagreeable to the Mogul's court: he was deposed, and Anawerdi Khan put in his room. Sundah Saheb resolving to recover his government, applied to the Count d'Anteuil, the French general in Pondicherry, and received from him a supply of 2000 Seapoys, 60 Blacks, or Kafirs, and 420 French soldiers, on condition that, if he was successful, he should cede to the French the town of Velur, in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, with its dependencies, consisting of 45 villages. This may serve for a key to the mysterious conduct of the French, who, after obtaining so many favours from the court of Delhi, for protecting the lawful sovereign of Arkhat against the Marattas, in 1741, now drew the sword in the cause of a rebel and usurper. It is even suggested, that the scheme for destroying Anawerdi Khan, was formed by Sundah Saheb and Mr. Duplieux, the French governor. In consequence of this scheme, Anawerdi Khan was defeated by the French and their allies, in which action the Count d'Anteuil was wounded. However, Sundah Saheb was reinstated in the government.

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ment of Arkhat, and his conditions and engagements to the French were punctually executed. Anawerdi Khan was killed in the battle; and his son, Mahommed Ali Khan, flying to Tiruchirapalli, supplicated the assistance of the English, who sent him a reinforcement of men, money, and stores, under Major Lawrence, a resolute and experienced officer. By this supply, some advantages were gained over the enemy; they were forced to retreat; but no decisive blow was yet struck. Soon after, Mahommed Ali Khan came in person to fort St. David's, to solicit more powerful assistance, alledging, that his interest, and that of the English were mutual, as it was apparent, that if the enemy were suffered to proceed in their conquests, the English would soon be forced to abandon the whole coast.

To make a diversion, and divide the French forces, it was thought expedient to send a detachment into the province of Arkhat. And in 1751, Mr. Clive, then purveyor of the army, offered to serve without pay on this occasion. This offer was accepted. He set sail in the *Wager* to Madras, with 130 Europeans; and on his arrival there, was joined by 80 more. With this slender force, he marched with such secrecy and expedition to Arkhat, that he got possession of the capital without opposition. The inhabitants expecting to be plundered, offered him a large sum to spare the city; but his generosity and prudence were their security. He refused their money, and at the same time ordered proclamation to be made, that those who were willing to remain in their houses, should receive no injury, and the rest have leave to retire with all their effects, except provisions, for which he promised to pay the full value. By this wise conduct, he gained the affections of the natives so completely, that they who did not choose to stay in the town, gave him afterwards, when he was besieged, the most exact intelligence of the enemy's designs, which probably saved the place. Sundah Saheb

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soon appeared before it with a large army, and laid siege to it; but it was the 24th of September before the place was fully invested, the enemy's approaches being retarded by the frequent and brisk fire made by Mr. Clive; and although the siege was under the direction of the French; it was more than a fortnight before they could effect a breach. About that time, indeed, two very inconsiderable ones were made; but such was the diligence of Mr. Clive in repairing them, that before the enemy could prepare for storming, they were filled up, and those parts of the wall where they had been made, rendered as strong as any other. At length, on the 14th of October, at three in the morning, the besiegers attacked both breaches, and one of the gates, which they attempted to force open with elephants: but Mr. Clive having received intelligence when the assault was intended, had so well prepared for it with masked batteries, that he repulsed the enemy in every quarter with great slaughter, not more than 20 men returning alive from the breaches, and obliged them to raise the siege with the utmost precipitation. Such were the first dawns of that greatness of soul, which a few years after burst forth in the full blaze of glory.

ARKHAT, TAKEN IN 1760. Colonel Eyre Coote, after defeating the French at Wandewash, encamped within two miles of Arkhat, February the 2d, and on the 5th, he opened three batteries against it, viz. one of five eighteen pounders, one of one eighteen pounder, and another of one twenty-four pounder. On the 6th, he began to carry on approaches to the south-west, and west towers of the fort; and having by the 10th got within sixty yards of the crest of the glacis, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. It consisted of 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 236 privates, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys. There were in it four mortars, twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of all kinds of military stores. We had, during the siege, seven non-commissioned and privates killed;





Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Published as the Act directs, by J. St. Macgibbon & W. D. Duncanson, April, 28th 1759.

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killed; and Ensign Mac Mahon (who acted as engineer) with 16 wounded.

ARLESFORD, BATTLE AT. See ALRESFORD.

ARMADA, (THE SPANISH) DEFEAT OF. Armada is a Spanish word, and signifies in English, *an armament*, to this the Spaniards added the epithet of *Invincible*, and the Pope, giving it his blessing, called it *Infallible*. Before we proceed to the narrative, it may not be amiss to take a retrospective view of affairs in England at that time; as by this means we shall be enabled to comprehend the motives of the Spaniards in equipping this armament.

Queen Mary I. had espoused Philip, King of Spain, and re-established the Romish religion in England; and after her death, which happened on the 17th of November, 1558, that Prince courted her sister and successor, Queen Elizabeth, engaging to procure a dispensation from the Pope for the marriage; but she rejected him; and the hopes he had entertained being still further defeated by the measures which Queen Elizabeth immediately took with respect to religion, he entirely abandoned the interests of England. For when Elizabeth sent an ambassador to consult with him upon her transactions with France in regard to Scotland, to which kingdom she had already sent troops, he did not seem to interest himself in the affair, otherwise than by advising her to stipulate for the restitution of Calais, whenever she made a peace with France. At the same time, to shew his thorough disgust to her, he divested himself of the collar of the garter, and gave it to the ambassador to return to the Queen his mistress, who on her part refused him a favour which he desired, viz. That the family of his ambassador, the Conde de Feria, who married in England, might be permitted to go and live at Brussels, and yet keep their estates in England. This so provoked the Conde, that he used all his credit and influence with Philip to exasperate him against the Queen, and found means to force one of her ambassador's servants into the inquisition.

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Another incident, at the close of the year 1588, increased the misunderstanding between Elizabeth and Philip. The Genoese merchants having, with Philip's persuasion, caused a sum of money to be put on board a ship in one of the Spanish ports in the Bay of Biscay, in order to send it to the Netherlands, to erect a bank there, the ship was pursued by pirates, and obliged to put into a port in the west of England. The Spanish ambassador having told the Queen that the money belonged to the King his master, she permitted it to be taken out and carried by land to some port that was nearest to the Low Countries, from whence there would be less danger in the passage: but during this, she was informed that the money belonged to some merchants, and that the Duke of Alva intended to seize it for defraying the expences of the war; therefore she stopped the money by way of loan, and gave security for the payment of it. The Duke of Alva made a great clamour against this step; he caused the effects of the English to be seized, and the owners to be imprisoned. The Queen did the same with respect to the Flemish merchants, and a guard was put upon the ambassador of Spain, for his insolence in dispersing libels on this subject that were very injurious to the Queen; but the guard was taken off two days after, and she demanded of his master to punish him, yet could not obtain it. On the contrary, Philip, in the beginning of the year 1569, caused the effects of the English in Spain to be seized; but the latter in revenge made reprisals upon the Spaniards, which were carried to such a length, that the Queen was obliged to stop them by proclamation, for fear of involving herself in a war with Spain.

It appeared next year that Philip interested himself very much in the affairs of Mary Queen of Scots, because his ambassador joined with that of France in vigorously demanding that Queen's liberty. Elizabeth being soon after informed that

Mary

Mary was in the interest of Spain, and that she had a scheme to marry Don John of Austria, natural brother to Philip, this convinced her Majesty that she ought to be upon her guard against Spain and the Netherlands, especially as it had been lately discovered to her Majesty by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Ormond, that a bribe had been offered them on the part of Philip, the former to raise a rebellion in England, the latter in Ireland; and that a bull was issued by Pope Pius V. dated in February 1569, and fixed up at the gate of the Bishop of London's palace, by which he excommunicated the Queen, and absolved her subjects from their oath of allegiance.

In 1577, the Prince of Orange having acquainted her also that Don John was arrived in the Netherlands, with a design not only to subdue those provinces, but after that to attack England, and marry the Queen of Scots: this intelligence had such an effect upon her, that after the States had declared war against Don John, she made no scruple to lend them 100,000 pounds; and to palliate this proceeding, wrote to Philip that she had only lent the money to the States to secure the Low Countries for him, which were in danger of falling a prey to France; but Philip saw through the pretence.

In 1580, 700 Spaniards and Italians, under the name of the Pope's troops, made a descent on Ireland, where they proposed to fortify themselves, but were almost all of them put to the sword.

Not long after this, Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador here, complained that Drake, who was just come home from his voyage round the world, had robbed the subjects of the King his master in the Indies; and after he had waited some time for satisfaction, the Queen caused part of Drake's booty to be restored to him.

Notwithstanding the reasons which both the sovereigns had to complain of each other, they outwardly carried on a fair correspondence, and their commerce, which

the subjects of neither could do without, was the reason that the differences between them were not yet arrived to an open rupture. Besides, Philip found his account more in supporting Elizabeth's enemies underhand, than in attacking her himself with open force; he therefore always kept an ambassador at London, to lay hold of every opportunity to do the Queen a prejudice.

Bernardin de Mendoza, who continued ambassador here in 1584, privately corresponded with Mary Queen of Scots (as appeared from his letters intercepted by the sagacity of Walsingham), and entered very far into a conspiracy, which Throckmorton and others had formed to deliver that Queen from her imprisonment, by means of a foreign army: and being farther detected by Throckmorton's confession, he was called before the council, where, instead of defending himself, he recriminated; complained of the Queen's withholding the money from the King of Spain, and accused the ministers of using all possible means to foment a division between the Queen and the King his master. Upon this he was ordered to depart the kingdom.

Immediately after Mendoza's departure, the Queen sent Mr. Waad, her clerk of the council, to complain of him to Philip, and to tell him, that she should be glad to receive another in his room; but he denied her envoy audience.

This ground of quarrel was accompanied with another, much more considerable, viz. a treaty which the Queen made in 1585 with the Dutch, who had renounced all obedience to the King of Spain, but were on the point of being reduced to it by Philip, who had then just acquired Portugal. The Queen, by this treaty, engaged to furnish them with a certain number of succours during the war, and to pay them herself, on condition of being repaid after the war was over. Philip, who construed those succours as a declaration of war, immediately laid an embargo

bargo upon all the English ships, men, and goods in his country; upon notice of which, Queen Elizabeth, finding it impracticable to help or relieve her subjects by friendly negotiations, authorised such as sustained loss by the said arrest, to make themselves amends upon the subjects of the King of Spain, by granting them letters of reprisal, to arrest and detain all ships and merchandize they should find at sea, or elsewhere, belonging to the vassals of the said king. And at the same time, to revenge the wrongs that had been offered to her, and to resist the preparations made against her by that king, she caused a fleet of above twenty sail of ships to be fitted out, which she sent under Sir Francis Drake to America, where it made great ravages among the Spaniards at St. Domingo, Carthagená, Florida, &c.

The Queen of Scots, in the meanwhile, finding herself entirely abandoned by France, and having adopted that Popish maxim in its utmost force, viz. That a heretic cannot lawfully wear the crown, made a will, not long before her execution, which was in 1585, whereby she constituted Philip II. King of Spain, her heir to the crown of England; not only in exclusion of her son James VI. if he did not embrace the Romish religion, but to the deprivation of the present possessor, Queen Elizabeth. There are those, indeed, who question whether she made such a will; but certain it is, that when this very thing was charged upon her at her trial, she did not positively deny it.

Philip, who was also the first in rank of all the Romish princes that could lay claim to the succession of the House of Lancaster, had so strong an opinion of the legality of his right, that he thought himself thereby authorised to make a vigorous effort to to put himself in possession of the throne of England: and it is observed by one of our best historians, that there could not have been a more favourable conjuncture for him than this was, wherein he had nothing to fear from France, then embroiled

in a civil war, and the strongest party attached to his interest: that the Emperor being then at peace with the Turks, was in a condition to curb the Protestant princes of Germany, in case they should offer to give England any assistance: and as for the King of Scotland, he might naturally expect him to favour his undertaking, instead of giving assistance to a queen who had lately done him so mortal an injury, by causing his mother to be put to death by the hands of a hangman, which was the aggravating term used, the more to irritate him, by many of his court and nation.

On the other hand, the Pope was fully resolved to contribute every thing in his power to the success of Philip's grand design. He not only approved of it, and gave it his blessing, but he also published a bull afterwards, which was pasted up in the streets of London, whereby he released the English from the oath of allegiance they had taken to the Queen, and consigned England to the first possessor, which could be no other than the King of Spain, who made prodigious preparations at this very time, in all the ports of Spain and Portugal, in order to put himself in a condition to attack England in such a manner that there should be no necessity for invading it a second time. He covered his preparations with various pretences, for fear it should be known that they were intended against England; but Elizabeth, than whom no monarch ever had better spies, or rather more able ministers to procure and employ them, had undoubted information, that her's was the only state against which this vast armament was intended. She resolved therefore not to lose a moment in putting herself in a condition to oppose so formidable an enemy, and in 1587, sent out Sir Francis Drake again, with 30 sail of ships, great and small (four whereof were her own ships, and the rest the merchants'), to the road of Cadiz, and towards the Tercera Islands, to intercept the provisions for Philip's Armada, before they should come to the port of rendezvous at Lisbon.

Drake failed to Cadiz, at which place were the greatest stores of ammunition and provisions, and burnt there above 100 ships richly laden; after which he entered the Tagus, burnt all the ships he found in that river; and from thence sailed to the Azore Islands, where he made prize of a rich carrack just returned from the East Indies. While Drake was doing the Spaniards all this mischief in Europe, Cavendish, who was sent out at the same time to make war upon the Spaniards in America, entered through the Streights of Magellan into the South Sea, and plundered the coasts of Chili and Peru, from whence he carried off a prodigious booty.

Notwithstanding this, Philip still pursued his mighty project, and continued his armament even with more vigour; but while he was making his preparations at an incredible expence, he endeavoured to amuse Elizabeth, and to make her believe that he had no other design but to live at peace. With this view he caused a treaty to be proposed to the States of the United Provinces, of which he willingly consented that Elizabeth should be mediator. The snare was too visible for the Queen to be caught by it, yet she pretended not to perceive it, and accepted the mediation. For this purpose she sent plenipotentiaries into France; and because it was for her advantage to have the negotiation spun out, she ordered her ambassadors to give plain intimation that she would make very large concessions with regard to religion: but it was all purely to gain time; and this too was the sole view of the King of Spain, who all that while hastened his preparations as much as possible, and the Queen on her part left no stone unturned to put herself in a state of defence. Consequently the negotiation was broke off as it were before it began, three months having been wasted in settling the place of congress; and it was now high time to leave off dissembling, because the Spanish fleet was just ready to sail for invading England.

In this dreadful emergency she was destitute of allies, and had reason to apprehend the most vigorous efforts from the enmity of Philip. Her own affairs were critical, and demanded great judgment and penetration to manage. The Scots were her avowed enemies; the Irish at heart were the same: they were firmly attached to popery, with all the rage of bigotry. The English alone adhered to her cause; and on the first notice of danger, they were instantly in arms. Almost every nobleman maintained a body of troops at his own private expence. Lord Viscount Montague, at the head of a chosen band of 200 horse, with his two sons, and a most comely youth his grandson, waited on her Majesty, offering his life, though he was sickly and far advanced in years, to defend her person and kingdom against all invaders. This voluntary tender of service was followed by the Earl of Essex, who waited on her Majesty at St. James's, at the head of 300 horse, a great number of carbineers, and a fine company of foot, all musqueteers. The Earls of Lincoln, Warwick, Worcester, and Hertford; the Lords Burleigh, Windsor, Hatton, Compton, Rich, Audley, Dacres, Lumley, Mountjoy, Stourton, Darcy, Sandes, and Mordaunt; and Sir Walter Mildmay, Sir Henry Cromwel, and Sir John Points, did the same, though with different numbers, according to their abilities.

The noblemen who were absent, attending on their several lieutenancies, also raised great bodies, particularly the Marquis of Winchester, lord lieutenant of Hampshire; the Earl of Suffex, governor of Portsmouth, and lord lieutenant of Dorset; the Earl of Shrewsbury, earl marshal of England, and lord lieutenant of many counties; together with his son the Lord Talbot; the Earl of Derby, lord lieutenant of Lancaster and Chester, with his son the Lord Strange; the Earl of Bath, lord lieutenant of Devonshire; the Earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of Somerset and Wilts, and

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and lord president of all Wales; and the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland. The two latter went on board the queen's navy, and served in the attack of the Armada before Calais, as did also many gentlemen volunteers, without any charge to, or even knowledge of the Queen; particularly Mr. Henry Brooke, son and heir to the Lord Cobham, the Queen's lord chamberlain; Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the lord treasurer, and his brother Robert; Sir William Hatton, heir to the lord chancellor; Sir Horatio Palavicino, a knight of Genoa; Mr. Robert Cary, son to the Lord Hunston; Sir Charles Blount, brother to the Lord Mountjoy; Sir Thomas Gerard, and Mr. William Harvey; the Earl of Oxford; the Lord Dudley; Sir Walter Raleigh, a gentlemen of the Queen's privy chamber, who had in his company many young gentlemen, particularly William, the heir of Sir Thomas Cecil, Mr. Edward Darcy, Mr. Arthur Gorge, &c.

Besides these, the Earl of Huntingdon, lieutenant-general in the north, raised

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40,000 foot, and near 10,000 horse, who were joined by the forces raised by Lord Scroop, Lord Darcy, and Lord Ewers. Other lords, who raised forces at their own charge, were the Earl of Kent, lieutenant of Bedfordshire; the Lord Hunston, lord chamberlain, and lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk; Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, lieutenant of Kent; the Lord Gray of Bucks; the Lord North of Cambridgeshire; Lord Chandos of Gloucestershire; Lord St. John of Huntingdonshire; Lord Buckhurst of Sussex, &c.

There was a list current, also, at that time, of a great number, both of horse and foot, which were raised by the bishops and clergy of the kingdom, at their own expence, who were to be brought into the field by gentlemen of the Queen's nomination.

The militia were raised and exercised to arms, with incredible dispatch. The following is a list of the quota of each county, taken from the returns made by Sir John Hawkins.

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A TABLE, shewing the Numbers of every Sort of Armed Men in the Counties of England and Wales, taken Anno 1588.

Counties	Able Men	Armed	Trained	Untrained	Pioniers	Lances	Light Horfe	Petronels
Anglesey	1120	1120			100		17	
Berkshire	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Buckinghamshire	2850	600		600	8	50		
Carmarthen		704	300	400	300		15	10
Cambridgeshire	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Cheshire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Denbighshire	1200	600	400	200	160		30	100
Derbyshire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Devonshire	10,000	6200	3660	2550	600	120		22
Dorsetshire		3330	1500	1800		23	10	
Essex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Flintshire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Gloucestershire	14,000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Hertfordshire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Huntingdonshire		400	400		9	19	65	
Kent	18,866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancashire		1170	1170			64	265	
Lincolnshire	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
London	17,883	10,000	6000	4000				20
Middlesex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Norfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Northamptonshire	1240	1240	600	640	80	20	80	
Nottinghamshire	2800	1000	400	600	100	20	60	20
Oxfordshire	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Pembrokeshire		800	800	800	396			30
Radnorshire	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Somersetshire	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Staffordshire	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Surry	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	29
Suffex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Wiltshire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Worcestershire			600		100	17	83	10
Total	123263	82001	45283	44950	8265	821	2296	1161

JOHN HAWKINS.

The forces of the other counties of England and Wales, were kept on the reserve; these are what actually took the field.

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NAVY LIST, December 13, 1588.

Vessels				Numb. of Men	Numb. of Tons
34 of The Queen's	—	—	—	6225	12190
43 — Ships serving by Tonnage	—	—	—	2592	5976
38 — — fitted out by the City of London	—	—	—	3020	6130
18 — Voluntary Ships	—	—	—	820	1716
15 — Victuallers	—	—	—	455	1795
43 — Coasters	—	—	—	2170	4178

The expence of equipping and maintaining this armament, from the beginning of November, 1587, to the last of September, 1588. } £. s. d.
 N. B. London excepted. } 77879 14 6

JOHN HAWKINS.

The Rates for the Entertainment of the Officers of the Companies appointed for the Service, in the year 1588.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
THE lieutenant general of the army per day - - -	6	0	0	The colonel general of the foot men per day - - -	2	0	0
Halberdiers at per day -	1	10	0	Lieutenant - - -	0	10	0
The marshal of the field per day	2	0	0	Serjeant-major - - -	0	10	0
Halberdiers at per day - -	0	15	0	Four corporals of the field at 4s each - - -	0	16	0
The provost marshal per day -	0	13	4	Ten halberdiers at 8d each	0	6	8
The gaoler per day - - -	0	1	8	The treasurer at war per day	0	6	8
Eight tipstaves at 8d each per day - - - -	0	5	4	Four clerks at 2s each -	0	8	0
Ten halberdiers at ditto -	0	6	8	Ten halberdiers at 8d each	0	6	8
The captain general of the lances per day - - - -	1	0	0	The master of the ordnance per day - - - -	0	10	0
Lieutenants - - - -	0	10	0	Lieutenant - - - -	0	6	8
Guidon - - - -	0	1	6	Inferior officers of the ordnance per day - - -			
Trumpet - - - -	0	1	6	Ten halberdiers at - -			
Clerk - - - -	0	1	6	The muster master per day -	0	6	8
Surgeon - - - -	0	1	6	Four clerks at 2s each - -	0	8	0
Ten halberdiers at 8d each	0	6	8	The commissary of the victuals per day - - - -	0	6	8
The captain general of the light horse per day - - -	1	0	0	One clerk - - - -	0	2	0
Lieutenant - - - -	0	10	0	The trench master per day -	0	6	8
Guidon - - - -	0	1	6	The master of the carriages per day - - - -	0	4	0
Trumpet - - - -	0	1	6	Master carttakres, each per day - - - -			
Clerk - - - -	0	1	6				
Surgeon - - - -	0	1	6				
Ten halberdiers at 8d each	0	6	8				

Four

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	l.	s.	d.
Four clerks, each at - - -			
The quarter master per day -	o	10	o
Six furriers, each at - - -			
The scoutmaster per day - -	o	6	8
Two light horse at 16d			
each - - - - -	o	2	8
The judge general per day -	o	2	8

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	l.	s.	d.
The entertainment of the officers of the regiment -			
The colonel, being a nobleman, per day - - - - -	1	o	o
He being a knight or nobleman's son, per day - - - -	o	13	4
Lieutenant colonel per day	o	6	8

The Queen, to defray the expence of her troops, borrowed of the city } 4900 o o
of London

Each merchant, citizen, &c. subscribing to the loan according to their ability. It is worthy observation, that such a sum would not now be considered as a loan; but should also be remembered, that money was then about nine times its present value.

The most authentic account of the force of the enemy, is printed in Strype's An-

nals of Queen Elizabeth, from a book which Philip authorized to be printed, not only in Spanish, but in Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, and in all languages except the English: but J. Wolf, a noted printer in London, soon printed an English translation of it, in which is the following

Account of the whole SPANISH ARMADA for Invading England; the Number of their Galleons, Ships, Pinnaces, Zabres, Galeaces, Galleys, and other Vessels, which were assembled in the River of Lisbon; whereof the Duke of Medina Sidonia was Chief and General; together with the Burthens of the said Ships, the Land Soldiers, Marines, Guns, &c.

Squadron of Portugal, consisting of twelve vessels, whereof the first is	Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Guns
St. Mark, captain general of the Armada, and nine other galleons and two zabres, carrying in all — —	7737	3330	1230	350
The Biscay squadron, Consisting of ten large ships, and four pinnaces, carrying	6567	2037	862	260
The Castile squadron, Consisting of fourteen galleons, and two pinnaces —	8714	2458	1719	348
The Andalusia squadron, Consisting of ten great ships, and a pinnace, carrying —	8762	2400	800	260
The Guipuscoa squadron, Consisting of ten great ships, two pataches, and two pinnaces, carrying — — —	6991	2092	670	277
The Levantiscas, or Levant squadron, Consisting of ten ships, that carry — —	7705	2880	807	310
The squadron Des Urcas, or hulks Consisting of fourteen ships, which are in all — —	10271	3221	708	410
				Twelve

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Twelve pinnaces and zabres, of	—	—	—	1131	479	574	193
Four galeaces of Naples, besides 1200 slaves, carried	—	—	—	—	873	468	200
Four galleys of Portugal had, besides 888 slaves	—	—	—	—	400	—	20

So that there are in the said Armada One Hundred and Eleven Ships, consisting of

Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Slaves	Brass Cannon
57878	20170	6838	2088	2608

Over and above the said 111 vessels, there were 20 small vessels called caravels, for to serve as tenders to the fleet, and likewise 10 salves, or faluas, with six oars each. There went on board 120 volunteers of quality, attended by 456 servants bearing arms; and 238 paid by the king, with 163 servants. The persons embarked to serve the cannon were 167; those for the hospital service, as physicians and surgeons, 85; and friars of several orders, 180. So that in the whole army, were 21580 persons, besides 2088 galley slaves, who laboured at the oar.

Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, built in the Netherlands, by order of the King of Spain, many ships, and a great number of flat-bottomed boats, each big enough to carry 30 horse, with bridges fitted to them; hired mariners from East Friesland, prepared javelins headed with sharp iron points, and hooked at the sides, besides 20,000 barrels, and an infinite number of faggots: and in the coast towns of Flanders, he had an army in readiness of 13,000 foot, and 4200 horse, among which were 700 English fugitive Papists, which of all others, were held in the greatest contempt: for neither Stanley, who had the command of them, nor Westmoreland, nor others who offered their service and counsel, were once hearkened to; but, for their wicked disaffection to their native country, were debarred from all access to councils, by those who, as well as they, loved the treason as heartily as they hated the traitors.

Pope Sixtus V. also sent Cardinal Allan, an Englishman, into the low countries,

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renewed the bulls, whereby both Pius V. and Gregory XIII. had excommunicated the Queen, deposed her from her throne, absolved her subjects from all allegiance to her, and published his croisade in print, as against Turks and Infidels, whereby he granted plenary indulgences to all who gave assistance for the extirpating of the English heretics. Whereupon the Marquis of Burgaw, of the House of Austria, the Duke of Pastrana, Amadeus of Savoy, Vespasian Gonzaga, John de Medicis, and many noblemen from all parts, gave their names voluntarily for promoting this enterprize. And for its better success, the Spanish ships had each its tutelar saint and guardian, by whose names they were called: and there was a Latin litany composed and printed, for the prosperous issue of the expedition, to be used for a week together, each day having its distinct office: it was entitled, "Litaniæ et preces pro felici successu classis Catholici Regis nostri Philippi adversus Angliæ hæreticos, veræ fidei impugnatores." It is to be observed also, that as the main intent of this mighty Armada was not to make a conquest of England only, but of the whole island of Great Britain, there were particularly nominated a number of noblemen, princes, marquisses, condes, and dons, who were called adventurers, without any office or pay; besides a number of men, named captains and alfercz, without office, but in pay, and therefore called enterpenados. All these being in no service in the Armada, it was reasonably presumed, that they came with the intention to have possessed the estates of all the noblemen in England and Scotland.

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land. The Duke of Guise also, to encourage the Spaniards, brought to Normandy 12,000 men, part of the army of the League, who at that time could very ill spare them out of France: these were to join the Spanish Armada as it went by, and be landed in the west of England, but for want of money, or some other reason, this design miscarried.

Queen Elizabeth having learned the particulars of the grand armament, or as it was styled the *Invincible Armada*, she ordered 20,000 troops to be cantoned along the southern coast of the kingdom, in such a manner, that in 48 hours the whole might be assembled at any port where there was a probability of the enemy's landing their troops. A large corps, well disciplined, was encamped at Tilbury fort, near the mouth of the Thames, under the command of the Earl of Leicester, whom she created general in chief of all her troops. These troops she reviewed, and often rode through the lines, in company with the general. A third army, amounting to 36,000 men, was commanded by the Lord Hunsdon, appointed to defend her Majesty's person. By the advice and direction of Lord Cobham, there were beacons erected in Kent, by the help of which, in half an hour after the first sight of the enemy, the alarm might reach London, and be communicated all over the country. Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, was created lord high admiral, and Sir Francis Drake vice-admiral. They joined their fleets off the coast of France; and Lord Henry Seymour was stationed on the Flemish coast with 40 sail, to prevent the Duke of Parma's putting to sea.

At length the Spanish Armada on the 29th of May, 1588, sailed from Lisbon, commanded by Alonzo Perez de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia, a person wholly unacquainted with maritime affairs, but of a noble family. On the 30th he met with a violent storm, which did him some mischief; however he re-assembled at the Groyne. Advice was brought to the

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Queen of this disaster; but the account was so much exaggerated, that she apprehended the fleet to be totally destroyed, and ordered her secretary, Walsingham, to write to the lord admiral to send home 4 of his largest ships, and discharge the seamen. But he took the liberty to disobey this order, answering the secretary, that he did not think the danger was already over, and therefore begged to retain those four ships till he had more certain intelligence, though it should be at his own expence. He was soon confirmed in his opinion, and sailed with his whole fleet to attack the Spaniards in the harbour; but the wind shifting, he was obliged to return towards Plymouth.

According to the plan which had been formed by the King of Spain, the Armada was to sail to the coast opposite to Dunkirk and Newport, and, after being joined there by the Duke of Parma's forces, to sail to the Thames, and when the whole army had landed, it was to march directly for London, in order to make a speedy and entire conquest of this kingdom. In prosecution of this plan, Philip gave orders to the Duke of Medina, that when he came to the mouth of the English Channel, he should sail as near the French coast as possible, to avoid meeting with the English fleet, and if he did meet it, to act only on the defensive. However, notice being given by an English fisherman, whom the Spaniards took in the chops of the Channel, that the English admiral at Plymouth had laid up his ships, and discharged most of the seamen, upon the report of the Armada's being quite disabled by the late storm; the Duke of Medina, deceived by this false intelligence, and persuaded by Diego Flores de Valdos, commander of the Andalusia squadron, on whose judgment and experience he greatly relied, that it was very easy to destroy the English ships in their harbour, he, contrary to his orders, sailed directly for Plymouth. A week after the lord admiral's return thither, he received intelligence by one of his advice-boats,

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boats, that the Armada was on the 19th of July near the Lizard. This the Spaniards mistaking for the Ram's-head near Plymouth, bore out to sea, with an intention of returning next morning to attack the English ships in that port. The Lord Admiral had just time to get out of it with the greatest part of his fleet, when he saw the Spanish Armada coming under full sail towards him, in two divisions, in the form of an half moon, stretching about 7 miles from the extremity of one division to that of the other. But the English were not in the least terrified with the tremendous appearance of such vast hulks, which they knew by their own experience to be so unwieldy and unserviceable, that they could neither sail upon a wind, tack upon occasion, nor be managed in stormy weather by the seamen. However, the Lord Admiral gave orders not to come to a close engagement, but to cannonade the enemy at a distance, and to let them pass by, that he might chase them before the wind; and the event answered his expectation.

On the 21st of July, the Lord Admiral drawing nearer to the Armada, sent his pinnace, the *Disdain*, to defy the Spaniards; and then making up to a large galleace, which he imagined to be that in which the Duke of Medina Sidonia was, though it proved to be commanded by Alphonson de Levalos, he attacked her; and other ships coming to her assistance, the engagement became very hot. In the meantime Sir Francis Drake, with Hawkins and Forbisher, fought the vice-admiral of Portugal in the rear squadron, commanded by Martin de Recaldes, and so battered her, that she was forced to get out of the line, and fly to the headmost squadron for shelter; at which instant a great galleon, commanded by the admiral of the Andalusia squadron, sprung her foremast, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake in the *Revenge*, who sent the *Roebuck* with her to Dartmouth, together with 304 soldiers, and 118 mariners, prisoners.

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This first action having lasted two hours, the Lord Admiral thought fit to discontinue it, 40 of his ships not having as yet joined him. During this, a great ship of Biscay, of about 800 tons, was blown up, and most of the crew perished. On board it was the King of Spain's treasure, but the Spaniards had secured it before the English made themselves masters of the remains of the ship, which was carried into Weymouth on the 22d of July. In the night the great galleaces separated from the rest of the Armada, in order, as it was supposed, to avoid fighting with the English ships, which being less and lighter, could turn more nimbly, and had the advantage in engaging with these huge hulks, whose bulk exposed them the more to the bullets of our ships, whilst their cannon being placed too high, shot over the heads of the English. As the Armada advanced up the Channel the English hung upon its rear, and continually galled it with skirmishes.

The 23d of July, early in the morning, the Spaniards tacked about upon the English, and each striving for the weather-gage, a sharp conflict ensued between part of the two fleets, but the English had the better of the enemy. So much powder was expended in these continual engagements, that the Admiral often sent for fresh supplies of it, which he received from the Earl of Sussex, Sir George Cary, the Lord Buckhurst, and other governors of forts and castles on the coast, where magazines were provided for the service.

The alarm having now spread from one end of the English coast to the other, the nobility and gentry hastened out with their vessels from every harbour, and reinforced the English fleet, which thereby amounted to 140 sail. The Earls of Oxford, Northumberland, and Cumberland, Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Vavasor, Sir Thomas Gerrard, Sir Charles Blount, Henry Brook, William Hatton, Robert Cary, Ambrose Willoughby, Arthur Gorges, and many others, distinguished themselves by this

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generous and disinterested service of their country.

On the 24th of July, the Lord Admiral divided the fleet into four squadrons, the better to pursue and annoy the enemy; the first squadron he kept himself; the second he assigned to Sir Francis Drake; the third to Sir John Hawkins; and the fourth to Sir Martin Forbisher.

The next day there was a very hot engagement; the Lord Admiral in the *Ark*, and the Lord Thomas Howard in the *Golden Lion*, distinguished themselves by their bravery; and the galleasses, in which the main strength of the Spaniards lay, had been so roughly handled by the English fleet, that they came no more to the battle, but heavily pursued their course towards Flanders; and the English Admiral thought it best to spare his powder, and let the Armada move on till he came off Dover, where he expected to be joined by the Lord Seymour and Sir William Winter, after which he purposed to come to a general and decisive battle.

On the 27th of July, the Spaniards came to an anchor about a league and a half off Calais, as did the Lord Admiral, now joined by Lord Seymour, with two other squadrons, within cannon shot of them. This put the Spaniards into a terrible fright, and they sent express after express to the Duke of Parma, who was then at Bruges, desiring him to send them 40 fly-boats, and to put to sea with his army, and make a descent upon England. But though that Prince, pursuant to the orders he had received from the Spanish King, had furnished himself both with troops and transports, he found it impracticable to put to sea with them while the Lord Seymour and Sir William Winter lay ready to intercept them, without throwing both his fleet and army upon certain destruction. But as the Duke of Medina Sidonia was now come so near him, he drew 10,000 men towards Dunkirk, with intention to put them aboard his fleet, which the Lord Admiral being informed of, and appre-

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hending very ill consequences from the enemy's receiving such a reinforcement, it was resolved in a council of war to make a bold push for their destruction the following night, viz. the 28th of July.

Accordingly, in the dead of the night, the Admiral sent 8 fireships among the Armada, which the Spaniards judging to be of the same contrivance with a famous vessel that had lately done terrible execution at Antwerp, were seized with such a panic, that they raised an hideous outcry, cut their cables, slipped their anchors, hoisted their sails, and put to sea with the utmost hurry and confusion, in which the *Capitana* galleace, commanded by Don Hugh de Moncada, fell foul of another ship, on the cables of whose anchor she was so fast set that she could not get loose all the night following, but next day, making use of her oars, they brought her nearer the shore of Calais, where she broke her rudder, and ran upon a sand; whereupon the Lord Admiral sent a ship to take possession of her, but the Spaniards making resistance, the English engaged them, and Don Moncada being killed by one of the first shot, most of the Spaniards leaped into the water to save themselves by swimming, but many of them were drowned. The English boarded her, and were very busy in plundering her, when the governor of Calais sent to acquaint them that the ship, guns, and stores, belonged to his post; but the English slighting his message, he caused the artillery of the place to be discharged, though rather to frighten than hurt them, upon which the English retired, and abandoned the battered galleace to him; but they took out of her 22,000 ducats of gold, which were afterwards shared among the sailors, besides 14 chests of rich moveables, and some prisoners of distinction.

Meantime Sir Francis Drake, Captain Fenner, Sir John Hawkins, the Captains Fenton, Southwell, Beaton, Cross, Riman, and Captain Richard Hawkins, with other ships of Drake's and Hawkins's Squadron, fell upon the Spaniards as they were re-assembling

assembling at Graveling, and broke through them. The Lord Admiral, the Earl of Cumberland, the Lord Thomas Howard, and the Lord Sheffield, had also a part in this action. Four of the English ships battered a huge galleon with great fury, yet the Spaniards on board her behaved so gallantly, that they brought her off to the rest of the fleet, but she sunk soon after. Some of the ships which got clear of the shoal water, suffered great damage however from the English shot.

The day following, July 29th, the Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter, fought the St. Philip and the St. Matthew, two of the biggest galleons in the whole Armada, and drove them upon the coast near Ostend, where being disabled, they were seized by the Zealanders, and carried into Flushing, and their crews were made prisoners.

The Queen having at this very time, appointed 30 sail of Dutch ships to lie at anchor before Dunkirk, where the Duke of Parma was to have embarked in flat-bottomed boats, made purposely for the descent upon England, the Duke was so discouraged, that he gave over all thoughts of it; and the Spanish Admiral prepared to return homewards; but finding the winds so contrary for his passage through the Channel, he resolved to sail north about, and to reach the Spanish harbours by making the tour of the whole island. The Lord Admiral pursued the Spaniards till they were past Edinburgh Frith, and then meeting with bad weather, gave over the chase. Though a late writer on this period, viz. Mr. Hume, says it was for want of ammunition, with which, if the English had been duly supplied, they might have obliged the whole Armada to surrender at discretion. Such a conclusion would, indeed, as the historian adds, have been more glorious to the English navy; but the event proved altogether as fatal to the Spaniards; for their fleet was driven by tempests beyond the Orkney Islands. The ships had already lost their anchors,

and were obliged to keep the sea. The mariners, not accustomed to such hardships, nor able to govern such unwieldy vessels in stormy weather, suffered their ships to drive either to the western isles of Scotland, or on the coast of Ireland, where multitudes, both of mariners and soldiers, as appeared by their bodies cast ashore, were miserably shipwrecked. So that what with the destruction made by the two elements of fire and water, not one half of the boasted Invincible Armada returned to Spain.

It appears from a summary of its loss, by the most circumstantial and most credible historians of this reign, that the Duke of Medina Sidonia was beat up and down the seas of Scotland and Ireland some part of August, and all the month of September, miserably tost and shattered by tempestuous weather, insomuch that he was forced to leave behind him 17 good ships that were now disabled, after he had lost 15 ships in the English Channel. That in the whole there perished, or were taken, 32 of the Spanish galleaces, on board of which were above 13,500 soldiers and mariners. That the prisoners of all sorts, in Britain, Ireland, and Zealand, were 2 or 3000. That of the abovementioned 13,500, there were 5394 who were cast away on the coast of Ireland, and either put to the sword or hanged, to prevent their joining the Irish rebels; for which purpose, there actually landed 600 Spaniards in the north part of Ireland, who being attacked and defeated by about 150 English, those who escaped the sword surrendered prisoners, and many of them were brought over to England, and committed to Bridewel in London.

ARMAGH, SIEGES OF. A city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and capital of a county of its own name. It is situated near the river Kalin, about 30 miles south from Londonderry. In the year 1595, during the rebellion of Tyrone, or Tiroen, the cathedral was garrisoned by the rebels, who attempted to make a defence, when Sir John Norreys, at the head of

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the Queen's troops, appeared before it. However, their resistance was but short; for the walls being not very strong, were soon destroyed, and the town soon after suffered the same fate. It was afterwards rebuilt, and garrisoned by the English; and in 1650 was taken by Oliver Cromwell, with very little trouble.

ARMENTIERS, SIEGES OF. A small town in French Flanders, 7 miles west from Lille. This town was taken from the Spaniards by the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the French army in 1645, after a small resistance. But the Archduke Leopold, who, in the year 1647, entered the field earlier than the French generals expected, laid siege to this place, which was defended pretty obstinately by Du Plessis Belliare: but the superiority of the besiegers prevailed, and Du Plessis Belliare, with his garrison, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. However, the year following, the Prince of Conde took it, after sitting before it eight hours. It was afterwards confirmed to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1668, and the French have ever since remained in possession of it.

ARNHEIM, SIEGES OF. The capital of Guelderland, situated on the north bank of the Rhine, ten miles north from Nimeguen, in that part of Dutch Guelderland called Voluwe. In the year 1585, this city was taken from the Spaniards by Count de Meurs, for the Dutch. In 1624, the Spaniards, commanded by Count Bergen, made an unsuccessful attempt on it. And on the 13th of June, 1672, Marechal Turenne, at the head of a French army, appeared before it. His first work was to seize the bridge, which the citizens had begun to break down on his approach. He then made 150 horse swim across the river, to charge the rear of some Dutch troops that were marching near the town. This body fell upon the waggons and the baggage, carried off a booty of 12,000 crowns, and took 200 of the enemy prisoners. Turenne then caused the bridge to

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be repaired, passed it the same night with his army, and prepared to batter the town in two places. As he was the next morning reconnoitering the place, he was in such danger, that a musquet ball broke the hoof of his favourite horse. However, the inhabitants seeing the preparations made for a siege, prevailed upon the town-council, and the garrison, which consisted of 2000 men, to send a deputation to the Viscount, and the French entered the town that morning before the capitulation was signed.

ARONA. A small city of Upper Italy, in the county of Anghiera: it lies 35 miles west from Milan. It was taken by Prince Eugene from the French, in the year 1706, in consequence of his great victory at Turin in the same year.

ARQUES, BATTLE AT. A small town of Upper Normandy, situated on the river Arques. Henry the III. of France, in the year 1588, caused the Duke of Guise to be assassinated at Blois, because he thought the Duke's party, which was called the League, too powerful. However, this had not the intended effect: the tumult increased, insomuch that Henry was obliged to call in the King of Navarre, and the Huguenots, to his assistance. The following year he was stabbed by Jaques Clement, a Jacobin Monk. In his last moments, he declared the King of Navarre his successor, and that Prince assumed the name of Henry IV. Though his Swiss troops, and some of the French nobility, took the oath of allegiance to the new monarch, he was deserted by the Duke of Epernon, and other persons of distinction; disowned by the League as an heretic, and in danger of being abandoned by the Huguenots, who perceived him wavering in his religion. The Duke de Mayenne, brother to the Duke of Guise, being now at the head of the League, was perplexed how to act. Some of his friends were for proclaiming him king; others advised him to compromise matters with Henry, or oblige that prince to return to the bosom of the church. But he rejected all their entreaties,

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ties, and resolved to adhere to the articles of the League, viz. to make Charles, Cardinal of Bourbon, king. In this extremity, Henry IV. had recourse to Elizabeth, Queen of England, who generously promised him both men and money. In expectation of meeting these supplies, he marched into Normandy with 7000 men, but was followed by the Duke de Mayenne at the head of a numerous army, who at length reduced him to the alternative of making a stand at Arques, against four times the number of his own troops, or of embarking for Dieppe, and taking refuge in England. The Duke de Mayenne became so certain of making the brave Henry IV. his prisoner, that he sent circular letters with this news all over France, and to the neighbouring courts: and the parliament at Tours was so concerned at receiving this advice, that they sent deputies, requesting the King to resign the crown to the Cardinal, rather than undergo the ignominy of being made a prisoner by the Duke. How he received this message, or what answer he returned, we are not told; but both armies came to an action on the 21st day of September, 1589. That of the Duke's, which began the attack, was posted on an hill, from whence he advanced to assault the town of Arques: but the reception he met with was so warm, that he thought proper to desist from his enterprize; and he spent three days without doing any thing. On the fourth, he made another effort to get possession of the town; and having lost 500 men in this attack, he again retreated. Henry's troops fought with incredible valour, in order to free themselves from a confinement which was both loathsome and miserable. Mayenne retreated to the distance of seven or eight leagues; but on the third day of his absence, unexpectedly returned, and made some motion as if he intended to form a siege. Upon which, Henry made the necessary preparations for a defence; of which the Duke being informed, thought proper to lay aside all future attempts, and make a final retreat.

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ARRACIFE, PLUNDERED. A port of Olinda, in Pernambuero, in Brasil, South America; which Captain James Lancaster, an Englishman, in 1595, notwithstanding it was defended by a castle, &c. with 7 or 8 English vessels, found means to enter, and made himself master of the castle, &c. which he plundered, as well as the houses of the inhabitants, and brought off great riches.

ARRAS, SIEGE OF. The capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, situated on the river Scarpe, about 12 miles south-west from Douay. The Duke of Burgundy being slain before Nancy in the year 1476, his daughter Mary became sole heiress to his great estates, which were left entirely exposed, and at the mercy of the King of France. She was also without money, soldiers, or any other support. Influenced by this unhappy situation of her affairs, she resolved to accept a proposal which Louis had made some months before, which was to marry the Dauphin, notwithstanding the disproportion of their ages. She was just twenty one, possessed of many personal accomplishments, and of a beauty that captivated while it awed the heart: and the Dauphin, who was weak and sickly, was but in the seventh year of his age. But Louis, from a motive of grasping her possessions, basely revoked his word: and Arras being one of those places that opposed his measures, he sat down before it with his army in the year 1477. The garrison, however, not only made a vigorous defence, but the populace, from their constant hatred to the French, affronted them from the ramparts: but these insults cost them dear. The city being soon forced to surrender, several of the citizens were beheaded, while others were banished; and the King, as a farther mark of his indignation, undertook to change the name of the city, giving it the appellation of Franchise, or Francies as it is called in several public acts of that time. But kings, who are masters of every thing else, are not arbiters

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biters of speech: for, notwithstanding the decree of this prince, the name of Arras has ever since continued.

ARRAS, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In consequence of Maximilian's marriage, Arras became annexed to the House of Austria. Under the Emperor Charles V. who was also King of Spain, the whole Netherlands were united; and at his resignation, they were annexed to the crown of Spain, under the sovereignty of Philip II. his son. But Louis XIII. King of France, having married this monarch's daughter Anne, he, in her right, laid claim to the Netherlands. In the course of this dispute, Arras was one of those places taken by the French. The Marshals Chatillon and Meilleray, on the 12th of June, 1640, appeared before it. The siege being pushed on vigorously, the Cardinal Infante was necessitated to march in person to its relief. He formed a camp round the mount of St. Eloi, by which means he cut off the French convoys. Meilleray found means to elude his vigilance, and to steal away with 3000 horse, and as many foot, to escort a large convoy, expected every day. When the Cardinal was informed of this, he determined to attack the French lines, which were double. He forced the first with terrible slaughter, notwithstanding a brave resistance made by Chatillon. Encouraged by this success, he attacked the second with equal intrepidity, and the garrison, to second his operations, made a furious sally. In this emergency, Chatillon had recourse to an expedient which has done him immortal honour. Finding the lines were no longer tenable against the enemy's heroism and ardour, he let their troops take possession of them, while his, with an incredible resolution, attacked them in flank, as they were marching in. This unexpected fire soon threw the Spaniards into confusion, and Meilleray coming up at this instant, completed their disorder. The Cardinal made a precipitate retreat, and left near 2000 Spaniards slain on the field of battle.

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The French are said to have lost two-thirds of that number in this action, and the other in the course of the siege, which continued to the 9th of August, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

ARRAS, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. The Spanish Netherlands were not a little affected at the taking of Arras by an enterprising nation, though they suffered fourteen years to pass without making any attempts to repossess it. At length the Prince of Conde, now an ally of the Spaniards, prevailed upon the Archduke, in the year 1654, to invest Arras with an army of 32,000 men. The Prince of Conde was induced to advise this conquest, on account of the French General, Faber's, having laid siege to Stenay, a town of his; and the Archduke was encouraged to undertake it, by considering the weakness of its garrison. Mondejeu, afterwards Marechal de Schuemburg, its governor, had sent almost all his horse into a flying camp, commanded by de Bar, who was to cover the neighbouring places, and throw himself into the first that should be threatened. It was not possible for de Bar to get back again into Arras; so that Mondejeu had with him but 2500 foot, and 100 horse, when his fortress was besieged. Cardinal Mazarin, alarmed at the enterprize of the Spaniards, had recourse to the Viscount Turenne, who at that time covered the siege of Stenay, offering him to consent to raise that siege, in case he thought the troops employed there, were necessary for the relief of Arras. But Turenne did not think it advisable to quit the design upon Stenay, and therefore marched towards Arras, with the Marechal de la Ferte, at the head of only 1400 men.

The French army, commanded by Turenne and la Ferte, being too weak to venture an engagement in the open field, with troops so numerous as those of the enemy, waited near Peronne till the Spaniards had almost finished their lines. From Peronne the army marched seven leagues, and encamped the first day at Sains, between Cambrai

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Cambray and Arras; the next day it arrived at Mouchi le Preux, a village that stands a league and a half from Arras, upon an eminence that overlooks a valley, which the Scarpe waters on one side, and the Cogeul on the other.

The trenches were opened on the 14th, and the besieged disputed every inch of ground with incredible courage. At a month's end the Spaniards, with the loss of near 2000 men, had only taken an horn-work, which it was necessary to be masters of before they could get to the counter-scarp of the halfmoon, which was before the ditch. During all this time Mondejeu was continually sending messengers to acquaint the generals with the condition of the place, and, according to the common method of governors, pretended to be more pressed than he actually was.

The Spaniards, whose lines of circumvallation were twelve foot broad and ten deep, with an advance-ditch, nine feet in breadth and six in depth, had built redoubts and little forts at certain distances, planted artillery in all parts, and raised epaulments to cover themselves from the cannon. In the space between the circumvallation and its advance-ditch, they had dug twelve rows of holes, or little wells, four feet deep, and a foot and a half over, disposed chequerwise, and in the intervals had fixed two pallisades, a foot and a half high, to stop and hamper the horses. In short, they had fortified their camp with all kinds of works, even such as were least in use. In these lines of a wide circumference, the Spanish quarter, commanded by the Count de Fuensaldagne, was to the north, on the side of the road to Lens: the Prince of Conde, at the head of the French, and the Duke of Wirtemberg, with his troops, were posted to the south; the quarter where the Archduke was lodged with the Germans and Flemish forces, reached to the east from Courtrai road to the Scarpe. Dom Fernand de Solis, with the Italians, and Prince Francis de Lorraine, with his

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troops, extended themselves on the west from Perne to the south.

The French court, which was then at Peronne, sent an order for attacking. The day fixed was the 24th of August, the eve of St. Louis. It was resolved to make the chief push at Dom Fernand de Solis's quarter, and that part of Fuensaldagne's which was the nearest to it; these places being the weakest, and the farthest from the Prince of Conde; and to make at the same time three false attacks, one on the side of Conde, a second on the further part of Fuensaldagne's quarter, and a third on that of Duke Francis of Lorraine. The soldiers provided themselves with fascines, hurdles, and all the tools necessary for such an enterprize; and public prayers were offered at the head of each battalion and each squadron. At sun-set the armies began to cross the Scarpe over four bridges; no troops were left to guard the baggage, because it was to follow immediately after sun-rise: the pioneers advanced at the head of each battalion: each trooper carried before him two fascines, and the musqueteers carefully concealed their lighted matches. The march was made in silence, and with so much order and exactness, that they arrived precisely at the place and time appointed for joining the troops of Hocquincourt, but the latter were not yet come. The moon, which had shone till then, went down; the weather grew cloudy, and a wind rising, and blowing from the enemy's camp, hindered them from hearing any noise. Turenne and la Ferte, without waiting for Hocquincourt, made their troops turn to the left, and march with a wide front straight to the lines.

Two hundred paces from the lines, the wind quickening the fire of the matches, and the glow appearing the brighter from the darkness of the night, they were suddenly discovered; these lights gave the enemy the first alarm, who instantly fired three cannon, and lighted up their lanterns all along the circumvallation. In the

the meantime, the infantry of Turenne's first line passed the advance-ditch, covered the little wells, tore down the pallisades, and finding less resistance than they had at first apprehended, went on to the second ditch. Some of them passed it even before the ditch was filled up; and Fisica, a captain in Turenne's regiment, planted the colours of his company on the parapet, crying out, "Vive Turenne." This was no more than was necessary to encourage the rest of the battalions, who being still full of diffidence, durst not approach; but then all taking courage, the five battalions broke through, and made a way for the cavalry. La Ferte's attack had not been so fortunate; the greatest part of his soldiers could not push to the second ditch; they were vigorously repulsed by the Spaniards; nor were they able afterwards to enter the lines, but by the help of Turenne's troops. D'Hocquincourt not arriving till towards morning, found the enemy in consternation, and therefore easily made his way through Dom Fernand's quarter, into that of Duke Francis of Lorraine. The Italians and Lorrainers being forced in all parts, now forsook their intrenchments, carrying disorder and terror into the other quarters. The day was beginning to break, when Conde alone having crossed through the Archduke's quarter, advising him to think of a retreat, and marched with what cavalry he could get together to stop the fury of the French. He fell first upon those who were busied in plundering, then beat la Ferte, who inconsiderately came down from an eminence, but he durst not push him, because he perceived a body of troops that had taken possession of the post which the Marechal had quitted; he therefore retired to a neighbouring hill, with an intention, as soon as his infantry should join him, to attack the troops he saw upon the eminence. Turenne (for it was he) had there assembled all the troops he could, and caused some cannon to be brought thither: the fire of this artillery stopt the battalions

which Conde would have marched against him, and so discouraged them, that in spite of all the Prince could do, he was obliged to desist; and the more as Castle-nau, who at the same time had entered Arras with the battalions of du Plessis, fallen out from thence with Mondejeu, and all the cavalry of the place.

Conde and Turenne, without being told it, easily guessed where each other was. By the prudent conduct shewn in not pushing la Ferte too far, Turenne judged that Conde commanded the troops which had beat him; and the Prince did not doubt but it was Turenne who had posted himself upon the eminence before-mentioned, and durst not attack him. Turenne, satisfied with having forced the Prince to quit his post, did not think proper to pursue him. The Marquis de Bellefond attacked the Prince's rear-guard in its passage over the Scarpe, but was so warmly received, as to be forced to retire with loss. Conde crossed the river, quitted his intrenchment, rallied his scattered troops, and marched them in good order to Cambray. This retreat did him infinite honour. The other generals of the enemy followed his example as well as they could. The Archduke, and the Count de Fuenfaldagne made their escape, with only a squadron or two, by the road to Douay, through the baggage of the French army. Leopold (the Archduke) was known, and would have been taken prisoner, had any troops been left in the camp at Mouchi le Preux.

Marechal d'Hocquincourt, who had entered the lines with his horse, had found no obstacle in his way till he came to the brook that divided the Lorrainers quarter from that of Conde; but he had there met with the Count de Marfin, at the head of several squadrons, who defended the passage so well, that the greater part of the infantry of that quarter had time to escape. Marfin retired in good order, quitted the lines, and joined Conde, at the time that he was rallying his troops.

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Those who commanded the two false attacks made by the troops of la Ferte and Hocquincourt, followed their orders exactly, succeeded in what they undertook, and enriched themselves with the booty they found in the quarters of the Spaniards and the Lorrainers. Traci, who commanded the third false attack that was to be made by the troops of Turenne, was not so fortunate; he had marched towards the quarters of the Prince of Conde, which were directly opposite to those of Dom Fernand, and staid in a bottom, pursuant to his orders, waiting till the general attack should begin; but the distance, and the wind, hindered him from hearing the noise of what passed in the camp; he learned nothing of it till day-break, when he saw the enemy retiring.

The loss was very inconsiderable in the French army; Turenne had a contusion by a musquet-ball; the Count de Broglie's thigh was broke by another; but very few subalterns were killed, and not above 400 of the foldiers. The enemy lost near 3000 men, killed and taken prisoners; 63 pieces of cannon, 2000 waggons, 9000 horses, all the equipage of the officers, and the baggage of the whole army.

ARROC, ISLAND OF, TAKEN in 1409, It was taken from the Dukes of Holstein, Widow of Count Gerhard, by Eric, King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, on account of its having adhered to that Prince, while she attempted to shake off the yoke of the Danes.

ARUNDEL CASTLE. In the town of Arundel, situated near the mouth of the river Arran in Suffex, 50 miles south-west from London. In the year 1644, the time of the grand rebellion, this castle being possessed by the parliament's forces, Lord Hopton took it for the king after a siege of three days, when the garrison surrendered upon terms. But Sir William Waller, by virtue of an order from parliament, having procured a reinforcement, retook the castle in the same year, and obliged the garrison to surrender prisoners of war.

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ASCALON, BATTLE AT. A city of Judea, now part of Asiatic Turkey. Richard I. King of England, immediately after the taking of Acon, projected the siege of Ascalon; but Saladine, with his army, having posted himself under cover of the city, Richard found himself under the necessity of first giving him battle, or of dropping his enterprize; he therefore prepared to attack the Sultan's army, which is said to have exceeded 100,000 men. King Richard, on the 16th of September, 1191, came to an action: James of Avesnes commanded on his right, and the Duke of Burgundy, with the French troops, on the left, the King reserving for himself the center; the whole allied army not exceeding 40,000 men. The Sultan concealed his superiority behind the eminences on which he was posted; and Richard ordered James of Avesnes to attack, which he did with great intrepidity; but the Turks received him, supported with a vast superiority, and at length repulsed the wing, with the loss of its commander. The Duke of Burgundy, with his French troops, also made a vigorous attack, and obliged the enemy to give way; but he pursuing the broken troops, was surrounded by the Sultan, who seeing him advance, surrounded him in such a manner, that he could not extricate himself. Richard, in the center, fought with better success; he drove the enemy before him, and seeing the Duke in danger, hastened to his relief. Some authors say the King in this resolute charge was engaged personally with the brave Saladine; but whether it be true or not, he performed prodigies of valour. The right by this time were rallied, and attacking the Infidels with great impetuosity, obliged them to give way. The battle now had a new face; the Duke of Burgundy was reinstated in his former position, and the whole army began to press forwards, and at length obliging the Infidels to retreat, Richard obtained a complete victory, with the loss of about 4000 men; but the enemy

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is said to have lost above 40,000. The King took possession of the city, and began to fortify it. Soon after, in the deserts near Jerusalem, he met with the Babylonian caravan, carrying great quantities of rich merchandize and provisions to Jerusalem, upon which he defeated the troops who guarded it, and took 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses and mules, together with a large booty, which he distributed among his foldiers.

ASCHEROD, a city situated in Livonia. It was taken by the Czar Basilides in 1577, when he committed the most unheard of cruelties upon the inhabitants.

ASHDOWN, BATTLE AT. A hilly tract of country near Reading in Berkshire. In the year 871, the Danish army, commanded by Ivar their king, being encamped near Reading, Ethelred I. resolved to dislodge them, and marched, with his brother Alfred, against them. Alfred commanding the van, attacked the Dane before his brother was near enough to support him. The enemy, being posted on some eminences, repulsed him, and his troops were on the point of flying, when Ethelred came to his assistance. The Danes were now repulsed in their turn, and a terrible slaughter ensued; and being put into confusion, they were obliged to throw themselves into Reading, which they had fortified for their preservation. The pursuit proved more fatal to them than the action; for in it were killed six of their best officers.

ASHDOWN, by some writers called **ASSANDUN, BATTLE AT.** A village in Essex, south of Chelmsford, near Billerica. At the death of Ethelred II. King of England, there was a contest for the succession: the citizens of London, and many of the nobility were for Edmund, the late king's son, whom they proclaimed king: the clergy, and some others, were for Canute, the Dane, and endeavoured to support him. Five battles were fought between these rivals, Penne, Sceorston, Brentford, Ottenford, and Ashdown, which was the last. Edmund was now resolved to

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strike a decisive blow, and came up with his adversary at Ashdown, having lately defeated him in Kent; where by a vigorous attack, in which he exhibited the most extraordinary proofs of courage, he obliged the enemy to give way; but the Danes afterwards recovering from their consternation, attacked him in their turn; but were on the point of being totally defeated, when the infamous Edric, with the whole right wing of the English, wheeled off and fled. The troops who composed the left, seeing themselves deserted, fled too, notwithstanding all the efforts of Edmund to rally them; and the Danes pursuing with their usual ferocity, made a terrible slaughter. Huntingdon tells us this action was fought on the 8th of October, 1016, in which were slain the Dukes Ulfketel, Edred, Goodwin, Elfric, &c. and that Edmund not choosing the situation of a king, i. e. near the royal standard, in the center, put himself at the head of his left, and charged in person. All our historians agree, that Edric brought on this defeat by his treacherous conduct. Here Canute built a church in memory of this victory.

ASOPH, SIEGES OF. The capital of a government of the same name on the frontiers of Russia, situated on the south shore of the river Don, near its mouth, and a little east of the Palus Meotis, or sea of Asoph. In the twelfth century, this town, being in possession of the Polowtzi, was destroyed, as well as the adjacent country, by the Russians.

In the thirteenth century the Genoese became masters of it, but soon after the Tartars took it from them.

The Turks next got possession of it, and maintained it till the year 1637, when it was taken by the Cossacks.

In the year 1641, the Turks besieged it, and though the Cossacks made a vigorous resistance, took the place; and the following year blew up the town, and burned it: however, they soon after rebuilt the town, and in the year 1672, strongly fortified

tified it; at which the late Czar, Peter the Great, took umbrage.

ASOPH, SIEGE OF. The year 1695 beheld the first campaign of the two most formidable monarchs of Europe, Peter, Czar of Muscovy, and Mustapha II. Emperor of the Turks. The former resolved to possess himself of Asoph, and for this purpose, assembled an army of near 90,000 men, which he put under the command of his most experienced generals, entering himself only in the quality of an ensign. The army was divided into two bodies; while one was to form the siege, the other was to cover it from any disturbances of the enemy; but this did not prevent their throwing succours into the town. The Czar had no fleet, and the Turks continually threw in fresh supplies by water. The garrison made a resolute defence for above two months, when the Russians turned the siege into a blockade, though they had taken the two strong towers before the town. Their being disappointed in making any further progress, is said to have been owing to the treachery of one Jacob, an Italian, employed in the artillery, who having been ill used by his officer, nailed up the cannon upon his batteries, deserted to the enemy in the town, and informed them of what he had done. The garrison, on receiving this news, made a vigorous and well-concerted sally, which put the Russians into terrible confusion. This first campaign of the Czar, and the accounts of whatever he performed himself, were so advantageously related, as gave the world an idea of him quite different from what had been conceived of any of his predecessors, and began to raise those hopes of him, which were afterwards fully accomplished. But fame was somewhat too speedy, when she carried the news of the reduction of Asoph, at the very instant the design miscarried.

ASOPH, SIEGE OF. In 1696, the year following, Peter the Great equipped a large fleet, and sat down a second time before Asoph. Some Turkish vessels appeared at the mouth of the river to throw succours

into the town as usual, when the Czar, on board his own ships, attacked them very gallantly: some of these vessels he took, while the rest fled. Another attempt was made to relieve the garrison, but the Czar beat them off, and pursued them to the sand bar which lies near Asoph. Mean while the siege was pressed very hard by General Gordon, a Scotsman; and the besieged made several efforts to repel the assailants, but to no effect; they rather served to animate them in their reiterated attacks. At length, on the 28th of July, the garrison, being reduced to the last extremity by the want of provisions, offered to capitulate. They obtained honourable conditions, but marched out without their arms. The Czar stipulated that Jacob, the treacherous engineer, should be delivered up to him. He was carried to Moscow, where he was broke alive upon the wheel, after having been tortured three times upon the pine. This punishment is executed in the following manner: the criminal's hands being tied together behind his back, he is drawn up by a rope fastened to them, having a large weight hanging to his feet; his shoulders being turned out of joint, and his arms coming over his head, the executioner is then to give him so many strokes as the judge has ordered, while a clerk examines the offender; which being done, his arms are put into joint again, and he is either dismissed, or sent back to prison. The Czar fortified Asoph in the modern way; but restored it in the year 1711, by the peace of Prutsh.

The Russians took it again in the year 1736, but were obliged to dismantle it by the treaty of Belgrade, made in 1739, though it is still subject to them.

ASSENS, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1535. It is situated in the island of Fionia or Funer; and during the contest between the Swedes, and Christian III. King of Denmark, whose yoke they wanted to shake off, this city was taken by the latter, after he had gained a considerable victory over the Swedish army on the same island.

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ASTI ABANDONED, AND BATTLE AT. A city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the river Panaro, 30 miles east from Turin. In 1705, the French abandoned it through a mistake; for the Duke de Feuillade causing an order to be drawn up for the abandoning of Acqui, his secretary wrote Asti. They left it without blowing up the fortifications, and the Savoyards immediately took possession of it. But it being the best conveniency the Duke had for supplying himself with provisions, he formed a design for retaking it; of which the Count de Stahrenberg being apprised, resolved to frustrate. He marched with two battalions, and 150 grenadiers, to take the Duke's convoy: but Feuillade heard of his motion, and marched with 20 squadrons, and all his infantry, to oppose him. They came to an action near Asti, on the 8th of November, which lasted about three hours, and was very sharp: but the superiority of Feuillade's forces prevailed, though twice repulsed. Yet the Count threw himself into the city, which defeated the Duke's project.

ASTRACAN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1552. This city is situated in an island of the Wolga, and was taken from the Nagayan Tartars, whose capital it was, by John Basilides, the first sovereign of Russia, who took the title of Czar. Steno Radrin, at the head of some Don Cossacks, took this city and plundered it, in 1553. But the next year, the Czar retook it and dispersed the rebels. In the reign of Peter the Great, a new insurrection happened, which lasted two years, when the rebels surprised this city, cut in pieces the governor, and massacred most of the inhabitants.

ATHENS, SIEGE OF. The capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey, a city famous in ancient history, and that still retains some small part of its former splendor. It stands in the middle of a large plain, near the river Ilissus, about 4 miles east from the isthmus of Corinth. The present town does not lie round the castle as anciently, but on the north-west side

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of it. The temple of Minerva, in the castle, is still entire, and said by modern travellers to be, without comparison, the finest in the world. The Turks and Venetians have had some disputes concerning the possession of this place, and have occasionally abandoned it to each other, in consequence of other actions. In the year 1687, it being in the hands of the Turks, the Venetians sent a fleet to take it. The ships having landed the troops, the garrison, which consisted only of four hundred Turks, fled into the castle, and made a shew as if they intended to make a vigorous defence. Some batteries were erected by the Venetians, and preparations made for a siege, when some bombs being discharged, and one of the shells falling into the powder magazine, blew up a great part of the castle into the air, and buried many people in its ruins. The Turks, frightened by this disaster, desired to capitulate, asking no other conditions than permission to take away as many goods as they could carry on their shoulders, and to be transported to Smyrna, which were granted. But the Turks have since retaken it, and are still in possession of it.

ATHLONE, SIEGE OF. A strong town in the counties of West-Meath and Roscommon, in Ireland, situated on the river Shannon, 60 miles west of Dublin. King William III. after the battle of the Boyne, detached Lieutenant-General Douglas, with 12,000 men, to besiege Athlone. On the 17th of July, 1690, that General appeared before it, and sent a drummer to summon it to surrender: but Colonel Grace, the governor, a resolute man, fired a pistol at the messenger, saying, "That such were the terms he was for." Upon this answer, Douglas resolved to attack the place, though, it being strong by situation, and defended by a castle, his force was not answerable to his undertaking: however, he immediately planted two field pieces to prejudice the enemy's guns, and commanded fascines to be made, in order to fill up the ditch. Having finished a battery of six guns,

guns, the besiegers made a breach in the castle; but it being both too small and too high for an assault, no attempt was made to enter it. Notwithstanding this, the firing continued very brisk on both sides: but the besiegers having lost Mr. Nelson, their best gunner, and the cavalry suffering very much for want of forage, and at the same time it being reported that Sarsfield was advancing with 15,000 men to relieve the place, Douglas held a council of war, wherein it was thought fit to raise the siege, which he accordingly did on the 25th, having lost near 400 men before the town: the greatest part of them died of sickness.

ATHLONE, SIEGE OF. General Ginckle having been reinforced by Mr. Mackay, advanced in June, 1691, to Athlone, appeared before it on the 19th, and beat the enemy from several out-ditches of the English town on this side the Shannon, and lodged his troops there. The next day a battery of ten eighteen pounders having ruined a bastion near the water-side, looking towards Lanesborough, the General ordered an assault to be made, which was performed accordingly; and though the Irish made considerable resistance, yet the English went on, and kept firing till they came to the breach, which a French captain of grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade, firing his piece, and ordering his men to do the same. His bravery so encouraged his party, that though he was killed in the action, yet the Irish were soon forced to quit their post, some retiring over the bridge to the Connaught side, and the rest leaped into the Shannon, where many were drowned.

After this success, batteries were planted against the Irish town, which being finished by the 22d, the cannon and mortars began to play very briskly on the north-east side of the castle, where it was weakest, and continued to do so the next day, when the pontoons came up. The 25th was spent in raising batteries, one below and another above the bridge, while a third battery was erected without the town wall by the

river side, opposite to a bastion which the Irish had made on the other side the river. At the same time the General was contriving methods to march part of his army over the Shannon, at a ford towards Lanesborough; but that design being frustrated, he resolved to force his way through Athlone, and therefore laboured hard to gain the bridge, in which attempt he found no small difficulty. However, on the 27th in the evening, the English burned the wooden breast-work which the enemy had made on the other side of the broken arch, and the next morning had laid their beams over, and partly planked them, which a party of the besieged endeavouring to destroy, they were all killed in the attempt. This did not deter another party of ten men from setting about the same work, which they resolutely effected, throwing down the planks and beams into the river, notwithstanding all the firing and skill of the English, which made the General resolve to carry on the work by a close gallery on the bridge, and to pass the Shannon the next day.

On the 30th, a council of war being held, it was warmly debated, whether it were advisable to make another attempt, or to draw off. There were not wanting strong reasons for the latter; but the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Major-Generals Mackay, Talmash, Rouvigny, (afterwards Earl of Galway) and Tetteau, and Colonel Cambon urged, "That no brave action could be performed without hazard; that the attempt was like to be attended with success:" and they proffered themselves to be the first who should pass the river and attack the enemy. Their opinion having prevailed, the detachment drawn out the day before were ordered still to be in readiness; and the General gave command that they should be brought down by six o'clock, the usual hour of relieving the guards, that the enemy might not suspect the design, which indeed they did not. All things being ready, the conjuncture favourable, and the signal given, Captain Sandys,

Sandys, and two lieutenants, led the first party of 60 grenadiers, all in armour, and 20 abreast, seconded by another strong detachment of grenadiers, which were to be supported by six battalions of foot, and with an unparalleled resolution took the ford that was a little to the left of the bridge, against a bastion of the enemy's, the stream being very rapid, and the passage very difficult, by reason of some great stones that were in the river. But at length they, by an incredible effort of bravery, forced their way through the enemy's bullets, fire, and smoke, and having gained the opposite bank, the rest laid planks over the broken part of the bridge, while the others were preparing the pontoons. By this means the English passed over so fast, that in less than half an hour they were masters of the town, and possessed themselves of the works that remained entire towards the enemy's camp; the Irish being so amazed at the suddenness of the attack, and resolution of the English, that they quickly abandoned the place, and fled to the army, though not without considerable loss. The besiegers had not above 50 men killed in this memorable action, which Mackay, Tetteau, and la Meillioniere, conducted with great vigour; and to the good success whereof Talmash, who went with the grenadiers as a volunteer, the Duke of Wirtemberg, Count Nassau, and Brigadier Bellasis, greatly contributed by their courage and presence of mind.

AUBEROCHE, BATTLE AT. A town of Limosin in France. In the year 1344, Edward III. King of England, sent over the Earl of Derby, with a body of troops, to maintain his territories in France, which the enemy attempted to reduce. The Count de l'Isle Jourdain, having, with 12,000 men, laid siege to Auberoche, which was defended by a small English garrison, he battered the town with engines so furiously, that within 6 or 7 days, the fortifications were almost ruined. Derby understanding the distress of his

countrymen, marched out of Bourdeaux by night, with a small number of lances and bowmen. He had sent orders to the Earl of Pembroke, who lay at Bergerac, to meet him with a reinforcement at Libourne, which he reached unperceived before morning. Here having halted all day, in expectation of being joined by Pembroke, he proceeded on his march at night, and early in the morning arrived at a wood, at the distance of two leagues from Auberoche. In this situation he continued the best part of the day, till despairing of the reinforcement, he, by the advice of the gallant Sir Walter de Mann, resolved to beat up the French quarters while they were at supper. With this view the English marched, under cover of the wood, till they were close to one quarter of their camp; then fell upon them so unexpectedly, that the Counts de l'Isle, Perigord, and Valentinois, were taken in their tents, before they had time to make the least resistance; and their soldiers were charged with such impetuosity, that they could make very little opposition. But while this quarter was thrown into confusion, the other half of the French army, commanded by the Count of Commines, took to their arms, and being drawn up in order of battle, advanced against the English. The Earl of Derby, though his forces were greatly inferior to theirs in point of number, resolved to make one vigorous effort to complete the work he had so successfully begun, and attacked the enemy with incredible impetuosity. He met with a very warm reception, and an obstinate engagement ensuing, both sides fought a long time with dubious success, until the garrison of Auberoche hearing the trumpets sound the charge on both sides, and descrying from a tower some English banners, as it was now the twilight, forthwith made a sally, and falling on the rear of the French, decided the fate of the battle. The enemy were immediately thrown into disorder, and utterly defeated, with considerable slaughter; their loss amounting

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amounting to about 5000 men killed and taken prisoners, among whom were many gentlemen of distinction. The loss of the English was not above 250 or 300 men; the whole army not consisting of more than 4000 men. This action put King Edward's affairs in France on a good footing, and in some measure, may be said to have brought on the famous battle at Cressy.

AUBIN, (ST.) BATTLE AT. A small town of Brittany in France, 12 miles north-east from Rennes. About the year 1486, the Duke of Brittany having disgusted his nobles, the seeds of faction began quickly to get root. The nobles deserted the Duke's court for King Charles's, and incited that monarch to make war against the Duke. He wanted not much intreating, and presently invaded Brittany. The Duke, who stood upon the defensive, prepared to receive the French. The two armies met at St. Aubin on the 28th of July, 1488, when a bloody battle ensued. The Marechal de la Tremouille charged Rieux with great impetuosity, but was so well received by that gallant officer, that he was obliged to desist, and make another motion with his army, by which he made the Duke's forces give ground. He then vigorously pressed them, and after a dispute of five hours, the Bretons fled, having lost near 6000 men. The Duke of Orleans, and the Prince of Orange, who fought on foot, were taken prisoners, the former in the pursuit; the latter not having opportunity to escape, endeavoured to hide himself among the slain on the field, where he was found; but he soon obtained his liberty, through the solicitations of the Lady Beaujeu. Lord Wideville was killed, with all the party he commanded; and Lord Talbot, with about 300 Englishmen, shared the same fate.

AVEIN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege. In 1635, the French army, commanded by the Marechals Chatillon and Breze, marching towards Maestricht, were informed that Prince Thomas of Savoy, who commanded

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an army of Spaniards, was intrenched at Avein, to dispute the pass there, they found it necessary to attack them in their intrenchments, which was done on the 20th of May. The Spaniards, however, made terrible havoc among the French infantry; but at length the French, from the superiority of their numbers prevailed, and the intrenchments were forced. But though the French got possession of the counterescarp, the Spaniards made an obstinate resistance, disputing every inch of ground sword in hand, and making a terrible slaughter, till they were called off by the Prince. The French are said to have slain 2000 men; the Spaniards 1500, and 3000 prisoners, with all their baggage and cannon. The victory was complete in every thing but a pursuit.

AUGSBURG, SIEGE OF. An imperial city in the circle of Swabia. It was plundered and destroyed by rebels in the reign of Otho the Great; and in 1026, Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, fell upon the Bishop and took the town, which he razed to the ground.

In 1084, Leopold of Austria, and Herman Duke of Swabia, plundered and reduced part of it to ashes; and four years afterwards, Guelph, Duke of Bavaria burnt and destroyed the rest. The Protestants in 1535, seized the city, and the senate embracing the reformation, turned out the Romish bishop and clergy; the Emperor Charles V. retaking the city, re-established the latter, who continued in the government till 1552, when the Protestants took it again, and restored what the Emperor had destroyed. And though a peace was at length concluded at Augsbург, yet violences were soon committed on both sides, till Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, came in 1632, to the aid of the Protestants, when the city surrendered to him, which so provoked the Catholic Princes, and particularly the Duke of Bavaria, that two years after he besieged this city, and reduced it to such extremity, that they eat cats, rats, and even human.

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man flesh. It was at length settled at the peace of Westphalia that the Catholics and Lutherans should tolerate each other. It was in this city that the Lutherans, at a diet held in 1550, presented their confession of faith to the Emperor Charles V. On the 6th of December, 1703, Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, with an army of 20,000 men, laid siege to Augsburg, and continued the bombardment till the 13th, when a letter from Prince Lewis of Baden to General Bibrack, the Governor, was intercepted. The Elector finding by its contents that the Governor was advised to take such measures as he should think most expedient for the preservation of the city and garrison, and there was very little probability of his being relieved, sent him the letter by the same messenger from whom he had taken it, writing on the back, "If you do not immediately deliver the city, I shall lay it in ashes, and put the garrison to the sword." Upon which the Governor capitulated, and obtained leave for his garrison to march out with the honours of war, and with four pieces of cannon, and a safe convoy to Nordlingen. Count Bibrack strenuously insisted on some articles relating to the privileges of the Protestant inhabitants, but the Elector would grant them none, declaring he was not a tyrant, therefore they might rely on his honour. However, he was no sooner in the place than he altered the magistracy, and drove the Protestants out of the town.

The garrison was, however, obliged to abandon this place immediately after the siege of Blenheim; yet he resolved to retake it in September in the same year; but Prince Lewis of Baden, who was informed of his intentions, made a forced march with 10,000 men, and arrived there before him, which obliged him to desist.

AUGUSTIN, (ST.) TOWN OF, ATTACKED in 1586. This place is situated on the east side of the Peninsula of Florida, and was this year taken by Sir Francis Drake. In 1665, it was attacked and plundered

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by Capt. Davis and his buccaneers. It was attacked again in 1702, by the English and Indians of Carolina, under Colonel Moor their governor. He ruined the villages and farms, and besieged the town three months; but on the approach of Spanish vessels to relieve it, he raised the siege precipitately, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, and marched 300 miles back by land to Charlestown.

In 1740, General Oglethorp attacked it with a considerable body of Europeans, and a much larger of Indians, and at the same time, four men of war, with some transports came with troops from Charlestown to assist at the siege. The besiegers landed on the island of Eustacia, from which they bombarded the town and castle, but no great execution was done, by reason of the distance, and the Spaniards, having retaken one of the advanced forts, called the Negroe Fort, by surprise (after a most obstinate defence), and the bad weather coming on, the siege was raised about the latter end of June.

AUGUSTOW, a town of Podluchia, in Little Poland. It was taken by the Swedish General Kruse in 1706, from the Muscovites, when he massacred the garrison.

AURAY, BATTLE AT. A port town of Brittany in France, 16 miles south-west from Port Lewis. In the year 1363, some disputes arising on the succession to the duchy of Burgundy, John, King of France, resolved to place his son Philip, surnamed the Hardy, in the possession of that duchy. The King of Navarre, who was certainly next heir to Philip de Rouvre, the late Duke remonstrated against this proceeding; but John carried his point, and dying the year following, his son Charles V. who succeeded to the crown of France, confirmed the decision of his father; when the King of Navarre, thinking this a favourable opportunity to do himself justice, declared war against the successor. About this time the seeds of another dispute began to shoot out afresh; Charles de Blois and

and John de Montfort were competitors for the duchy of Bretagne. The former, in order to gain the favour of the King of France, opposed the Navarrais in Normandy, and defeated them at Cocherel. But John de Montfort being joined by John de Chandos, constable of Guienne, with some English men at arms and archers, pushed on to Auray, and invested it: which Blois hearing, solicited the King's assistance to relieve it, who ordered the famous Bertraud de Guesclin, with the Counts Auxerre and Joigny, their vassals, and the troops they commanded, to join Blois, and if possible to decide the controversy by a battle. They advanced towards Auray, and on the 29th of September, 1364, drew up their army in the plain opposite to the enemy. Guesclin commanded the right wing; the Counts of Auxerre and Joigny were stationed on the left; and the center was commanded by Charles de Blois. The disposition of Montfort's army being left to Lord Chandos, he posted Sir Robert Knowles opposite to Guesclin; Oliver de Clifton opposite to the Count of Auxerre; he himself, with the Count de Montfort, commanded the main body; and Sir Hugh de Calverly directed the corps-de-reserve. The whole line of each army engaged the same instant, and Charles de Blois began the attack with such impetuosity, that Montfort's standard was beaten down, and his main body obliged to give way. Calverly immediately advanced from the rear, and kept Charles in play till the center rallied, and returned to its former station, and then he returned to his post, according to the directions of Chandos. Mean while the Count of Auxerre being wounded in the eye, and taken prisoner, his men were discouraged, and began to fall back. Oliver de Clifton taking advantage of their disorder, charged them with redoubled vigour, and soon routed them with great slaughter. Calverly observing that the enemy's main body was left naked by the flight of this wing, advanced through a field of broom, and attacked it in the flank

with such fury, that it was immediately broken and dispersed, after Charles had been run through the mouth, and left dead on the spot. Guesclin still kept his ground, and fought with his usual bravery, till being much wounded, and environed on all sides, he was forced to yield himself prisoner to the Lord Chandos, who thus obtained a complete victory, which extinguished the competition, and next day the castle of Auray surrendered. The noblesse of Bretagne who had espoused the claim of Charles, now came over to Montfort. The King of France apprehending, from this stroke, he would join the Navarrais, and push his conquests still farther, offered a peace, which, by the interposition of Capal de Buche, was amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY CONQUERED BY CHARLEMAGNE. In the year 790, the Avarians and Huns, now Austrians and Hungarians, commenced a war, which was one of the most dangerous and bloody Charlemagne had ever been engaged in. In order to oppose these enemies, he took the field with two larger armies than he had ever raised before. One he commanded in person, and marched with it along the Danube, sending all his provisions down that river. The other was commanded by his son Pepin, who was ordered to act on the western side. But Charlemagne found himself greatly embarrassed in an enemy's country; his provisions fell short, and the heavy rains so incommoded him, that he more than once thought of returning to France. However, the thirst of glory still incited him to surmount these difficulties: his greatest obstacle was to penetrate through their fortified frontiers, which were rendered almost impassable. Nine avenues, by which only there was an entrance, were secured with barriers forty feet high, and as much in breadth, made of large stakes fixed in the earth, and not only strengthened by great beams of oak set close to each other, but also supported by stones of a prodigious size,

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covered with thorns and quick-set hedges. Between these avenues, which were about 20 German leagues distant from each other, was a large ditch, with a mole, covered with a strong thicket, which was very deeply rooted; behind this intrenchment a considerable body of troops was posted, disposed at such proper distances that they might assist each other, and even be reinforced by the inhabitants at the making of a signal. The towns and villages were so well situated, that the people might have a ready and easy communication with each other, and assemble to make sallies through private passes, which they entered with all the safety imaginable, and carried off the booty they got from their neighbours. They were before Charlemagne's time the most happy and formidable nation upon earth, and had formerly enjoyed peace and prosperity near 200 years together, no power daring to attack, nor even approach their frontiers. This war lasted eight years, and was maintained with great obstinacy and resolution on both sides. The intrenchments were carried one after another, sword in hand, and many battles were fought with surprising courage. Charlemagne laid whole provinces waste, and fine towns and villages were in many places reduced to heaps of rubbish. The inhabitants, without distinction of age, sex, or dignities, were either killed, or driven from their estates. The principal cities, called Comagene and Regino, were entirely burned to the ground. The plunder obtained by the conquerors was of immense value, and gold, silver, jewels, and furniture became extremely common. Great quantities of wine, corn, and all sorts of provisions were found, on which the victors feasted to excess. The last engagement which Charlemagne had with them was near Raab, where he lost two of his best generals, Henry, Duke of Friuli, and Gerald, Governor of Bavaria, but not many soldiers. The enemy had at least 60,000 men killed, besides many persons of distinction. This victory entirely se-

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cured him the whole country, and he met with no further opposition.

AUWAL, BATTLE AT. A village of Bohemia, situated about two miles north-west from Prague. The King of Prussia in 1757, entered Bohemia at the head of 90,000 men, when the Austrian army, though consisting of 100,000 men, fled before him. At Auwal, however, Count Brown, its general, determined to make a stand, and wait the arrival of the Prussians. His camp was fortified by every advantage of nature, and every contrivance of art; his center was an eminence, his left was covered by Prague, and his right by a morass. The King soon came up, and on the 6th of May, 1757, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a battle began. Marechal Schwerin, with the left of the Prussians, attacked the Austrians with amazing intrepidity, in the very front of the enemy's batteries, climbed precipices, till then thought insurmountable, and, with this daring resolution, charged sword in hand forces much superior in number to his own. He was repulsed, but not without a very obstinate resistance, which occasioned a terrible carnage. The troops were soon rallied, and he attempted to lead them on again; but they hesitating about passing the morass, and their being exposed to the enemy's batteries, he snatched the standard from the officer who bore it, and rushing foremost to the morass, cried, "Let all brave Prussians follow me," when unfortunately he was killed by a cannon ball. Prince Ferdinand, the King's brother, hastily took up the standard, and putting himself at the head of the troops, made another effort, but was also repulsed; and the Duke of Aremberg, who commanded this victorious wing of the Austrians, pursued him 600 paces. At this instant the King of Prussia observing the Duke to be separated from Count Brown, immediately threw himself with 30,000 men between them, and vigorously attacking the Duke's rear, put him into disorder; yet he maintained a bloody contest

test above an hour, but being surrounded almost the whole wing was cut to pieces, or made prisoners.

The King now charged Count Brown in flank, and his brother Prince Henry, who could not before come up with his corps, attacked him in front. The action, however, continued obstinate, bloody, and doubtful, till Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick attacked the opposite flank, though under the cannon of Prague; but he kept his troops in such a position, that if the rampart guns were fired, the Austrians would be exposed to equal danger. Count Brown, who alone resisted these generals, made his troops keep so brave a stand, that he even disputed the ground inch by inch, till at last he was put to flight; and notwithstanding the most vigilant pursuit, threw himself into Prague with 46,000 men; about 20,000 more escaped, but without officers, arms, provisions, or baggage, who were afterwards collected together by Count Daun.

The enemy's camp, including the cannon and military chest, fell into the hands of the Prussians. We find few actions more conducive to a complete victory than this, and the siege of Prague became the immediate consequence of it.

The Austrians impute this miscarriage to the disagreement between Prince Charles of Lorraine and Count Brown. The Prince, who was not particularly intrusted with the command, assumed it; and the Count, who had his orders from his queen, refused to obey those dictated by Prince Charles. Hence, say they, came the Duke of Aremberg to be cut off, not knowing which to obey. The Prince desired him to pursue Prince Ferdinand, but did not support him; and the Count, to stand his ground, which was in his power. The Count was right; and we find the King, with his usual penetration, knew how to insure the victory.

The killed of the Austrians amounted to about 20,000 men, that of the Prussians to nearly the same, and the latter took above 14,000 prisoners.

But both sides yet suffered a greater loss in the death of the two best generals in Europe. Marechal Schwerin, who had been the King's military tutor, was killed, at the age of 82, at the head of his regiment: and Marechal Brown received a wound of which he died in Prague; though it is supposed that his death proceeded rather from the chagrin he suffered, than from the nature of the wound.

AUXERRE, the capital of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy in France. It was taken in 1358, by the English; but they lost it again in 1360.

AXEL STORMED. This is a small but strong town in Dutch Flanders, situated among marshes, 17 miles from Sluys. In 1452, Philip, Duke of Burgundy, after taking it by storm, dismantled it. However, it was afterwards made a strong fortress; and in 1648, was yielded for ever to the Dutch, who yet retain it.

AXELWALD. A town situated in West Gothland. It was taken by the Swedish General Thord-Bonde, in 1452, during the time Charles Canutson, King of Sweden, was attempting to throw off the Danish yoke.

AXIM TAKEN. A town on the Gold-coast of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort and factory called St. Anthony. It is the capital of a country of the same name, and is about 85 leagues E. of Cape Palmas. This fort once belonged to the Portuguese, who built it, from whom the Dutch took it in 1642.

AYLESFORD, IN KENT, BATTLE AT, IN 455. The Saxons, by their incroachments, under Hengist, Horfa, and Osta, having roused the resentment of the Britons, were opposed by Vortimer, who headed their party; and in their first campaign, the two armies met at Eglesford, now Aylesford, where the Saxons were headed by Hengist and Horfa. This first battle, according to the best historians, was very bloody. Hengist lost Horfa his brother, who was buried at Horsted; and with his own hand

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ſlew Catigern, the youngeſt brother of Vortimer, who was buried near Aylesford, where four great ſtones ſtand on end, with others acroſs them, like Stonehenge, and is now known by the name of Kitt's Coity. Here both parties claimed the victory, which ſeems to have been in favour of the Saxons, who ſoon after ſettled in the iſle of Thanet, when Hengiſt took the title of King of Kent.

AZORES, OR TERCERA ISLANDS, DESCENT ON, IN 1587. Theſe iſlands, ſeven in number, are ſituated in the Western or Atlantic Ocean, and belong to the kingdom of Portugal; but during the time Spain was in poſſeſſion of that kingdom and its dependences, Sir Richard Cavendiſh returning with his fleet from America, landed on thoſe iſlands and plundered all the towns.

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AZORES, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1588. The Earl of Cumberland fitted out a fleet conſiſting of four ſhips, at his own expence, and ſailed the 18th of June from Plymouth againſt thoſe iſlands. On Auguſt the 1ſt, they came in view of St. Michael's; and the better to carry on a deſign againſt two ſhips in the road, they hung out Spaniſh colours. The ſhips were cut adrift before the Spaniards were apprized of their danger; but a number of their hands leaping into the ſea, and making an outcry, alarmed the town, from whence ſeveral ſhot were fired at the boats; but they brought the ſhips off without any damage. From this iſland the fleet ſailed againſt Fyal. See that Article.

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BABADAGH, TOWN OF, TAKEN, AND ACTION NEAR, IN 1771. It is situated in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey. On the night of October the 21st, General Weifman marched towards this town, where the Viziar Selictar Mahomet Pacha, had a grand intrenchment, a great quantity of artillery, and most part of the military chest. After General Weifman had dispersed the different Turkish corps, who came to oppose his march, he attacked the Grand Viziar, and drove him out of his camp, which he took, as also the town and castle of Babadagh. The Grand Viziar fled by the road to Basarezi, situated 30 miles from Babadagh, in the mountains. General Weifman taking advantage of the terror, and having sent more than 50 pieces of cannon on the other side the Danube, went the 23d of October towards Isaccia, intending to drive the enemy from thence.

BADAJOX, SIEGE OF. A town of Spain, situated on the river Guadiana, near the confines of Portugal. In the year 1658, the Portuguese, being at war with the Spaniards, resolved to secure this frontier town; and with this view their general, John Mendez de Vasconcelos, marched with an army of 16,000 foot, and 3500 horse to besiege it. The Spanish garrison consisted of no more than 2000 horse, and 200 foot, with provisions for scarce six days.

The town was in a manner open, having no defence but an old wall, scarce a yard thick, and that in some places ruinous, without ditch, pallisade, or any other out-work. Its strength consisted in a fort,

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called St. Christopher, on the side next to Portugal. Its fortifications at that time, consisted of two bulwarks, and a half bastion, very narrow in the neck, all the compass of the fort being so small, that the garrison might easily have been dislodged with only a single bomb. The ditch was narrow, and but a yard deep, and the pallisades were all gone to decay. The governor sent for two regiments out of Andalusia, one of Spaniards, and another of Irish troops, who understanding the danger the place was in, marched twenty-six leagues in two days, and on the 22d of June entered Badajox. The Spanish regiment, commanded by the Marquis de Lancarote, consisted of 550 foldiers, besides 150 reformades. The Irish troops, who were commanded by Sir Walter Dungan, amounted to 450 men. This succour much encouraged the Duke of St. German; but because the men were extremely harrassed with their precipitate march, deferred their entering the fort till the next day. Mean while the Portuguese, hearing the two regiments were got into the city, and having made a sufficient breach, resolved immediately to give the assault, and at midnight John Mendez; their general, chose 6000 men for the attack. There was a line of communication from the foot of the bridge to the fort; this was first assaulted and forced, all the defendants being put to the sword. The same happened at the redoubts and covered way; and the enemy lodged themselves upon the breach. After much debating among the chief of
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the Spanish officers, it was resolved to send the Marquis, his major, and two captains, one of whom was the Marquis's eldest son, with 70 foot, and two squadrons of horse, to the relief of the fort. These men were looked upon as lost, the action was so desperate. Yet, though they were forsaken by the horse, whom the enemy pursued, the foot broke through 300 of the Portuguese, and got into the fort, with the loss of only one reformed captain. D. Ventura de Taviagom, who commanded in the fort, ordered the major that got in with his 70 men, to attack the enemy, who were making their lodgments on the breach, and in the redoubts. The major thinking it extremely rash for 70 men to assault 2000, expostulated with the governor; but he insisting upon his order, the major obeyed. At first he drove the enemy from a line whence they did much mischief to the fort; but passing on to the redoubts, he was killed; and of the 70 men under his command, only 16 remained alive, one of whom was the Marquis's son, who was struck through the arm with a spear, but stood his ground till D. Ventura sent him a positive command to retire. He thought fit to make good the line at first, because it commanded the redoubts; and being supplied with 70 fire-arms, he made great havock in the redoubts, where the men standing thick, not a single shot was lost. D. Ventura acquainted the Duke with all that had happened, affirming that the fort was not to be maintained, unless the enemy could be beaten from the breach; and he must be forced to abandon it by break of day, because the breach commanded all the parade, which the enemy had not discovered in the night; but as soon as it was light, they would have all the garrison at their mercy. A council was again called, to consider whether the place ought to be relieved, and the Marquis D. Peter Paniagua again prevailed for it, undertaking the action himself with 300 men, reposing more confidence in their valour than number. Before break of day, he was at the

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foot of the bridge, and attacked the enemy's trenches with such resolution, that he himself was the first that entered them. This did not dismay the Portuguese, who, though they had lost their trenches, confided in their numbers, and fought with great fury in the redoubts. The Marquis, who went from place to place to encourage his men, was at length shot through the body with a musquet-ball. Captain Anthony Paniagua, the Marquis's son, assaulted the enemy on the other side at the same time, and entering the redoubts, came to the place where he found his father almost dead. The Marquis seeing him come to his assistance, ordered him to charge, and mind nothing else. He did so; and the dying Marquis seeing his men discouraged, bid them go to Badajoz, and carry the news of the death of their officer, saying it was satisfaction enough for him to die with them. These words so inflamed the soldiers, that they charged again with such fury, that they put the Portuguese to flight, killed 600 of them, and pursued the rest, in hopes of gaining the battery. Here Captain Anthony Paniagua was again wounded in his left arm with a spear, but kept his ground, notwithstanding his loss of blood. At length, the Spaniards perceiving the whole body of the enemy's army coming down upon them, retired to make good the posts they had gained: and the Portuguese, enraged at being so worsted by such a small number, gave three assaults to the redoubts, but were still repulsed with great slaughter. In this attempt they lost 800 men; and of the Castilians 150 were killed, and 80 wounded.

The Marquis lived but ten hours after he received the shot, and was buried with great honour. This ill success rather enraged than discouraged the Portuguese, who continued their attacks, though to very little purpose; but after having spent 33 days before the place, they drew off their cannon to the body of the army. It was thought they would have quitted the siege;

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siege; but leaving a sufficient force to guard their lines on the side of the Guadiana, they passed the river, which they ought to have done at first, and drew a line three leagues in length, inclosing the city; there they worked four months, in which time they lost above half their army, which at the beginning of the siege consisted, as has been said, of 16,000 foot, and 2500 horse.

This enterprize so alarmed the kingdom, that it obliged the great favourite, D. Louis de Haro, to expose himself to the danger of war. During the siege, the Duke of Ossuna went out to intercept a convoy that was coming to the enemy's camp; but being discovered, he retired, dividing his horse into several squadrons, that they might take different fords. The Portuguese pursued them with all their horse and foot, and the Duke's guide having missed the ford, he was forced with only 400 cavalry, to face the enemy. In the heat of the action his horse sunk in a bog, and he was almost stifled in the mud; he mounted another horse, and broke the first battalion of the Portuguese, receiving two thrusts, which pierced his armour and doublet. One of the enemy's soldiers laying hands on him, he killed him on the spot; and seeing himself and all his horse in danger of being cut to pieces, he commanded them to take the river, where 40 of them were drowned. The next night he attacked one of the enemy's quarters, killed 200 of them, and brought away 40 horses.

On the 22d day of July, the enemy attacked fort St. Michael with 6000 foot, sustained by a body of cavalry. The Duke of Ossuna drew out his horse, and was ordered, with certain platoons of musqueteers, to charge the enemy. D. John Pachico, lieutenant-general of the cavalry, led the van; but, being overpowered by the Portuguese, was driven back. The Duke then advanced with his troops, and repulsed the enemy, by which means he gave D. John Pachico time to rally his

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men, and charge again; but he was again forced to give way. The Duke being still at hand, in good order, suffered not the enemy to pursue the Spanish van-guard when broken, but advancing, took the ground where the enemy had stood, which was within pistol-shot of some battalions who fired upon him during two hours, killing above 16 of his own squadron, and above 120 of the others, and yet no man broke his rank. In this posture he continued exposed to the enemy's fire, and had his horse killed under him; but the fort being at length taken, he was ordered to retire. This action lasted five hours, with considerable loss on the side of the Spaniards, and of above 800 of the Portuguese.

On the 6th of August, 1200 of the Spanish horse broke through the enemy's line, between two forts, the Duke of Ossuna, attacking them in the rear, and the Duke of St. German in the front, and drove them six leagues, as far as Albuquerque, where they halted. On the 22d of August, the enemy planted a battery of six cannon on the hill called Cerro del Viento, where the Spaniards had an half-moon, pallisaded with redoubts and flankers, which would contain 2000 foot and 1000 horse. Upon the 24th, the Portuguese began to play the six cannon, with two from fort St. Michael, and that day threw above 150 balls, but without doing any considerable execution. On the 30th they fired upon fort St. Christopher, and blew up the mills; they then cast bombs into the quarters of St. Andrew and the Potters. From the 10th of October the fury of their batteries began to slacken: that very day D. Louis de Haro set forward from Merida with 12,000 foot, and 4500 horse, which the Portuguese understanding, drew off so silently in the night, that their march was not discovered till, in the morning, they were seen on the other side the Guadiana.

The defence of Badajoz was one of the most glorious actions during the 28 years war between Spain and Portugal, in which the
Duke

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Duke of Ossuna gave most signal proofs of his bravery and conduct.

BADAJOX, SIEGE OF. In the year 1705, this town was besieged by the English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Austrians, who were confederates, attempting to place the Archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. After a few places had been taken, the Earl of Galway, and General Fagel, the Dutch general, proposed the siege of Badajox, but they were, as usual, overruled by the Portuguese: however, they continued their remonstrances, and, offering several expedients to remove all difficulties, it was at length resolved to draw near Badajox, and endeavour to fall on Marechal de Thesse, who was posted with 4000 horse and foot on the banks of the Guadiana, to cover that important place.

The army marched on the 1st of October towards Badajox, which they reached on the third, and opened the trenches the next day. On the 11th of October, in the afternoon, a bomb of the enemy's falling on one of the batteries of the besiegers, and blowing up the powder, with some of the gunners, the Earl of Galway, and Baron Fagel, repaired thither immediately, to encourage the soldiers, and give the necessary directions; and as they had both their arms lifted up, a cannon ball from an old castle passed between them, took off Baron Fagel's sleeve, and struck off the Lord Galway's right hand, a little below the elbow. The Earl being obliged to be carried away, Baron Fagel took upon him the command of the army, with the direction of the siege, and the batteries continued firing with such execution, that the besiegers reckoned to storm the place on the 15th. But the Marechal de Thesse having assembled 3000 horse and 5000 foot, at Talavera, marched in the night between the 13th and 14th, with such expedition and secrecy, that in the morning they were drawn up in battalia, flanking the left wing of the confederates. After some time spent in consultations, the whole confederate army passed the Guadiana, in

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order to fight the enemy: but the Marechal de Thesse, having thrown a relief of 1000 men into Badajox, retired over the Chevera with the same diligence with which he had advanced, and on the 17th of October, the Confederates thought fit to raise the siege.

BADELUNSAHS. See CALMAR.

BADEN, SURRENDER OF, in 1712. The chief town of the county of the same name in Switzerland, 6 miles from the Rhine, remarkable for its Baths. This country was taken from Duke Frederick of Austria, in 1415, when he was excommunicated by the council of Constance, and put under the ban of the empire by the Emperor Sigismund. In 1712, it was yielded to the Protestant Cantons of Zurich and Berne, and was great part demolished.

BADONHILL. See BATH.

BAGNIALUK, or BANIALUCKA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A fortress of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyrium in Europe, situated about 60 miles north-east from Spalato. It was taken by the Turks in 1527. On the 20th of July, 1737, the Prince of Hildburghausen, at the head of 14,000 Germans, and 10,000 Slavonians, laid siege to this place. The famous Count Bonneval, who commanded as Turkish Bashaw and General, with a numerous army, lay incamped in this neighbourhood: while the Prince was pushing the siege with all possible vigour, he sent a body of Croatian militia, with about 6000 regular troops, to take the castle of Zattia, belonging to the Turks; but in their march a body of about 10,000 Turks came upon them by surprise, and entirely defeated them. The Prince, however, continued the siege; but while the Governor was amusing him by a feint, and pretending to want ammunition, seemed to enter into a capitulation, Bonneval came by surprise upon the Prince's army of observation, and gave them a signal overthrow, while the Governor made a desperate sally upon the besiegers, entirely routed them, and took their whole camp. Their retreat was performed with the utmost

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most precipitation; and their condition after the battle was most deplorable, without money, provisions, ammunition, arms, or cloaths. The Turks broke down their bridge of communication over the Verbas, by which means the main body of the German army attacked by Boneval, were either drowned in the river, or cut to pieces by the Turks.

BAHAMA, OLD STRAITS OF, ENGAGEMENT THERE IN 1762. Admiral Sir George Pocock, after the reduction of Martinico, having orders to take the Havanna, and knowing the short time there was before the rains would set in, and which would have prevented any operations, he resolved to proceed from Martinico to the Havanna, through the Old Straits of Bahama. He therefore sent the Richmond frigate, Captain Elphinstone, to explore that passage, in order to prevent any accident happening to the fleet, in that almost unfrequented sea. In this passage, on the 3d of June, the Echo and Alarm, which had been ordered a-head of the fleet, to lie on the Cayo Sal Bank, descried four vessels, which proved to be the Thetis, a Spanish frigate of 18 guns and 165 men, the Phoenix, of 22 guns and 175 men, and two brigs. The Alarm, Captain Alms, came up with the Thetis, and obliged both her and the Phoenix to strike in three quarters of an hour. The brigs likewise shared the same fate. There is a perspective view of this engagement taken during the action.

BAHOOR, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1752. This place is situated near Fort St. David, in the East Indies; and this year, the French shewing a design of attacking fort St. David, General Lawrence took the field from that fort the 7th of August, with 400 Europeans, 1700 Seapoys, 4000 of the Nabob's troops, and 9 pieces of cannon. The French army, commanded by M. de Kerjean, nephew of M. Dupliex, consisted of 400 Europeans, 1500 Seapoys, and 500 cavalry, encamped at Trichanky Pagoda, who being so near as to discover our preparations for an attack, stole away in the

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night to Bahoor; and seeing themselves pursued, they retreated to Villanour, within three miles of Pondicherry. General Lawrence finding it impossible to force them to an action, unless he should follow them into their own bounds, (which he had no orders to do) had recourse to a stratagem to decoy the French back again, with a supposition, that his retreat from their bounds was a token of fear and want of courage. This bait was swallowed by M. Dupliex, and by a peremptory order, obliged his nephew to pursue the British forces to Bahoor, and to risk a battle.

This being what General Lawrence wanted; on the 26th of August, at two in the morning he got under arms, and attacked the enemy's camp. The grenadiers pushed their bayonets with such briskness, that the French threw down their arms and fled, leaving the field to the victors, with their baggage, eight pieces of cannon, their ammunition, and stores. The loss on our side was only one officer killed, and four wounded, and 78 privates killed and wounded. This victory was followed by the surrender of Fort Covelong, about 16 miles from Madras, and fort Chengalaput. See CHENGALAPUT.

BAHUS, GULF OF, ACTION THERE IN 1532. This gulf is situated in a district of the same name in West Gothland, which belongs to Sweden. Christian II. King of Denmark, being drove from his throne by his subjects, who elected Frederick Duke of Holstein, he attempted to reinstate himself; and by the help of his partizans, found means to get together a fleet of 30 sail, with which he took the rout of Norway; but a storm on the coast Holland deprived him of 10 ships, and reaching the Gulf of Bahus with the rest, he was surprised by the fleet of his competitor, and after an obstinate resistance, they were quite destroyed. However, Christian found means to escape, and shut himself up in the small fortrefs of Congel.

Eric XIV. King of Sweden, made an attempt upon this place in 1563, but it proved

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proved fruitless; as did another he made in 1566, when he lost a great many of his men.

BAKU TAKEN. A city in Persia, upon the Caspian Sea. It is fortified, and has a very fine harbour. The Russians made themselves masters of it in 1725, and it was yielded to them by the celebrated Nadir Shah.

BALAGUER, SIEGE OF. A town of Catalonia in Spain, situated on the river Segre, about 15 miles north-east from Lerida. At the death of Martin, King of Arragon, in 1411, there were several competitors for the crown. After some controversy, they agreed to stand by the decision of nine judges, appointed to finish the dispute in favour of one of them. The judges, when they had heard all their arguments, declared Ferdinand, Prince of Castile, King of Arragon; upon which, all the competitors, except the Earl of Urgel, dropped their pretensions; but he refused to own the new King, or to attend at his coronation. Ferdinand suspecting the Earl's disloyalty, marched at the head of his army in quest of him. Urgel finding his force too small to oppose the King in the field, began to think of supplying that defect by policy. With this view he sent ambassadors to the King to do him homage, in order to amuse him, and, if possible, to make him disband his army. They in a great measure gained their point; the troops were dispersed, and the King went to have an interview with the Pope at Tortosa. Every body seemed desirous of pacifying the Earl of Urgel, to prevent his disturbing the peace of the kingdom, to which purpose the Catalans granted all his demands, and particularly that Prince Henry should marry his daughter and heiress. But these condescensions did not satisfy Urgel, who held a correspondence with England and France, to procure assistance from thence, of which the King having notice, resolved to crush him in time, and for that purpose, raised all the forces he could assemble within his dominions.

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Queen Catharine also sent him 400 horse out of Castile; but they loitered by the way, and returned without joining him. The King of Navarre offered his assistance, which Ferdinand refused to accept, fearing his subjects would take it ill if he made use of any foreign supplies. Nevertheless Godfrey, Earl of Cortes, bastard son to that king, came with a good body of chosen horse, and with this force broke into the country of the Earl of Urgel, making no stay till he sat down before Balaguer, the chief town in his dominions, in which the Earl, confiding in the strength of the place, had secured himself. The siege was tedious and difficult, but whilst it lasted, all the rest of the kingdom submitted to the King.

At length the townsmen beginning to be in want of provisions, desired to capitulate; when Elizabeth, Countess of Urgel, went herself, with her husband's leave, and the King's permission, to the camp to supplicate his Majesty in behalf of the Earl her husband; but all she could obtain by her entreaties was, that if he would surrender himself, his life should be spared. The case was desperate, and the Earl was obliged to submit to necessity.

On the last day of October, 1413, the Earl came to the camp, and falling at the King's feet, implored his mercy, promising to behave himself better for the future. The King only answered, that though he had deserved death, he gave him his life, yet made no mention of his liberty or estate, but ordered him to be secured at Lerida. After the town was surrendered, and that earldom restored to peace, the Earl was tried and convicted of high treason; his estate was confiscated, and he condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He had many friends in that kingdom, and therefore was sent to Castile, where he was long confined in the castle of Verna, afterwards in that of Mora, and died a prisoner at Zativa, in the kingdom of Valencia.

BALLYMORE, OR BALLYMONE, SIEGE OF. A town of West-Meath, in the province

province of Leinster in Ireland. A few days preceding the siege of Athlone, (see **ATHLONE**) General Ginckle marched to this place, possessed by the troops in the service of King James II. When he had raised his batteries, he sent a message to Colonel Bourke, who commanded in the town, "That if he and the garrison would surrender within two hours, he would save their lives, and make them prisoners of war; if not, they were to expect no mercy." The Governor made an evasive answer to this message, in hopes of obtaining better terms; but the cannon and bombs having made two breaches, the pontoons being put into the water, and all things ready for storming the place, it occasioned so great a consternation among the enemy, that the same evening (the 8th of June, 1691) the garrison, which consisted of 780 men, besides four field officers, and 259 volunteers of the native Irish, laid down their arms, and submitted at discretion.

BAMBERG. The capital of a bishopric of the same name situated in Franconia, in Germany; before which city, the Swedish General Horn, in 1632, was defeated by the Imperialists: but the same year he surprised in the environs of this city two Imperial regiments, which were cut to pieces.

BAMBURGH CASTLE, (SIEGE OF) in Northumberland. This famous castle is now in ruins. In the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray, who thought himself but ill rewarded by King William II. for the services he had done him against the Scots, resolved to dethrone his sovereign, and set the crown upon the head of Stephen, Count of Albemarle. Mowbray found means to engage a great number of disaffected noblemen, and their measures were kept so secret, that the King did not receive intimation of the plot till he had entered Wales, whither he went in order to quell an insurrection. The King immediately changed the object of his enterprise, and directed his march against Mow-

bray, who had fortified the castle of Bamburgh. In a word, he would have fallen into an ambuscade prepared by the revolted, had not Richard of Tunbridge, who was concerned in the plot, repented of his treason, and warned him of the danger. When the King arrived at Bamburgh, he found it impregnable from the nature of its situation, and therefore, turning the siege into a blockade, erected a fortress called Mauvoisin, or bad neighbour, so near it, as to prevent supplies of provisions being carried to the besieged; and having furnished this new fort with a strong garrison, retired with the rest of his army. In the course of this blockade, Mowbray formed a scheme for surprising Newcastle: but his motions were so narrowly watched by the troops in Mauvoisin, that instead of carrying his point, he was forced to fly to the monastery of St. Oswin at Tinnmouth, in which he and all his officers were taken, after a desperate resistance. Morel, his kinsman and confident, still defended Bamburgh, until Mowbray being brought before the gate, with a message to the governor and his own counsellors, who was in the place, importing, that his eyes should be put out if they would not immediately surrender: they forthwith complied, and Mowbray was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Morel saved his life by making a full discovery of the conspiracy; in consequence of which, a great number of the malecontents were punished with great severity.

BAMPTON, BATTLE AT, in 614. The dissensions among the kings of the Heptarchy, and the opposition of the Britons, occasioned several battles, one of which happened here, between the army of Wessex and the Britons, wherein the latter was totally routed; at which time this place was called Beamdune, which some authors suppose to be Pindon in Dorset, and not Bampton in Devon.

BANBURY CASTLE, BATTLE AT. Near Marlborough in Oxfordshire. In the year 542, soon after the death of the celebrated

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Prince Arthur, the Saxons made a rapid progress in their conquests: for the Britons having lost that noble leader, were no longer able to oppose them. Driven to despair, yet glowing with revenge, they collected their forces, and resolved to make a last effort against the invader, who had advanced as far as Banbury Castle, where they lay encamped. The Britons marched thither to give them battle, having their army divided into nine bodies, with the horse and archers upon the wings, in the manner of the Romans. The Saxons, who began the attack, notwithstanding their boasted valour, and the advantage they pretended to have with their swords and maces, over the arrows and javelins of the Britons, could not terminate the battle in their own favour. Night parted the combatants, and left neither of the parties the honour of a victory. But if we judge of the battle from its consequences, we shall find that the Saxons had the advantage, since they marched into Berkshire, and could have conquered it, had not Kenric their prince and general died.

BANBURY, BATTLE AT, IN 1469. Among the many battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, was one fought at this place. The Earl of Warwick formed the project of dethroning Edward IV. and drew the King's brothers into the plot, particularly the Duke of Clarence, to whom he married his daughter. In October 1468, Warwick excited an insurrection in Yorkshire, which was dispersed by the Marquis of Montague. The King then ordered troops to be raised by the Earl of Pembroke, who being joined by Lord Stafford, they were sent in pursuit of the malecontents, and were at first defeated; but recovering their loss, pursued the rebels to Banbury, when Lord Stafford quitting the King's army in disgust, the Earl of Pembroke and his brother were defeated, July 26, 1469, and were beheaded at Banbury the next day.

BANCA, STRAITS OF, ACTION THERE, 1744. These straits are the sea which

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lies between the island of Borneo and Sumatra, in the East Indies: and this year the East-India Company, dreading the superior force of the French, got government to send out Commodore Barnet with the *Deptford* of 60 guns, *Medway*, Captain Peyton, of 60, the *Preston*, Lord Northesk, of 50, and the *Diamond*, Captain Moore, of 20. The squadron separated after being victualled and watered at the island of Madagascar, with orders to rendezvous at Batavia, when the Commodore and Lord Northesk sailed for the Straits of Banca, and the other two ships for the Straits of Malacca, with a design to intercept the French Company's ships, in their return to Europe, supposed to be without convoy. The Commodore and Lord Northesk disguised their ships to appear like Dutchmen; and arriving in the Straits of Banca the 25th of January, they saw three large ships, and soon discovering them to be French, got under sail to receive them. The British ships were so much disguised like Dutchmen that the Frenchmen bore down within musquet shot; upon which the Commodore hoisted his proper colours; but the French ships were as ready for action as the Commodore, and were the *Dauphin*, *Hercules*, and *Jafon*, from Canton, belonging to the French Company, of about 700 tons, with 30 guns, and 150 men each. The Commodore ordered Lord Northesk to board one of the ships as soon as possible, and he intended to board another; but the tiller ropes of both ships being shot away as they were steering on board them, they were prevented. In fine, after a gallant resistance, the three ships struck their colours, and proved to be a valuable acquisition: their cargoes in France, according to the supercargoes, would have been worth 100,000*l.* each.

BANDA ISLE INVADED. In the East Indies, the principal and largest of the Nutmeg Islands. The Dutch invaded it in 1609, when the natives put themselves under the protection of the English; but the

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the natives and their protectors were expelled the island by the invaders, who have kept possession of it ever since. It is 170 miles from Amboyna.

BANNARES, BATTLE AT. A town of Castile in Spain. Sancho and Ferdinand, sons to the Emperor Alphonso, shared his dominions as he had ordered: Ferdinand had the kingdom of Leon and Galicia; Sancho, Castile and all its dependences. The former neglected taking possession of them immediately; and Sancho, King of Navarre, laid hold of the opportunity, and over-ran all the lands of Castile, as far as Burgos, and with the same celerity returned into his own country. The Moors finding those places they had lost forsaken by the new King, easily recovered them. He found it requisite to check both those enemies, but first the King of Navarre; and for that purpose marched his army into the territory of Rioja, and encamped near the town of Bannares, June 1157, where the Navarros, under De Haro, were posted, who began the attack, and at the first onset obliged the Castilians to give way; but, recovering from their first disorder, they soon obliged the enemy to fly in their turn, and at length to quit the field of battle. The numbers of both armies are said not to exceed 6000 men, nor the slain 500. Another battle was fought on the same ground, in which the Castilians were again victorious, and this success soon compromised their differences, with which the war terminated.

BANNOCKBURN, BATTLE AT. A rivulet near Stirling castle, in Scotland. In the year 1314, Edward II. King of England, resolved to march a numerous army into Scotland, as well to destroy the whole country, as to relieve the castle of Stirling, at that time besieged by Robert de Bruce. He entered Scotland at the head of 100,000 fighting men, attended by an incredible number of waggons and persons who followed the camp, so as to cover the whole face of the country. They marched without order, as to an assured victory,

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and had already parcelled out the lands of the vanquished. They were suffered to advance without molestation from Robert de Bruce, who had resolved to hazard a battle; and for that purpose occupied an advantageous post in the neighbourhood of Stirling, where he did not doubt of being attacked by the English. His army consisted of 30,000 chosen men, trained up to war and hardship, under his own eye, who were determined to conquer or die in the defence of their king and country. With these he took post on a piece of ground bounded on one side by a morass, and on the other by an inaccessible mountain, so that his flanks could not be attacked by the enemy's cavalry. A rivulet, called Bannockburn, ran in his front; and this he had rendered almost impassable, by digging holes in the bed or channel, in which he fixed stakes sharpened, for the destruction of the English horse. Large pits were likewise made between this rivulet and his army, provided with the same instruments of annoyance, and artfully covered with turf and boughs to deceive the English. As the van of Edward's army approached Stirling, under the command of the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, Henry de Bohun, perceiving a body of Scots at the side of a wood, advanced against them with his Welch followers, and was drawn into an ambush by the wary Scot, who sallied in person upon them from a thicket, and riding up to Bohun, cleft his skull with a battle-axe. The English being reinforced from their rear, a sharp dispute ensued, in which the Earl of Gloucester was dismounted, and the Lord Clifford repulsed with considerable damage. As fresh supplies of men arrived from both armies, in all probability this conflict would have ended in a general engagement, had not night parted the combatants. The soldiers lay upon their arms, and they, as well as the horses, were so fatigued with their march, and the want of repose, that the most experienced officers in the army proposed to defer the attack until the soldiers

diers were refreshed. This advice was rejected by the young nobility, who were eager to signalize their courage; and it was resolved to give battle to the enemy in the morning. June the twenty-fifth, the troops were accordingly drawn up in order of battle; the wings consisting of cavalry, being commanded by the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, and the King in person, taking his station in the center. Robert then formed his army into three lines, and a body of reserve, which was commanded by Douglas and the Lord Steward of Scotland. As he had little confidence in his horse, he ordered the troopers to dismount: he placed his brother Edward at the head of the right wing, Randolph conducted the left, and he himself commanded the main body. When the English army was upon the point of charging, a dispute arose about the post of honour, between the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford; and the former, impatient of control, advanced immediately to the charge with great impetuosity; but his career was soon stopped by the hidden pits and trenches, into which the horses tumbled headlong, and were flaked in a miserable manner. This unforeseen disaster produced the utmost confusion; and the Scots taking advantage of their disorder, fell upon them sword in hand, with such fury, that the greatest part of them was cut in pieces. The Earl of Gloucester's horse being killed, he fell to the ground, where he was immediately trodden to death; and Sir Giles d'Argentin seeing him fall, sprung forward to his rescue: but that gallant officer was slain, together with Robert de Clifford, Payen de Tibetot, and William Marechal. While this havock was making on the right wing of the cavalry, the English archers advanced against the right wing of the enemy, and galled them so effectually with their arrows, that they were upon the point of giving ground, when Douglas and the Lord High Steward wheeled about with their body of reserve, fell upon the flank of the English, and routed them with great slaughter. Mean

while the center, commanded by King Edward, moved on against the main body of the Scots, and met with a very warm reception from Robert de Bruce, who fought with unequalled valour. The English were already dispirited by the destruction of their wings, and the loss of their bravest officers, when the boys and other followers of the Scottish camp, who viewed the battle from a neighbouring hill, perceiving the success of Douglas and the Steward, began to shout aloud, and run towards the field for the sake of plunder. The English, startled at their acclamations, and seeing such a multitude in motion, imagined they were succours coming to reinforce the enemy, and on this supposition, betook themselves to flight with the utmost precipitation. Those who attended the King, hurried him off the field towards the castle of Stirling, into which however the governor would not give him admittance, because he was obliged by his capitulation to surrender the castle to the victor: so that Edward fled to Dunbar, where he was cordially received by Patrick Earl of Marche, who had always been a faithful adherent to his family. Mean while confusion, rout, and consternation prevailed among the English forces; and victory declared for the Scottish King, who improved it to the best advantage. A great number of his enemies were slain upon the spot, as well as in the pursuit; and few or none would have escaped, had not his soldiers been intent upon the booty, which is said to have amounted in value to 200,000*l*. The Earl of Hereford, with John Giffard, John de Wilyngton, the Earl of Angus, the Lords Mounthermer, Piercy, Nevil, Scroope, Lucy, Acton, Latimer, Segrave, Berkley, Beauchamp, and other barons, to the number of 25, were taken prisoners, together with a great number of bannerets, knights, and esquires, with 20,000 common soldiers; nor was the victory purchased without bloodshed on the side of Bruce, who lost above 4000 of his best men in the field of battle.

Douglas

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Douglas was detached with 400 cavalry to pursue Edward, who with great difficulty reached the castle of Dunbar, in such trepidation, that he made a vow to found a house in Oxford for four-and-twenty Carmelite divines, in case he should escape the dangers with which he was encompassed. As his pursuer still hovered in the neighbourhood, he would not venture to prosecute his journey by land, but embarked on board a vessel, in which he was carried to Berwick, where he thought himself secure. Robert de Bruce treated the prisoners with great humanity; he expressed unfeigned sorrow for the death of Sir Giles d'Argentin, to whose worth he was no stranger; the bodies of Gloucester and Lord Clifford were sent to the King of England: the Lord Mounthermer, as the ancient friend of Bruce, was dismissed without ransom: the slain were decently interred, the wounded carefully attended, and the prisoners assured of liberty, as soon as a reasonable cartel could be established. Robert's moderation was altogether admirable; instead of prosecuting his victory, by marching into England while the whole kingdom was filled with terror and consternation, he proposed reasonable conditions of peace to Edward; and commissioners were appointed by both princes to treat of an accommodation. The conferences were opened at Durham; but the Scottish deputies insisting, as a preliminary, upon the King's recognising the title of Bruce, and the independence of the Scottish crown, Edward refused to treat upon such terms, and the negotiation proved ineffectual.

There was another battle here June 11, 1488, between James III. of Scotland, and his nobility, who, with the Prince his son at their head, took arms against him for his tyranny, defeated his army, and he himself was killed in flight; the blame of which, in the next parliament that met, was charged on himself and his perverse council.

BANTON, or BEANDUNE, BATTLE AT. A place on the borders of Somersetshire: Camden thinks it is Bampton in

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Devonshire, or Bindon in Dorsetshire. In the year 519, the Saxons gained a signal victory over the Britons here.

BANTRY BAY, SEA FIGHT IN. On the south-west coast of Ireland; at the head of it stands the town of Bantry, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. After the return of the French fleet, which had conveyed King James II. to Ireland, in the year 1689, Louis sent another strong squadron, commanded by Chateau Renault, as a convoy to some transports laden with arms, ammunition, and a large sum of money for the use of the King. Before they sailed from Brest, King William III. was informed of their destination, and detached Admiral Herbert with a fleet from Spithead, in order to intercept them. He was driven by stress of weather into Milford-haven, from whence he steered his course to Kinsale, on the supposition that the French fleet had sailed from Brest, and that in all probability he would fall in with them on the coast of Ireland. On the 1st of May, 1689, he discovered them at anchor in Bantry Bay, and stood in to engage them, though they were greatly superior to him in number. They no sooner perceived him at day-break than they weighed, stood out to windward, formed their line, bore down, and began the action. The English had the wind, and might therefore have avoided fighting; but this was by no means agreeable to Admiral Herbert's temper. The first division of the enemy consisted of eight ships, under the command of M. de Gaberet; the second, of the like force, was commanded by the Admiral in person; the third, which was also of eight ships, had for its commander, M. de Forant. The fight was pretty warm for two hours, but then slackened, because a great part of the English fleet could not come up. At length it stood to sea, and maintained a running fight till about five in the afternoon, when Chateau Renault tacked about, and returned into the Bay, content with the honour he had gained.

Authors

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Authors vary pretty much as to the strength of both fleets, which may be rather owing to partiality than any real difficulty of knowing. Burchett says the English were 19 in all; Bishop Burnet reckons them, with more probability, to be 22, wherein he agrees with all the French relations. The enemy's fleet, according to our accounts, consisted of 28, and according to their's, of 24 sail. The loss of men was very inconsiderable on both sides. After the action, Admiral Herbert returned to Portsmouth. King William, in order to appease their discontent, made an excursion to Portsmouth, where he dined with the Admiral on board the ship Elizabeth, and created him Earl of Torrington. The Captains, John Ashby, and Cloudesley Shovel, he knighted, and to every private sailor bestowed a donation of ten shillings. It was reported that he said on receiving the news of this sea-fight, "That such an action was necessary in the beginning of a war, but would have been rash in the course of it."

BARBADOES, ISLAND OF, ATTACKED in 1662. This island is one of the chief of the Caribbees, and next in consequence to Jamaica of those that belong to Great Britain, but it was the first settled, and is the mother of all our sugar colonies. The Dutch commanded by DeRuyter attempted to land on this island, the last day of April, but he met with so warm a reception from the forts, and the ships stationed in the bay, that his own ship had her standard shot down, and her sails, standing and running rigging, masts and yards so shattered, that it was with great difficulty he got out to sea again.

BARCELONA, SIEGES OF. A city of Spain, the capital of Catalonia, situated in a large plain along the shore of the Mediterranean: it has a mole which communicates with the sea, and in it the small vessels lie secure from hard weather, but the large ones are obliged to lie in the road, in which they are exposed to tempests from every quarter. The town is

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handsome, but oblong, and divided by a wall and ditch into two parts, to which are given the names of the Old Town and New Town, having in the whole about 15,000 houses. Barcelona was taken in the year 800, by Louis the Debonnaire, (then King of Aquitaine), son of Charlemagne, after an obstinate defence of near twelve months.

In the year 985, the Moors laid siege to it with a numerous army. This siege may be rather called a blockade; for they took it after lying before it only five days, and without having made any breach, or almost the least signs of hostility: but after gaining possession of it, they sent the garrison to Cordova. However, the city was soon after retaken by a body of Christians.

Don John of Austria, at his return from Sicily, with a very small army, laid siege to this city, in the year 1652. Marechal de la Motte Houdancourt, the governor, surrendered in October, having defended the fortress as long as it was tenable. By this conquest, almost all Catalonia was regained to the Spanish crown, and the French almost entirely driven out of Spain.

The Duke of Vendôme, who in the year 1690 commanded the French army in Catalonia, consisting of 35,000 men, received orders to besiege Barcelona. He encamped on the 7th of June at Badalona, a village upon the sea-side, within three leagues of the city, where the Count d'Estrees was at anchor with the whole French fleet, to unlade and land such provisions as were necessary for the French troops. The Spaniards who were well informed of the resolution of the French, had sent into the town all their infantry, under the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt. The besiegers took possession of the suburbs, with the convent of the capuchins, which the besieged had forsaken. On the 16th and 17th, the besieged made an excellent sally with 600 men, but with little success, as the French cavalry obliged them to retreat. Mean while the cannon of the city
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fired continually on the French, and did good execution. The French still carried on their trenches on the left hand, to attack in front two bastions on the side of the New Gate. On the 18th and 19th the besieged made two resolute sallies, the first with 1000 foot and 400 horse, and the other with 400 foot followed by 800 more; but were forced again to retire, after an obstinate fight, wherein many fell on both sides. The next day there was a furious assault made by the French to regain a fort, from whence the Spaniards annoyed them, which the Prince of Brikenfeld, at the head of two battalions of the regiment of Alsace, supported by four squadrons, made himself master of; and the Prince d'Armstadt in vain made several attempts to recover it. Notwithstanding this obstinate resistance, the French advanced their attacks towards the bastion of the New Gate, and the Spaniards made another vigorous sally with 800 foot, backed by 1000 more, with an intent to nail up the French cannon, but were forced again to retire by the bravery of the regiment of Turenne, after a most obstinate and bloody fight. On the 13th of July, the French advanced their works with such vigour, that their batteries were completed, and were ready to fire upon the bastions where the attack was made. The Duke of Vendome understanding that the garrison was to make a general sally, on the 14th and 15th at night, towards the trenches, resolved to prevent and surprise them, by assaulting the camp of the Viceroy of Catalonia; to which end he detached 1000 fusileers, 300 horse, and 200 dragoons, to attack Don Michael, who stood upon three little hills, with 700 horse, 1000 foot, taken out of the regiments in Barcelona, and 8000 miquelets, or militia. In his way he routed some small advanced parties, and entered the enemy's camp, after he had overthrown four or five parties, which he pursued to the village of St. Felion. The Viceroy, who was encamped in this vil-

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lage, being surprised asleep, had not time to put on his cloaths, but fled at the first alarm. The French pursued the Spaniards as far as the river Lobregat, into which many were driven in their confusion, and all who resisted were killed or taken prisoners. The camp of St. Felion was plundered, with all the baggage and plate of the generals, besides 22,000 pistoles in money, and 700 mules. The works which the besieged had made behind the bastions they had lost, for some time retarded the impetuosity of Vendome; but he caused several mines to be blown up, which made a considerable breach, so that all things seemed ready for a general assault; and the Duke of Vendome having summoned the Spaniards to surrender, they capitulated on the 10th of August, on condition that the garrison should march out on the 15th, with their arms, baggage, and 30 pieces of cannon, and 6 mortar pieces, with an allowance of 6 charges to each soldier, and of being conducted safe as far as Martorel, in their way to Terragona: on which the garrison, consisting of 600 men, the remains of 12,000, marched out of the city. Thus the French became masters of this important place, after a siege of 53 days. This conquest cost the French 12,000 men, by the sword, sickness, or desertion.

When Vendome entered the city, he found that near one-half of the houses had been demolished by the bombs which the French fleet under d'Etrees had thrown into the town. Barcelona was afterwards ceded to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryswick.

BARCELONA, CONJUNCT EXPEDITION TO. In the memorable year 1705, Charles III. King of Spain, dying without issue, the Allies in support of Charles, the second son to the Emperor Leopold, took this important place from the adherents of Philip of Anjou, who had by the King of Spain's last will been appointed his successor. The celebrated Earl of Peterborough, and Sir Cloudefley Shovel, sailed from St. Helen's

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in the latter end of May, with the English fleet, having on board a body of 5000 land forces, and on the 20th of June arrived at Lisbon, where they were joined by Sir John Leake, and the Dutch Admiral Allemonde, whose naval force amounted to 29 sail of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, bomb-vessels, and other small craft. A council of war being held, it was resolved to put to sea with 48 ships of the line, English and Dutch, and to dispose them in such manner as might prevent the junction of the French squadrons from Toulon and Brest. The Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt arriving from Gibraltar, assured King Charles that the province of Catalonia, and the kingdom of Valencia, were entirely devoted to his interest; and his Majesty being weary of Portugal, resolved to accompany the fleet to Barcelona. He accordingly embarked with the Admiral and the Earl of Peterborough, on board the Ranelagh; and the fleet sailed on the 28th day of July from Altea Bay, where they had taken in his Majesty, who pressed the Admiral and the Earl to make an immediate descent on Barcelona, where he was assured the people were well affected to him. This being agreed to, they arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of August, 1705, having been previously reinforced by the Earl of Galway, with two regiments of English dragoons. They had also taken in at Gibraltar the English guards, and three old regiments, in lieu of which they left two new raised battalions.

The Earl of Peterborough published a manifesto in the Spanish language, in favour of King Charles, which had so good an effect, that all the inhabitants of those places, the neighbouring villages, and the adjacent mountains, acknowledged that Prince as their lawful sovereign. They seized the town of Denia for his service, and he sent thither a garrison of 400 men, under the command of Major-general Ramos. On the 22d they arrived in the Bay of Barcelona, and the troops were debarked. King Charles landed amidst the acclama-

tions of an infinite multitude of people from the neighbouring towns and villages, who threw themselves at his feet, crying, "Long live the King." The inhabitants of Barcelona were themselves very well affected to the House of Austria, but durst not declare for King Charles, being overawed by a strong garrison of 5000 men, under the Duke de Popoli, Velasco, and other officers devoted to the interest of Philip. From the apparent danger of this design, there arose many disputes whether the siege should be undertaken or not. At length it was carried in the affirmative: and Sir Cloudesley Shovel proposed that the English fleet should land 2500 men, exclusive of the marines, and the Dutch fleet 600, which was agreed to, on condition; however, that on the first certain intelligence of the French fleet's being at sea, both seamen and marines should reembark immediately. On the 3d of September, the Prince of Hesse having formed a scheme for attacking fort Montjouic, it was put in execution. This fort was strongly situated on a hill which commanded the city, and the outworks were taken by storm, with the loss of the gallant Prince of Hesse, who was shot through the thigh in the execution of his own scheme.

The siege was pushed on with vigour, by the bravery of the intrepid Earl of Peterborough, who bombarded the body of the fort, and a shell chancing to fall into the magazine of powder, blew it up, together with the governor, the Duke de Popoli, and some of the best officers. This giving a happy prospect to the reduction of the place, the gunners and carpenters demanded by the Earl of Peterborough, were ordered by Sir Cloudesley Shovel to be in constant readiness to land.

After this, the trenches were opened on the ninth, and batteries raised for 50 guns, and 20 mortars. With the consent of his Catholic Majesty, the bomb-vessels threw 412 bombs into the town in one day; eight English and Dutch vessels, under the command of Sir Stafford Fairbone, were appointed



The SIEGE of BARCELONA taken by the EARL of PETERBOROUGH in the Year 1705.

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pointed to cannonade it by sea, while the cannon from the batteries and fort, continued to do the like on shore. On the 23d the Viceroy desired to capitulate, which was signed on the 28th: the gate and bastion of St. Angelo were delivered up the same day: and in a few days afterwards, the city received King Charles, who entered in great triumph. All the other places in Catalonia declared for him, except Rosès. So that the largest and richest province of Spain, was conquered with an army scarce double the number of the garrison.

BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. In 1706, Philip of Anjou, and all his friends in Castile, were in the greatest consternation imaginable, upon the progress made by the Allies in Catalonia the year before: the court of France, therefore, resolved to use its greatest efforts to reduce the Catalans, and retake Barcelona. King Charles had been left in the city of Barcelona with a very small garrison, while the Earl of Peterborough went to conquer the kingdom of Valencia. The French and Spaniards in the meantime, were projecting the destruction of King Charles's affairs at a single blow. Their design was to shut him up in Barcelona; in order to which, Philip of Anjou, entered Catalonia about the end of March, with an army composed mostly of French troops, with which he sat down before Barcelona in the beginning of April, after he had been joined by several battalions near that place. The care of the land army in Philip's favour, was committed to Marechal de Tefse; but the Spanish army was in no condition to co-operate with him in forming the siege, so that the place was not invested till the beginning of April. Sir John Leake was at Gibraltar, when he received a letter from his Catholic Majesty, intreating his immediate assistance, in terms which sufficiently discovered the distress he was in, and the apprehensions he was under. The King's fears were far from being ill founded; M. de Tefse came before the place with a

numerous army; and the Count de Thoulouse landed ammunition and provisions, sufficient for the service of 30,000 men for two months; so that it appeared evident, that the French did all they could by sea, and had their operations been as well seconded on shore, the place would undoubtedly have been lost: but it happened that the principal engineer made a mistake at the beginning, which lost him eight or ten days time, and before he could correct his error he was shot.

On the 3d of April, Commodore Price, with six English, and as many Dutch men of war, joined Sir John Leake, who, in a council of war, held on the 6th, resolved, in obedience to King Charles's letter, to sail immediately to Barcelona. In pursuance of this resolution, he arrived on the 18th in Altea Bay, and the next day had intelligence that Sir George Byng, with a squadron from England, was coming up. Three days after they were joined by Commodore Walker with his squadron, as they had been the day before by Sir George Byng; and then it was determined to sail north to Majorca, and that each ship should make the best of her way without staying for the rest. Upon the 26th, the Earl of Peterborough came down from Terragona, with a squadron of barks, having 1400 land forces on board. His Excellency found that the councils of war had rejected his proposals, and indeed their rejecting them saved the place, since before his arrival, Sir George Byng, Sir John Jennings, and Admiral Wassenaer, had anchored in the road of Barcelona, and by the contrivance of Sir George Byng, a considerable body of troops had been thrown into the town.

On the 27th in the afternoon, the whole fleet arrived in the harbour of Barcelona, without meeting the least opposition; and the Count de Thoulouse, having received an exact account of the naval force of the Allies, thought fit to sail away with the French fleet to Toulon, which obliged the land army to raise the siege with great precipitation.

The French had been besieging this town 35 days. Their army in the beginning of the siege consisted of about 20,000 men, of which they lost 5000, by the assaults they made on fort Montjoui, by the sallies and fire from the place, by the skirmishes with the miquelets that lay on the hills, by sickness, and lastly by desertion. The garrison, when the enemy sat down before it, was not above 800; the breaches made by the Allies the year before, were not quite repaired; and fort Montjoui was much in the same condition as when they first possessed it. The Earl of Peterborough had thrown in 800 men from Valencia by means of boats. The garrison of Gironne had the good luck to get in, as did great numbers of militia. Lord Peterborough, with those who could get into the place, possessed himself of all the strong posts on the hills about the enemy's camp, and secured all the avenues by which provisions might be brought to the enemy; and this was done so effectually, that most of the letters and carriers, that went and came between the enemy's camp and Madrid, fell into the hands of King Charles; so that at length they were forced to dispatch a frigate to Alicant, with every packet they had occasion to send away. The garrison being thus reinforced, now consisted of about 3000 foot, and 500 horse, of which 600 English were put into fort Montjoui. The enemy began by attacking this fort; and thus spent twenty-two days in attempting to take a place, which the Earl of Peterborough had taken in four. During this attack on the fort, the breaches of the town were all fully repaired, the works put in good condition, and a great many cannon were mounted; the garrison and burghers vying with each other in doing every thing that appeared necessary for the defence of the place.

The enemy retired about one o'clock on the 12th of May, leaving behind them 200 brass battering guns, 30 mortars, a great quantity of warlike stores, 1000 sacks of corn, 3000 barrels of gunpowder, and all

their sick and wounded, whom Marechal de Tefse recommended to the Earl of Peterborough's clemency.

Thus ended this great affair at Barcelona, to the unspeakable joy and advantage of King Charles and his friends, and the no less honour of the British flag. Barcelona remained in the possession of King Charles till the year 1712, when the citizens, erecting a kind of commonwealth, set up for an independent state.

BARCELONA, SIEGE OF. The Catalans were a people who had enjoyed several rights and immunities, while Spain was subject to the House of Austria. As they had a just value for their privileges, they were desirous to secure them for themselves, and transmit them safe to posterity. Accordingly, in the year 1705, having received several assurances from Mr. Crow, Queen Anne's minister, from the Earl of Peterborough, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, that if they would acknowledge Charles III. as King of Spain, and renounce the House of Bourbon, her British Majesty would use her utmost endeavours to procure the establishment and confirmation of their rights and privileges, and the settlement of them on a lasting foundation. The Catalans acknowledged and received that Prince as their sovereign, raised men and money for his service; and during a war, which abounded with extraordinary turns of fortune, gave signal proofs of their unshaken fidelity and zeal for the cause they had espoused. After King Charles came to the Imperial crown, and Spain was at length given up to the House of Bourbon, the Catalans, far from being guided by a spirit of obstinacy and rebellion, were willing to acknowledge King Philip V. for their lawful sovereign. At the same time, as they hoped to be protected by the Emperor, a Prince for whom they had exposed their lives and fortunes, and as they relied on the repeated assurances they had received, that England would never abandon them, they insisted on the enjoyment of their former privileges.

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The inhabitants of Barcelona being summoned by the Duke of Popoli to submit to King Philip, answered, *That though they would rather die than be slaves, yet if their ancient liberties were confirmed, they would open their gates, and receive him with joy.* But the Catalans being abandoned both by the Emperor and by England, the court of Spain would be absolute. Thus, contrary to faith and honour, they were given up to their enemies. Still they were not wanting to their own defence, but appealing to Heaven, and hanging up at the high altar the Queen's solemn declaration to protect them, underwent the utmost miseries of a siege. And here we cannot forbear lamenting the fate of a brave, unfortunate people, who fought and suffered merely for their liberties and privileges, and have immortalized their name by the noble, though unsuccessful stand, they made against usurpation and arbitrary power.

In the year 1714, the command of the Spanish army in Catalonia, was conferred on the Duke of Berwick, who received orders to besiege Barcelona. At the same time, orders were given to the Baliff of Belle-Fontaine, commander of the French fleet, to block up the harbour. The Duke opened his trenches before the town on the 13th of July; in a few hours after which, the besieged made a sally, but were repulsed with loss. Some deserters from the town informed the Duke, that the regular troops were disposed to surrender; but the inhabitants were more obstinate than ever: they were employed in throwing up a multitude of retrenchments, and declared, that they would rather be buried in the ruins of their houses than submit. From this time till the 22d, the besiegers were employed in raising batteries, and making approaches, when all on a sudden an unexpected fire began on the east side of the town, where the besieged did not imagine any attack would be made. The bombs did incredible mischief, and the inhabitants began to be frightened. This occasioned a general assembly, wherein it

was resolved to make a vigorous defence, and write a letter to Sir James Wishart, Admiral of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, stating their claim to his protection. Sir James received this affecting letter without any signs of regard: and if we compare his behaviour on this occasion, with the Queen's speech in the house of lords a little before he sailed, we shall be influenced to imagine, he was rather instructed to assist King Philip in the reduction of Barcelona, than to relieve the distressed Catalans. The general assembly of Barcelona, seeing their letter have no effect on the English Admiral, made a decree, and published it through all the country they had any communication with, setting forth the ruinous condition to which the town was reduced, and the danger with which it was threatened. They commanded all the inhabitants of towns and villages, who were above fourteen years of age, to take up arms for the defence of their liberties, upon pain of being treated as enemies to their country. Berwick, in answer, published a manifesto, forbidding all persons to distribute or pay any regard to that writing, and ordering all who should be found in arms to be hanged on the spot. In consequence of this order, 31 were hanged who were taken prisoners in a skirmish, and about 400 were put to the sword in cool blood.

On the 30th in the evening, the covered way was attacked, and after some resistance, a lodgement was made on it. All the prisoners made in this attack were put to the sword without distinction. The besieged came in great numbers to recover the covered way; but their attempts were all baffled by the vigilance of Berwick's grenadiers, whose batteries were now firing in breach upon two bastions; and next day he set his miners to work under them, when some women appeared on the breach, and planted a standard there, in the middle of which was painted a death's head, intimating, that they would rather die than surrender. On the 3d, the besieged made

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made two sallies, to interrupt the works of the miners, but without success, being repulsed in both; though they afterwards found means to surprise a redoubt, in which near 100 of the besiegers were killed; but it was retaken the same evening, with the same loss to the besieged. Next day, Berwick made some new dispositions in his batteries, and brought them nearer the town, which he effected so as to employ them in ruining a bastion, and making a passage over the ditch. This continued till the 12th, when he sprung his mines with tolerable success, and ordering six companies to mount the breach, drove away all who defended it; but the besieged made a terrible fire, and killed the whole six companies, except about 20 men, who had descended to the bottom of the breach. Six companies more were sent, who nearly underwent the same fate. There now became a more hot fire on both sides than had been made hitherto, which lasted the remainder of the day, and all night. About ten o'clock at night, Berwick, at the head of 20 companies of grenadiers, made an assault, in order to hinder the besieged from repairing the breaches: the Barcelonians were prepared to receive him, and an obstinate engagement ensued, which lasted till six next morning, when the besieged gave way, having eight times endeavoured to regain the advantages lost in the beginning of the action, which did not consist in any thing more than the ground. Berwick gained this point, but not without a considerable loss; for several monks, and other ecclesiastics of the besieged, fought with bayonets fixed to their muskets against his grenadiers.

In these engagements at the breach, Berwick is said to have lost at least 1500 men, among whom were several officers. On the night between the 18th and 19th, four barks, laden with provisions, slipped by the French fleet, and entered the harbour. Thus the besieged received refreshments from time to time, owing to the indolence of the French Admiral; and

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the more easily, as the Majorcans, in concert with the Catalans, had a magazine near the coast, beyond the Lobregat, in an old tower near Castell de Felo, where the vessels of Majorca unloaded in the night, and those of Barcelona went afterwards to take the provisions which had been brought thither. This intercourse continued six weeks without the Duke's knowledge, because that tower had been uninhabited for above a century, and had neither doors nor windows: but when it was discovered, the magazine was plundered, and all the houses in its neighbourhood burned; and 30 barks were armed and stationed at the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any more from going in. The miquelets, commanded by the Chevalier del Poel, and the Sieur Armengol, having collected a body of 9000 men, formed a design of throwing succours into Barcelona, by forcing one of the quarters of Berwick's camp: the garrison too were to favour this operation by a sally at the same time: but he having notice of their design, kept on his guard. On the 30th, the detachment commanded by the Duke of Montemar, defeated another body of miquelets near Piera. Thus their design was rendered abortive, and there were no longer any attempts to disturb the siege. On the 6th of September, Don Joseph Pelz, serjeant-general of the town, appeared on the top of the breach with a white flag, and desired to speak with the commanding officer upon duty in the trenches. This was to answer a summons which the Duke had sent him some days before to surrender. The Chevalier d'Arsfeld advancing to the foot of the breach, Pelz told him, that the inhabitants of Barcelona had deliberated on the Duke's proposal, and that they were resolved not to listen to it, without he would ensure them their liberties, choosing rather to perish in the desolation of the city. This answer not a little chagrined Berwick, as he had promised the King he would make a conquest of Barcelona before the 1st of September; and therefore he

he determined to storm the town, without ever waiting the effect of several new mines which he had ordered to be made. For this purpose he made such dispositions as he thought would secure the success of his enterprise, being conscious it would be attended with difficulty, and even be hazardous. The army was divided into three bodies, to which he gave the names of right, left, and reserve. The command of the right he gave to Lieutenant-general Dillon, that of the left to the Marquis de Silly, and he himself commanded the reserve. The besieged did not expect an assault till the mines should be sprung, which he knew, and therefore hastened his preparations.

On the 11th, at four in the morning, the signal was given, and the whole army marched with the grenadiers at their head. The bastions were carried one after another, and all the defendants who were taken put to the sword. Dillon, with 7 battalions, mounted the breach of the bastion Santa Clara, and after some resistance gained possession of it: all the troops or inhabitants who were found in it, or in the adjacent places, were put to the sword without distinction; in this he was assisted by a detachment from Silly, who was at this time employed in ruining all the houses he could. After this rapid progress, the assailants became on a sudden inactive; and the besieged gaining time to recollect their staggered senses, took courage, and began to make preparations for their last effort to repulse the enemy. Several times they attempted to recover the bastion and monastery of St. Peter, but in vain; in these they were as unsuccessful as those made on Santa Clara. These efforts brought on another engagement with Dillon, who was now supported by Berwick's body of reserve. The sharpest of the action was at the bastion of St. Peter, which was this day taken and retaken eleven times with considerable loss, especially on the side of the besiegers, because they had not taken the precaution to se-

cure the abbey of St. Peter when it had been abandoned. The fire from the abbey galled Dillon's troops on all sides, and killed them in heaps; but Berwick's numbers still supplied the defect, and after an obstinate engagement of 13 hours, the besieged were driven into the town, having displayed the most extraordinary proofs of valour. About 9 o'clock in the evening they offered to surrender, and Berwick considering the consequence of forcing the rest of the town, agreed to a capitulation, on condition that the inhabitants owned Philip for their lawful king, by whose pleasure the lives of all, without exception, should be saved, and the town should not be plundered. But when he gained possession of it, he seized all the persons who had acted as officers during the siege, among whom were several of the nobility, and those he thought proper he ordered to be hanged, while others were dispersed in Spanish prisons, and ended their days in dungeons.

BARKAN, BATTLE AT, AND STORM OF. A fort which covers the bridge of Gran over the Danube in Lower Hungary, 30 miles north-west of Buda. In the year 1683, the Polish and Imperial armies, after obliging the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna, pursued the fugitives: near Barkan they came up with about 14,000 of their best troops, who immediately charged the Imperialists, as they led the van, and forced them back upon the Poles, who not relishing a fight at this time, retreated to the main army, which advanced as fast as possible to attack the victorious Turks, who seeing the Christian army approaching, set up a most hideous cry, and thinking to throw the whole army into confusion, charged sword in hand with great impetuosity, but without any regular order. The Imperialists stood close and firm; and received them with their bayonets fixed, while the Polish infantry flanked them as they came down.

This method of fighting did not continue long, for one of the bashas being killed,

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killed, and another taken prisoner, the whole Turkish army retreated as precipitately as they had advanced. About 4000 got over the bridge, but while the main body were going over, it broke, by which accident some thousands were drowned; others threw themselves into Barkan, which Count Staremborg immediately attacked by escalade, and entering the fort pell-mell, put all the Turks to the sword, except about 500 Janissaries, who begged for quarter, which was granted.

BARNET, BATTLE AT. A market-town in the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, about 10 miles north-east from London, but on Gladmore-heath, near a mile from the town, the battle was fought. In the year 1470, Edward IV. beheaded the Lords Willes and Dymock, charging them with being the instigators and leaders of a rebellion in the counties of Warwick and Worcester. The Earl of Warwick who was the principal promoter of it, became instantly enraged at this act of barbarity, and resolved with redoubled vigour to pursue his project of dethroning Edward, whom he had exalted. The following year he had many adherents, and being joined by his son-in-law Clarence, brother to King Edward, and his brother Montacute, he advanced towards London, and on the 13th of April encamped on Gladmore-heath, in the neighbourhood of Barnet; the town itself being possessed by the troops of Edward, who had marched thither from London to give him battle, in consequence of a message he had received from Clarence, importing that he would join him with all his forces. In the night that preceded the action, Richard Duke of Gloucester repaired, without any safeguard, to the tent of Clarence, where the two brothers embraced with all the marks of the most cordial affection; and after some private discourse, they went off together towards Edward's camp, with about 12,000 followers. Immediately after this scandalous desertion, he sent a messenger to Warwick to excuse the part

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he had acted, and to tell him he had made his peace with Edward, who had promised to pardon him, the Earl of Warwick, upon his submission. But the Earl rejected the proposal with disdain, either believing Edward insincere in his promise, or that he himself was still able to cope with him in the field of battle.

In all probability his brother Montacute had found means to convince him of his fidelity, and was by this time determined to act heartily against Edward; otherwise he would, on this occasion have imitated the example of Clarence. Early in the morning of the 14th day of April, the action began with incredible fury on both sides, the leaders being exasperated against each other to the most virulent degree of rancour, that slighted friendship, personal animosity, and civil war could produce. The troops of Warwick, though inferior in number to the enemy, fought with a kind of desperate resolution, foreseeing they should be treated as rebels if vanquished; and the Earl himself was determined to conquer or die. Such was their impetuosity, that Edward's first line was obliged to give ground, and some of his horse riding full speed to London, reported that he was utterly defeated. In this emergency, King Edward ordered his body of reserve to advance and charge the enemy in flank; and this expedient was the more successful, as the Earl of Oxford had pushed the Yorkists so far, that Warwick's main body was left defenceless. That nobleman, however, no sooner recollected this circumstance, than he wheeled about to resume his station, and that movement occasioned the loss of the battle. The device on his arms and ensigns was a star shooting forth rays; and that of Edward was a sun. The followers of Warwick seeing the star advancing through the medium of a fog, mistook it for Edward's standard, and fell upon their friends with such fury, that they were broken and dispersed before the Earl of Oxford could rectify the fatal error. These last believing themselves

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themselves betrayed, fled towards the enemy with great precipitation. A part of Warwick's army seeing them fly, imagined they had been attacked in the rear, and of consequence that they themselves were surrounded: they began to be seized with consternation; the panic spread from rank to rank, and universal confusion ensued. Edward taking the advantage of their disorder, charged them with redoubled vigour, and Warwick in vain used his utmost endeavours to rally and re-animate them by his own example. In former battles he had always fought on horseback, that he might at once ride along the line, and perceive the particulars of the action: but on this occasion he had sent away his horse, and determined to fight on foot, that his soldiers might see he was resolved to share their fate in the issue of the day. Even this resolution contributed to his defeat; because he could not be personally present at every place where the men stood in need of his direction and assistance; and they were no longer encouraged by the sight of their commander. After having exerted all his capacity as an officer and hero, in fruitless attempts, he rushed into the hottest part of the battle, and fell covered with wounds; and his brother Montacute, endeavouring to disengage him, met with the same fate. All opposition ended with the lives of the two generals; and about noon Edward obtained a complete victory over his enemies, 5000 of whom were left dead upon the field; though the carnage would not have been so great had not the King forbid his soldiers to give quarter. The Earl of Oxford fled into Wales, where the Earl of Pembroke, by Warwick's desire, was employed in raising forces for the service of Henry VI. The Duke of Exeter was terribly wounded, stripped, and left for dead on the field, where he remained till the evening, when he recovered the use of his senses, and made a shift to crawl to the house of one Rutland, where his wounds were cured; but he was afterwards discovered and im-

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prisoned in the tower: Edward lost the Lord Berners, and had 1500 men slain in the action. Such was the end of the famous Earl of Warwick, who, from his great power, influence, military talents, and fortune, had acquired the epithet of the king-maker.

An obelisk was erected in the northern road through Barnet, in the year 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, with this inscription;

Here was
Fought the
Famous BATTLE
Between EDWARD
the 4th and the
Earl of WARWICK,
April the 14th,
Anno 1471.
In which the Earl
Was defeated
And slain.

BARTHOLOMEW, (ST.) DESCENT UPON. One of the lesser Caribbee islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles north of St. Christopher's; it produces tobacco, and is covered with trees, among which are some excellent ones highly valued. The English, under the command of Sir Timothy Thornhill, landed on this island, and plundered it in the year 1689, after having beat the French from their works, and a fortification of the extent of two acres of land, encompassed with a double row of palisades six feet high, the intervals of which were filled with earth, and a wide trench without, well manned. Many of the inhabitants houses were burnt, and near 700 people carried off with their cattle and goods. The English held it till the peace of Ryfwick, and then restored it to the French.

BASIL, BATTLE NEAR. A city in Switzerland, situated on the confines of Alsace and on the Rhine. The battle here alluded to was fought in 1444, when 1600 Swiss fought 30,000 French, commanded by the Dauphin, for ten hours, and being quite overpowered

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by numbers, were all killed but 16, who were only left to carry home the news of the fate of the rest of their gallant countrymen. It is remarkable that 6000 of the French were left on the field of battle, besides a great number wounded.

BASSAC, BATTLE AT. A village of Poitiers in France. During the wars of the Huguenots, a battle was fought here on the 13th of March 1569. The Royalists were commanded by Henry de Valois, Duke of Anjou, and amounted to the number of about 3000. They attacked the Prince of Conde at the head of about 4000 Huguenots, and after an engagement of two hours, the Prince was taken prisoner, having his leg broke; but as the enemy were conveying him to their general's guards, Captain Montesquieu who had known the Prince formerly, shot him dead with a pistol. Upon which the Huguenots retreated, leaving about 800 of their slain on the field of battle. The Royalists are said to have lost nearly the same number, but the action is only memorable for the death of the Prince of Conde.

BASSETERRE. See **GUADELUPE**.

BASTIA. Capital of the island of Corsica, situated in the Mediterranean. In the year 1745, the English Admiral Rowley bombarded this city, and having damaged it pretty much, gave it to the malecontents; but the inhabitants drove them out in the year following. In 1748 it was besieged without success by the Austrians. The malecontents have made several attempts upon it, for which reason it is provided with a strong French garrison.

BATH, SIEGES OF, AND BATTLE AT. A city of Somersetshire, situated on the river Avon, 12 miles east of Bristol, 90 west of London. The Saxon Prince Cerdic spread his conquests with amazing rapidity, till the famous Prince Arthur was vested with the command of the Britons; his career seemed to stop; Arthur's heroic genius gave him a considerable check. The principal action between these accomplished generals, was, according to Rapin, the

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battle of Badon-hill near Bath, in the year 511. The Saxons having laid siege to Bath, by means of a re-inforcement from the Continent, the Briton marched to its relief, agreeable to Cerdic's wish, who thought himself too strong for his enemy. Arthur, far from being discouraged at his superiority, gave him battle, which proved the bloodiest that had been fought between the two nations. It lasted from noon till night without any visible advantage to either side. Both armies kept the field, waiting for the day to renew the fight. The Saxons during the night, posted themselves on a little hill called Bannestown, which was of great importance, though the day before it had been neglected by both sides. As soon as it was light Arthur perceived the advantage the Saxons had gained by seizing that part, and was resolved to dislodge them, which he effected after a long and obstinate fight. The Britons, animated by the presence and valour of their King, perceiving that the Saxons in their retreat down the hill had put themselves in some disorder, pressed them still more vigorously, and at last entirely routed them. William of Malmesbury says, Arthur slew 400 of the enemy with his own hand, and Huntingdon makes it more, exaggerating the number to 440. However, the victory was complete, and the Saxons were obliged to be quiet for some years, notwithstanding the weakness of the Britons. Usher says this battle was fought in the year 520. Smollet places it in the year 519, and says it was Caerbadon in Berks that was besieged, in the neighbourhood of which is the hill of Badon, where the battle was fought. Rapin confesses that some place this fact sooner, and some later, and adds that he has followed Langhorne's opinion, because it seemed to him to be the best supported.

BATTLE ABBEY. See **HASTINGS**.

BATTLE BRIDGE. See **STANDFORD BRIDGE**.

BATURIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1703. It is situated in the Ukraine; and during the

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the war between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Peter the Great of Russia, Mazeppa, Prince of the Cossacks, siding with the Swedes, opened a rout to the troops of that nation, by the Ukraine to Moscow. the Czar sent Prince Menzikoff with 20,000 men into the Ukraine, to observe the motions of Mazeppa, where he took Baturin, and delivered it up to the pillage of his soldiers. Many who was thought to favour Mazeppa, were executed along with the effigy of that Prince, who was deposed, and his whole domains ravaged.

BAUGE, BATTLE OF, IN 1421. This town is situated in the province of Anjou, in France; which province, Henry V. of England, had sent the Duke of Clarence, his brother, with 10,000 men to reduce. Whilst he was employed on this expedition, he heard that the Earl of Buchan, with 7000 Scots, had entered the province, and was encamped at Baugé. At the same time he was led to believe, that the vanguard of the Scottish army was so far from the main body, that he might easily rout them, provided they were immediately attacked; upon which information, he hastily headed his horse, leaving the Earl of Salisbury orders to follow him with the rest of the army. When he came to Baugé, finding some Scots troops intrenched in the church-yard, he charged them, and dismounted in order to head his troops. But he was so long forcing this post, that the Earl of Buchan had time to come to their relief. The Duke remounting, furiously attacked the Earl's troops, notwithstanding the inequality of his forces, and gave on this occasion astonishing proofs of valour. But at length, being overpowered by numbers, and disdaining to fly, he was singled out by a Scots Knight, named Sir John Swinton, who wounded him in the face, and was afterwards killed by the Earl of Buchan. His death caused an entire defeat of the English horse, 1500 of whom were slain, and many taken prisoners. Among the slain, were the Earl of Kent, the Lords Grey and Ross, and

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several other officers of distinction. The Earl of Salisbury, though he could not advance time enough to assist the Duke, rescued his remains, and sending them to England, they were interred at Canterbury.

BAUSCH. A city situated in Courland; was taken in 1701, by Charles XII. King of Sweden. And the the same year, 3000 Swedes were attacked near this city by 10,000 Russians, against whom they made a gallant resistance; but receiving a reinforcement of 1800 men, defeated, and killed more than 3000 of them, and took eight pieces of cannon.

BAUSKE, CASTLE OF, TAKEN. See MITTAW.

BAUTZEN. The capital of the Marquisate of Lusatia, in the circle of Upper Saxony; was taken by Boleslaus Chrobi, King of Poland, in 1008, during his war with the Emperor.

BAYEUX, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 900. It is situated in the province of Normandy in France, and was taken this year by Rollo, the noble Danish adventurer, who afterwards was created Duke of Normandy by Charles III. surnamed the Simple, King of France.

BAYONNE, SIEGE OF. A large city of Gascony in France, situated near the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbour, and a little below discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay. In the year 1374, John, Duke of Lancaster, landed with an army at Calais, and being joined by the Duke of Brittany, marched across the country to Bourdeaux, with a design to conquer Castile in Spain. But this expedition was laid aside by the English troops, who did not amount to above 600 men, and had consumed all their provisions. Louis, Duke of Anjou, thinking this a good opportunity to drive the English away, proposed to the King of France the siege of Bayonne: the Monarch agreed to the proposal, and the place was invested. But the besiegers being greatly incommoded by heavy rains, and distressed by the want of provisions, they, after being before it a short time, thought fit to raise the siege.

BEACHY-HEAD, ENGAGEMENT OFF. A cape or promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham. In 1699, the French put to sea with 78 men of war, &c. and on the 20th of June they arrived off the Lizard. The French Admiral the next day, took some English fishing boats, and after having paid the people who were on board for the fish, set them at liberty again; and these people (such was our neglect) brought the first account of the arrival of the French fleet upon our coast, while ours was lying idle, and scarce in a condition to put to sea.

The Earl of Torrington, who was with the fleet at St. Helen's, was not a little surprised when he received advice from Weymouth, that the French were in the Channel: for so far was he from believing them (according to his intelligence) in such forwardness, that there were not at that time any scouts westward, to observe and bring an account of their motions. This news being confirmed from many other places, it was therefore judged high time to get together all the ships that were within reach, both English and Dutch, and to put them into the best condition possible.

His Lordship sailed the 24th of June, early in the morning, with the wind at E.N.E. and stood to the S.E. towards the French fleet, which had been seen the day before by the scouts lately sent out, off the Isle of Wight; but the wind falling short, he came to an anchor off Dungeness, within five leagues of the enemy. The next day our fleet being reinforced by the Lion, a third rate, and several Dutch men of war, were with a N.E. wind, within sight of the enemy at Compton Bay. The next morning, about four o'clock, the Admiral advanced towards the French, who were about three leagues distant from him; and though, when the wind shifted to the S.E. and S.E. by S. he tacked and stood eastward, yet, at three in the afternoon, the whole fleet went about, and stood westward again. The French took several

people from the shore, and when they had punished them for magnifying our strength, they were pleased to discharge them, with a letter to the Admiral (as it has been said) from Sir William Jennings, (who commanded an English ship of war at the revolution, and now served in no better post than that of third Captain to the French Admiral) by which he presumed to promise pardon to all Captains, who would adhere to the interest of King James.

About this time arrived another reinforcement of seven Dutch ships, under the command of Admiral Evertren, and another flag officer. The two fleets, however, continued looking at each other, without entering upon action, till the 30th, for the Admiral was not willing to hazard an engagement, before the ships which he expected from the east had joined him. In the mean time, notwithstanding the enemy were so much superior to us in strength, and that there ships were in general larger, the Admiral received positive orders from court to give them battle. Upon receipt of these orders, the signal was displayed, as soon as it was light, for the ships to draw into a line; and this being done, the whole fleet bore down upon the enemy, while they were upon the wind, with heads northward off of Beachy-Head.

About eight o'clock in the morning another signal was given, which was for battle, and then the French laying their head sails to the mast, lay by. About an hour after this, the Dutch squadron which led the van under Evertren, began the engagement with part of the van of the French; and half an hour after, our blue squadron encountered their rear. The greatest part of our red squadron, which was in the center, could not come to action till it was near ten; and as they were then at a considerable distance from the enemy, so was there a great opening between them and the Dutch.

Mr. Secretary Burchett, seems here willing to excuse, or rather pass over in silence,

silence, the pretended misconduct of Earl Torrington. Kennet, who speaks plainer, says the Dutch began the fight, as did also some of the English, but not being seconded by the rest of the English fleet, which unexpectedly stood away, several of the Dutch ships, (after they had fought gallantly) were either burnt, sunk, or disabled; and the English that engaged were very much shattered.

It was remarkable, that as our ships bore down upon the French, they stretched away; but that, probably, might be only to close their line. After this, several of their ships towed round with boats, till they were out of gun-shot, which gave us reason to hope the advantage would have fallen on our side; but it was not long before we plainly perceived the Dutch had suffered very much in the battle. This happened chiefly by their being (for want of a necessary precaution) weathered and surrounded by those French ships, which they left a-head of them when they began to engage.

Our Admiral no sooner perceived their condition, than he sent them orders to come to an anchor where they lay, at some distance from the French, without any sail, and ranged in order of battle; the only expedient, says M. Fourbin, the French Admiral, which could have saved them. With his own ship, and several others, he drove between them and the enemy, and anchored about five in the afternoon, at which time it was calm, and the French fleet was driving away with the tide. However, judging it not safe to renew the fight at so great a disadvantage, he weighed at nine in the evening, and retreated to the eastward, taking advantage of the flood tide.

The Admiral thought it requisite to call a council of war, the 1st of July, in the afternoon, and there it was resolved, to endeavour to preserve the fleet by retreating; and rather to destroy the disabled ships, should they be pressed by the enemy, than to hazard another engagement by

protecting them. The French very indifferently neglected coming to an anchor when the English did, to prevent their driving at too great a distance, and thereby to improve the advantage they had obtained, and then with as little foresight, pursued in a formal line of battle. Whereas, had they come to an anchor, they would have continued near us; and had they made a general chase, they would undoubtedly have obtained a far greater advantage. On the contrary, each ship of ours shifting for herself, and taking advantage of the tides, got ground considerably of the French. This M. Fourbin, who knew the Channel, says he foresaw, and was anchoring when the English did, but was overruled by his officers. However, they pursued as far as Rye Bay, but with little success: and the Ann of 74 guns, running ashore near Winchelsea, having lost all her masts, two French ships attempted to burn her, but the Captain saved them that trouble. M. Fourbin says two of the English ships drove ashore, and burnt one another, and one that drove among the French fleet was taken.

Our loss in this action was not so great as might have been expected; not above two ships, two sea captains, two captains of marines, and 350 men. The Dutch were much more unfortunate; for besides three ships sunk in the engagement, they were obliged to fire three more, which were ashore on the coast of Sussex. They lost likewise abundance of gallant officers, among whom were their two Rear Admirals, Dick and Brakel, and Captain Nordel, and also a great number of inferior officers and private men.

Torrington retreated without farther interruption, into the mouth of the Thames, and having taken proper precautions against any attempts of the enemy, returned to London, where the inhabitants were struck with consternation. The government was infected with the same panic. The ministry pretended to believe that the French acted in consort with the malecontents of the

the nation; that insurrections in different parts of the kingdom, had been projected by the Jacobites, and that there would be a general revolt in Scotland. These insinuations were circulated by the court agents, in order to justify, in the opinion of the public, the measures that were deemed necessary at that juncture, and they produced the desired effect. The apprehensions of the people thus artfully raised, heightened their aversion to the nonjurors and Jacobites. Addresses were presented to the Queen by the Cornish tinnerns, the lieutenancy of Middlesex, and by the Mayor, Aldermen, and lieutenancy of London, filled with professions of loyalty, and promises of supporting their Majesties, as their lawful sovereigns, against all opposition. The Queen, at this crisis, exhibited remarkable proofs of courage, activity, and discretion. She issued out proper orders and directions for putting the nation in a posture of defence, as well as for refitting and augmenting the fleet. She took measures for appeasing the resentment of the people, who exclaimed against the Earl of Torrington for his behaviour in the late action. He was deprived of his command, and sent prisoner to the tower, and commissioners were appointed to examine the particular circumstances of his conduct. He continued prisoner till the next session of parliament, when he was brought to his trial, and permitted to make a speech in the House of Commons in defence of himself, in which he insisted on these three things, that the preparations for the fleet were very late; that the fleet itself was much inferior to the French, that it was ill manned, and that he laboured under great want of intelligence. He excused his fighting, by alledging the orders he had received; and said that it was against his judgment, and the judgment of the council of war. In order to explain and illustrate the arguments he used in justification of his conduct, he gave the house a draught of the line of battle, and desired leave to deliver what he had to say in writing;

which was granted. He reflected upon the council; and hinted that the Earl of Nottingham had suppressed some intelligence, or had delayed sending it to him.

The Earl of Torrington's affair was long discussed in the House of Lords. The form of his commitment was judged to be illegal; and the martial law, to which, by statute, all who served in the fleet were obliged to submit, being lodged in the Lord High Admiral, it was doubted whether, on that high office being held by commission, so great a power was lodged with the commissioners. The judges were of opinion that it was: yet since the power of life and death was too sacred a thing to pass only by a construction of law, it was thought the safest course to pass an act, declaring that the power of the Lord High Admiral was vested in the commissioners. The secret enemies of the government, and who intended to embroil matters, moved that the Earl should be impeached in parliament; because proceedings in that way are always slow, and some incidents might create disputes between the two houses that might end in a rupture. This the King was apprehensive of, and though he was much incensed against the Earl, and had reason to believe that a council of war would treat him very favourably, yet he chose to have him take his trial. The commissioners of the admiralty named a court to try the Earl, in which Sir Ralph Delavel presided, who had acted as Vice-Admiral of the blue in the engagement. The Earl is said to have been tried with so gross a partiality, that it reflected much on the justice of the nation. So that if it had not been for the King's interest with the States General, it might have occasioned a breach of the alliance between them and England. The Earl escaped with his life and estate, but suffered much in his reputation; some charging him with want of courage; while others imputed his ill conduct to an haughty fullness of temper, which made him, since orders were sent him contrary to the advice

advice he had given, to obey them, but in such a manner, as should cast the blame on those who sent him those orders, and give them cause to repent it.

BEAUSEJOUR FORT, TAKEN IN 1755. This place is situated in Nova-Scotia; and the following account of its being reduced, is as a letter appeared in the Gazette, from Governor Lawrence, at the time. The Fort at Beausejour, notwithstanding it had 26 pieces of cannon mounted, surrendered after four days bombardment, even before we had mounted a single cannon on our batteries. Our loss upon this occasion, is very inconsiderable; not above 20 killed, and as many wounded. Major Prebble, of the irregulars, is slightly wounded in the shoulder. Ensign Tonge, of Major General Warburton's regiment, acting as sub-engineer, received a shot in the thigh, as he was taking a survey of the ground for the trenches and batteries to be raised against the fort: and Ensign Hay, of Colonel Hopson's, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians, in going along from the fort to the camp, was killed by one of our shells in the French fort, which fell through a sort of casemat; and also killed three French officers, and wounded two more.

At Colonel Monckton's first arrival, the French had a large number of inhabitants and Indians, 450 of which were posted at a block-house, which they had on their side of the river Messaguash, to defend the pass of that river. Here they had thrown up a strong breast-work of timber for covering their men, and had cannon mounted in the block-house. At this place they made a stand for about an hour, but were forced by our troops with some loss, leaving the block-house, and the pass of the river, clear for our people, who marched without further interruption, to the ground intended for their encampment. As we had not men enough to invest the fort entirely, several got away: and when the fort surrendered, there remained 150 regulars, and about 300 inhabitants, several of which,

with their officers, were wounded. We do not know exactly, yet, the number that were killed in the fort, but we believe their loss has not been trifling, as several lay half buried upon the parade. Colonel Monckton has now named the fort, and called it Fort Cumberland. He gives the troops under his command great praise, for their good behaviour, and the spirit and resolution they acted with on this occasion.

Colonel Monckton is proceeding to the fort at St. John's River, which can give him but little trouble, the main strength of the enemy lying at Beausejour. A garrison is to be left in this fort, as it is a much better one than ours, both for situation and strength. The French inhabitants are giving up their arms, and must be drove out of the country at all events: though should he want any assistance in putting the troops under cover, (as the barracks in Beausejour were demolished) he may first make them do all the service in their power. Our possession of the Isthmus, it is to be hoped, will bring over the Mickmack Indians to our interest.

I cannot close my letter to you, Sir, without taking notice how much I am obliged to Colonel Monckton's military skill and good conduct in reducing the fort of Beausejour; Capt. Rous, who commanded the naval part of the expedition, has been of the greatest service to it, and I have reason to believe our succeeding so soon, and with so little loss, is much owing to the good conduct of Mr. Brewster, who acted there as chief engineer.

Proposals for the Capitulation of Beausejour.

The commanding officers, staff officers, employed for the King and garrison of Beausejour, shall march out with arms and baggage by beat of drum, and with lighted matches.

The commander shall have at the head of his garrison 6 pieces of the largest cannon,

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non, one mortar, and 50 charges of powder for every piece.

They shall be provided with necessary carriages to carry them to Bay Verte, from whence the garrison shall embark in their vessels to go where they think proper.

The garrison shall carry with them 200 quarters of flour, and one hundred quarters of bacon.

The garrison shall be allowed the necessary time to go from this port to Bay Verte, and from Bay Verte to the place of their destination.

The Arcadians shall not be molested on account of their having taken arms; shall be permitted to continue in their religion, and be allowed priests,

Such of the Arcadians as are so disposed, may withdraw to the territories of the French King with their moveable effects, and shall have that liberty during the space of one year, to commence from the day of the capitulation, and the French shall be allowed to furnish them with ships for that purpose during the course of the year.

With regard to such articles of this capitulation as may be expressed in an obscure manner, they shall be interpreted to the advantage of the French, and executed *bona-fide*.

Terms of the capitulation granted to the commander and garrison of Beaufejour.

The commanding officers, staff officers, and others employed for the King and the garrison of Beaufejour, shall march out with their arms and baggage, and drums beating.

The garrison shall be sent directly by sea to Louisbourg, at the expence of the King of Great Britain.

The garrison shall be provided with sufficient provisions for their passage to Louisbourg.

With regard to the Arcadians, as they have been forced to take up arms on the pain of death, they shall be pardoned for the part they have been taking.

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Lastly, the garrison shall not bear arms in America for the space of 6 months.

The terms abovementioned are granted upon condition that the garrison shall be delivered up to the troops of the King of Great Britain, at seven o'clock this afternoon.

BEBRACHENSKO, CASTLE OF, ATTEMPTED in 1689. It is situated near Moscow, the capital of Russia, and while inhabited by Peter the Great, his sister-in-law Sophia, who was regent during his and his brother John's minority, formed a design to assassinate him and all his party, and with that view, this Princess and her favourite Prince Gallitzin, consulted Tekelavitaw, chief of the Strelitz, a man devoted to their interests, and who undertook to commit this horrible massacre. He assembled in the middle of the night 600 of the most resolute of his followers, and making them agree to transact this business by his bribes, and his wrong representations of the Czar, led them to the castle, but happily two of his men finding means to leave him in his march towards the castle, and reaching it before him, informed the Czar of his danger. The Czar and his whole court had but just time to leave the castle, and to retire into the Monastery of the Trinity, before Tekelavitaw arrived before it, under pretence of relieving the guard, but was soon obliged to retire, and the whole plot being discovered, he was executed with many of his accomplices, and the Princess Sophia was shut up in the monastery of Dewitz, and thus ended her regency. Gallitzin and his family were exiled to Karpagal, and their estates confiscated.

BEDFORD, BATTLE AT. A town of Bedfordshire, situated on the Ouse, 44 miles north-west of London. The Britons after their defeat at Banbury, were still unfortunate; the Saxon forces under the command of Cutha, or Cutholf, coming up with the Britons near Bedford, gave them a total defeat, in the year 571, which decided the fate of Mercia; for the Britons had

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had no other alternative, but that of submitting quietly, or abandoning their country. Cuthafoon after seized on Leighton-Buzzard in Bedfordshire, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, and Benfington and Eynsham in Oxfordshire.

After the Norman conquest, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third Baron of Bedford built a castle here so strong, that King John during his contest with the Empress Maud, was obliged to grant the garrison honourable terms to get possession. In the Barons wars it was again besieged, and no relief coming to its assistance, it was taken by King John's forces commanded by Fulco de Brent, to whom the King gave it as a reward, but he took it away from him again and had it demolished.

BEDFORD, TOWN OF, ATTACKED in 1778. It is situated in the Province of New England in North America. On April 5, Major General Grey, with a detachment from New York, landed here, and destroyed the vessels, to the amount of 70, and all stores the whole extent of Accushnet River, extending 6 miles; particularly at Bedford and Fair Haven, at which places most of the houses were burnt. The only fort the Americans had was on Fair Haven side of the river, which had 11 pieces of cannon mounted, but those were effectually demolished, and the magazine blown up by Capt. Scott, commanding officer of the artillery.

BEDWIN, BATTLE AT, in 682. This place is situated in Wilts, and was by the Saxons called Bedenheafde, where Efwine, King of Wessex, being attacked by Wulpher, King of Mercia, who defeated him with considerable loss.

BELGARD, CITY OF, situated in Pomerania, was taken by Boleslaus VI. King of Poland, in 1106, on account of the Pomeranians siding with the Bohemians and Prussians, during a war he had with that people.

BELGRADE, SIEGE OF. Capital of Serbia in Turkey, situated on the south side of the Danube, at its confluence with the

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Save, 340 miles south-east of Vienna, and 60 south of Temeswaer. This city is large and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the strongest castles in Europe. In the year 1436, the Sultan Amurath, grandson to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of some civil dissensions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid siege to Belgrade; but the city was secured with a garrison of near 10,000 men, who made a vigorous defence, and though the Turks attacked it with great fury, both by land and water, the garrison made several well concerted sallies, in all of which the besiegers had the worst, which determined them, at length, to raise the siege.

In the year 1521, the Sultan Solymán, surnamed the Magnificent, from the motive of extending his dominions, assembled a powerful army and laid siege to Belgrade, which made but weak resistance; the garrison surrendered prisoners of war on the 29th of August. Louis, King of Hungary, was at this time an infant, and his ministers being very negligent of his affairs, never attempted to relieve the garrison, who seeing themselves abandoned, thought it more prudent to capitulate for their lives, than to exasperate the enemy by a vigorous defence.

In the year 1688, the Imperial army, commanded by Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, laid siege to Belgrade on the 11th of August, in which was a Turkish garrison of 12,000 men, and a basha governor. The approaches were made with great alacrity, and in a few days the trenches were opened within musket shot of the walls, notwithstanding many brave sallies of the garrison. The enemy fired at the castle very furiously; many breaches were made, and the fortification in many parts beat down. The besieged again made several sallies, in some of which they were repulsed by the Imperialists; but in others they had the advantage; particularly on one, when there was an obstinate engagement for near two

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hours,

hours, when the Imperialists were driven back 20 paces; but the Elector and Prince Eugene, now only a lieutenant-general, with a body of reserve, lying at a small distance, flew to their succour, and repulsed the Turks in turn, who were now obliged to re-enter the town. Prince Eugene's bravery was remarkable on this occasion, he was at the head of a body of volunteers and choice soldiers, with whom he followed them to the very gates of the city, and was the first who mounted the breach. He was wounded by a sabre, which cleft his head-piece; but he immediately run his sword through the Janissary who gave the blow. The Elector was also wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The same day he sent a captain with an interpreter, who was a Greek, to summon the Governor to surrender, who was so enraged, that he imprisoned the former and hanged the latter. This exasperated the Elector; he renewed the attack with redoubled vigour, and having made several other breaches, was determined to storm the town; and with a resolution that seemed inspired more by frenzy than courage, his soldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely supported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obstinate engagement ensued, which at length terminated in favour of the Imperialists, who entered the town pell-mell, and put all they met to the sword, without even sparing the women or little children. When the Bascha saw this, he had recourse to a stratagem in order to save the lives of the garrison. He caused 300 Christian slaves, who were confined in the castle, to be chained together, and brought through a back street to the scene of action, where they were placed so as to receive the shot of the Imperial troops, while the Turks retired. The Elector now gave quarters, and the Bascha governor and two other bascha's, with about 500 Turks, being all that remained of the garrison, submitted and were made prisoners on the 6th of September. The Gover-

nor at first entreated that he might not be made a prisoner, but the Elector told him, "He should experience that the Christians used their prisoners better than the Turks did theirs; and that he should be sent to the Emperor," which dissipated his fears. The Imperialists lost in this siege and storm, at least 500 men, among whom was the brave General Scharffenberg, and had about 250 wounded. The consequence of this conquest, was no more than a temporary possession; for Louis XV. making war against the Emperor, the Elector was recalled out of Hungary to command on the Rhine; therefore the fine inroad he had made into the Turkish dominions, which had cost so much blood and treasure, by a turn in politics effected by Louis, was rendered of no utility, since no advantages could be reaped from it.

Prince Louis of Baden commanded in Hungary, during the Elector's absence; but his army was too small to oppose the progress which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the 1st of October, 1690, they invested Belgrade with a determined resolution to retake it. The garrison consisted of 6000 German veterans, commanded by Count d'Aspremont, well provided with all sorts of ammunition and provisions. But the breaches which the Elector had made were not fully repaired, so that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palisades. On the other hand the Grand Vizier, after he had ordered the foremost regiments of his van to take their posts, began his approaches within musquet-shot, under the cover of the ruined houses, which the besieged had not taken care to level with the ground: but the Count made such a terrible fire, that they found it difficult to keep their post, and at night he made a furious sally, which obliged them to retire. But this did not damp the ardour of the Turks: the besiegers made other attacks, on the same side on which the Elector entered the town: they assaulted some of the redoubts, but were repulsed with loss, which so greatly

greatly mortified the Grand Viziar, that he returned with his whole force, and made another vigorous assault, and at length, with the loss of near 3000 men, carried his point, and advanced to the very pallisades: but the besieged loading their cannon with chain shot and cartouches, made a prodigious slaughter, so that he was again necessitated to retire, or stay and sacrifice his whole army. This elated the garrison with the hopes that they should tire the enemy, when an accident happened which blasted all their prospects: a bomb from the Turks, unhappily fell upon a great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown up, and with it above 1200 of the brave garrison, and many of the rest were wounded. The explosion was felt like an earthquake; the walls of the city were thrown down; several hundreds of the houses were laid in ruins; the town was instantly in a blaze; and many of the other magazines shared the same fate as the former. The confusion and desolation among the inhabitants, may be better imagined than described, especially if we reflect on the sad spectacle which every street presented. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were so wise as not to let slip so favourable an opportunity for making a general assault; therefore, on the morning of the 8th of October, they advanced. The besieged had some notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a sharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulsed: but at length their numbers overpowered the besieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialists had done, then entered the town pell-mell, and put all to the sword without distinction. Six thousand brave men perished in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the Duke of Croy, Count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, escaped through the Fishers-gate, and got over the Danube in saicks; but unfortunately one of the saicks,

which was overloaded, sunk, and all who were in it perished. The Turks are said to have lost in this siege near 15,000 men. The consequence was no more than possession; for though the western towns were alarmed, their fears abated, when it was found that the Turks did not make those approaches all Europe expected, nor pursue those advantages their conquests so fairly offered.

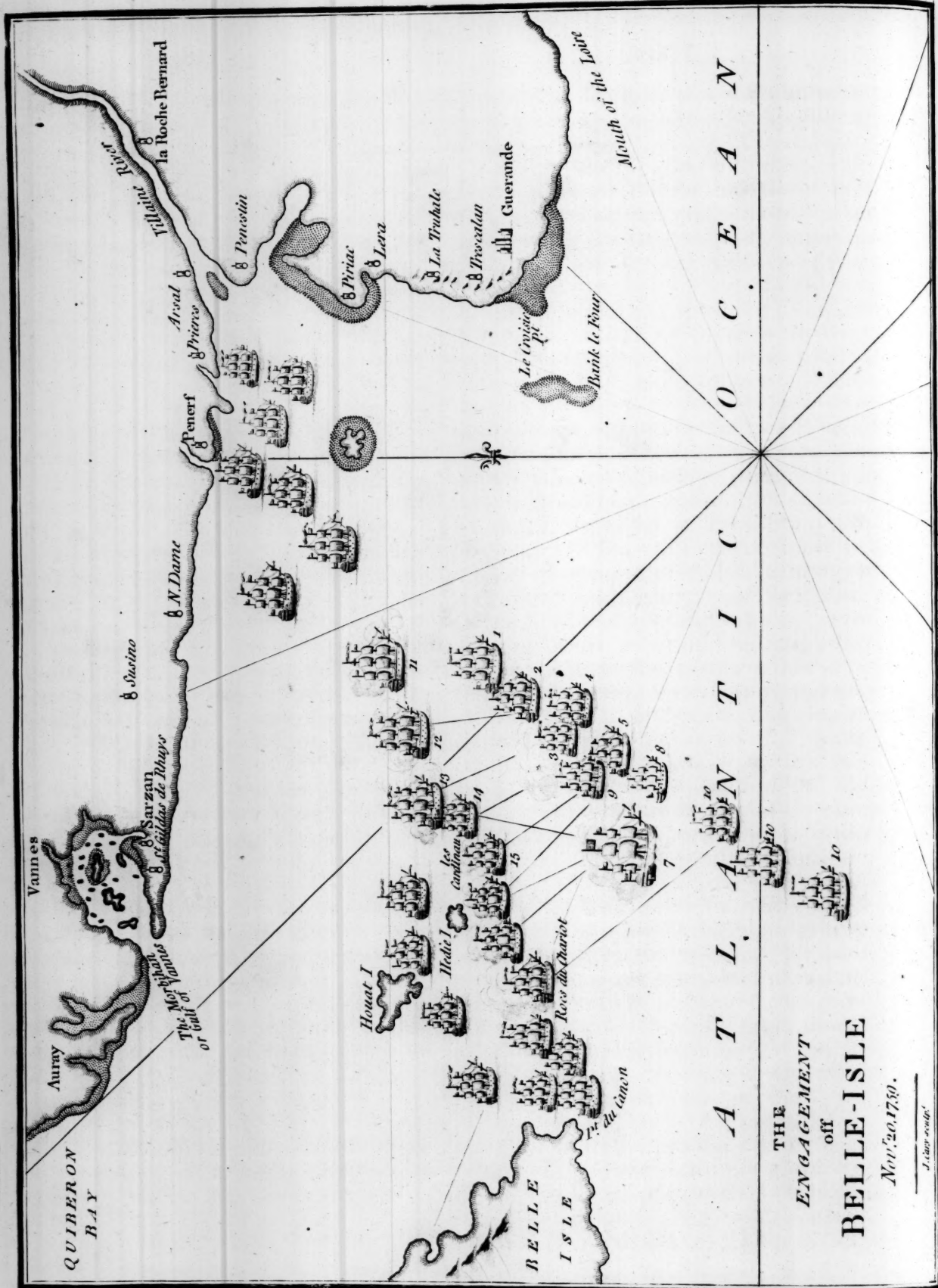
The House of Austria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference: this acquisition was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the Duke of Croy, who had orders to lay siege to Belgrade. He appeared before it on the 13th of August, 1693, and by the 17th, made several formidable attacks, when the garrison making a well concerted sally, did him considerable mischief, and obliged him to alter his dispositions; notwithstanding which, he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and seemed wholly bent on taking this town, or perishing in the attempt: but still he was repulsed in his attacks; and when he was on the point of making a general assault, he received intelligence that the Grand Viziar, at the head of 80,000 men, were on their march to relieve the city. Upon which, he thought proper to raise the siege, having lost near 1000 men. The garrison made a sally as soon as they knew it was done; and a detachment from the Grand Viziar's army, several times attempted to harraß and attack him; but finding him always ready to receive them, they thought it more prudent to let it alone. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in possession of Belgrade. But in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the Emperor's making a declaration of war against the Porte.

In May 1717, Prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, consisting of 100,000 men, to besiege Belgrade. The

Turks foresaw his design, and therefore reinforced the garrison to 30,000 men, and in other respects made it, as they thought, impregnable. However, he did not recede from his resolution; but approached the town, and threw up his lines of circumvallation, notwithstanding a terrible fire made by the besieged. His lines occupied a vast tract of ground, and have left around those eminences sufficient evidence, what great designs his elevated genius was capable of forming, in order to accomplish his enterprizes. He having by this means, fixed a barrier to oppose that furious torrent, which otherwise might have overwhelmed his army, and occasioned irreparable desolations. Count Palfi was chosen to direct the siege, and his Highness undertook to cover it against any attempts of the Turkish army which lay in the neighbourhood, consisting of 150,000 men, commanded by the Grand Viziar. As Prince Eugene, accompanied by the Prince of Wirtemberg and some other officers, with a small party, was going to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, they were attacked by 1200 Turkish horse that lay in ambuscade, one of whose officers knowing Prince Eugene personally, fought his way to where he was, and was just going to end his life with a pistol, when he received several shots in his own body. Count Palfi pressed the town very hard; his batteries continued an unintermitting fire night and day; and his bombs afterwards, set the city on fire in different places. Still the garrison maintained an obstinate defence, and made several sallies, but were always repulsed, and sometimes with considerable loss. At length the besiegers made a breach, on that side the town next the river, where 60 Hessians distinguished themselves in bravely defending a post against three vigorous attacks of 700 of the garrison, and obliged them to retire. But though this advantage was gained, an unfortunate circumstance happened, which more than counterbalanced it. The Marquis de Marette, with a body of troops, was sent on the other

side of the Save, to throw up intrenchments; but a party of the garrison falling out, defeated the project, by attacking and killing the Marquis, with most of his men. As Prince Eugene and Count Palfi were prosecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compassion for the garrison of Belgrade; and the Grand Viziar, in order to shew he intended to relieve the place, approached the Prince's camp with his whole army, and surrounding all the eminences, inclosed the Imperial forces between himself and the town. The besiegers were now reduced to the hard condition of being besieged, and that between two fires. This critical situation seemed to portend inevitable destruction, threatening not only the loss of the army, but of Transilvania and Hungary. When the Imperial court received an account of this proceeding, it was seized with horror and confusion: Prince Eugene was censured by many, for suffering himself to be pent up, and rashly hazarding the putting chains on his sovereign, his country, their liberty, and religion. The city of Vienna was as much alarmed, as if it had been actually besieged; and the inhabitants, by the command, and after the example of the Emperor, were constant in acts of devotion and humiliation, to implore the assistance of Heaven, for the preservation of Eugene and his army. The Turks, it was thought, would have no occasion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the Prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, because a contagious and mortal disease was fiercely fighting for them against the Imperialists. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defensive, and let the enraged adversaries vent their fury, and entangle themselves, in attacking his lines. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The Grand Viziar imagined that under favour of a thick mist, which at this time happened, he could, undiscernedly and unexpectedly, attack the Prince's camp;





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camp; but Eugene had notice of his design; and as he was coming down the eminences towards him, he advanced, and the Turks themselves were unexpectedly attacked. The Infidels were at first put into some disorder, but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediately remedy, which was the separation of his right wing from the center: but he did not labour under it long; for seeing the Turks as fast as possible filling the space, he threw in his second line of infantry, on which the enemy made several vigorous attacks, but with no success; the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favour, which had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene, with his whole front, resolved to make an effort that should decide the action. The whole army advanced, and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who, unable to stand the shock, fell into confusion, and began to fly with precipitation; and each soldier thought only of saving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irresistible fury; having spent their ammunition, they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they pushed with surprising ardour. His Highness only pursued them a few miles beyond the eminence. Three thousand were slain in the pursuit, and upwards of 10,000 on the field of battle; about 5000 were wounded, and near the same number made prisoners. The Turks left behind them 131 brass cannon, 30 mortars, 52 colours, 9 horse-tails; with balls, bombs, powder, and bullets, in proportion; also great numbers of camels, and an incredible quantity of riches. The Imperialists had near 3000 killed, and about 4500 wounded, many of whom died after the battle. The next day Prince Eugene summoned the Basha governor of Belgrade to surrender, threatening him with no quarter in case of his refusal: on which the

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garrison mutinied, and obliged him to submit; but much against his inclination; as the place was still in a tolerable state of defence, and, as he thought, tenable against all the efforts of the enemy. He obtained honourable conditions; the garrison were conducted to Nizza, and the Prince entered the town, after having besieged it two months. The consequence of this important conquest was the evacuation of Ram, Semendria, Meadia, Sabatz, and Orsova, by the enemy: nor did it end here; for the check the Ottoman forces received, obliged them only to act on the defensive till the treaty of Passowitz, concluded the year following, at the request of the Sultan. Therefore this action may with propriety be said to have purchased the peace. But in 1738, the war broke out again, which has been by some attributed to the intrigues of France.

In August 1739, the Ottoman army laid siege to Belgrade; upon which Count de Wallis, commander of the Imperial army, detached the Prince of Saxe Hildburghausen, with seven regiments of cavalry, and nine of infantry to its relief, who made such excellent dispositions on his arrival, that the Turks began to despair of being able to accomplish their design, and therefore raised the siege with great precipitation, leaving all their works and batteries undemolished, and immediately crossed the river, dreading a total defeat. The Prince was not less surprised to find his presence have such an effect, than the Turks were to hear of his approach: they had besieged the town some days, but with very little success.

A peace was concluded the same year between the Austrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whose request, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to the Turks; but its fine fortifications were entirely demolished, in pursuance of that treaty.

BELLEISLE, ENGAGEMENT OFF. Anciently Colonefus; an island on the coast of Brittany in France, and in the diocese of Vannes.

Vannes. It lies about six leagues from the main land, and is also six leagues in length, two in breadth, and is almost entirely surrounded with steep rocks.

It was necessary, after the ill success of the French during the year 1758, to make a vigorous effort in 1759, that they might be on a footing to dictate the conditions of peace. This vigorous effort was evidently calculated to make us feel in the most sensible manner, and could be aimed at no other place than these kingdoms. They adopted our system, and determined in 1759, to return on our coast, the depredations we had made on theirs in 1758. Had their design, which was that of landing 20,000 men on this island, been effected, the consequences would have been the most favourable to them: for it is easy to see that the landing of such an armed force, would have thrown the kingdom into confusion. Which part of our coast was destined to receive the first insult is not known; but from probability, it may be conjectured it was that of Sussex or Kent. The project had this peculiar circumstance in its favour, while they were equipping their fleet at Brest, a considerable detachment of the Allies was defeated at Bergen; and the allied army being thus weakened, Contades was able to act on the offensive, without the reinforcement from France that was designed for him. With these men, or at least part of them, it was thought proper to make a diversion that should favour the operations of the grand armament. For this purpose, M. Thurot, a Frenchman, who has rendered himself famous by his uncommon vigilance in taking the English merchantmen, was sent to Dunkirk to equip three frigates and two cutters, in a manner fit to take on board 2000 land forces, and a small train of artillery. But to divert the attention of the English, and to divide their arms, it was necessary to equip another fleet that might act as exigencies should require, which was done at Toulon, and the command given to M. de la Clue, who soon after

his first order, received a second, in positive terms, bidding him to proceed to North America with the utmost dispatch. However, before he was ready to sail, the French court received advice of the surrender of Guadelupe; and that the English Admirals, Saunders and Holmes, had entered the river St. Lawrence; therefore they countermanded his former order by another, directing him into the Channel. This service could not be performed without the greatest difficulty and risk, because Admiral Boscawen blocked up the harbour of Toulon, and even ventured to insult the forts at its mouth. When de la Clue came out, his fleet was in part taken, sunk, and burnt, and the rest dispersed. (See the particulars under the article LAGOS.) But Thurot had better fortune: he escaped the English squadron, commanded by Commodore Boys, appointed to block him up in Dunkirk, and got safe into Gottenburgh in Sweden. Whether he was sent to make a descent in Scotland or Ireland, is not certainly known; yet by his having two Capuchin friars with him, we are led to suppose the latter; as the Capuchins, no doubt, would be favourably received by the Irish catholics, and that might be the means of introducing the rest.

The equipping of the grand fleet at Brest was at length accomplished, after redoubled vigilance; but its putting to sea was altogether impracticable; for Admiral Hawke had stationed his ships in such a position round the mouth of the harbour, that not a boat could escape his notice. Four Swedish vessels loaded with iron, timber, &c. for the use of the French fleet, and that had got into the harbour, were afterwards cut out by the English Admiral, though they were moored under the cannon of four forts and a battery, in sight of the grand fleet. The flat-bottomed boats that were destined to take on board the troops were built at Havre de Grace: as soon as it was thought they were ready, the British ministry sent Admiral Rodney, with a fleet of ships and bombs, to destroy

stroy them. The account of his operations will be best seen by his own letter.

Extract of a letter from Rear-admiral Rodney to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Achilles, off Havre de Grace, the 6th of July, 1759.

HIS Majesty's ships and bombs under my command, sailed from St. Helen's in the morning of the 2d instant, and with a favourable wind and moderate weather, anchored the following day in the great road of Havre, where having made a disposition to put their Lordship's orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from. About 7 in the evening two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for 52 hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazines of stores for the flat-bottom boats burnt with great fury for upwards of 6 hours, notwithstanding the continual efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up intrenchments: their consternation was so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the damage done us by the enemy has been very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.

The number said to be destroyed amounted to 6 finished, 42 half-planked, and 83 ribbed; in all 131: but the French deny this, and say there were only 2 damaged. The bomb vessels threw 19,000 shells and

1150 carcasses, from mortars of 12 inches bore.

Captain Hervey, with some frigates under his command, often came to an anchor in Brest water; and on the 2d of July had nearly brought on a general action; for having the day before attacked some ships under Fort Conquet, 4 men of war of 74 guns each, came out of the harbour to drive him off that station, and all the French fleet seemed in motion. Hervey, with only two ships, the Monmouth and Montague, attacked the 4 French men of war, and drove them back again; when the French Admiral thought it better to defer a general engagement, and submit to the indignity of seeing 4 of his large ships retire before 2 of lesser force. Hervey kept his station, and often insulted them, and even cut out of the harbour several vessels and barks. On the 15th of September, at day-light, he landed with some of his sailors on the Island of Molines, carried off some live cattle and other fresh provisions, and laid the island under contribution. When the Governor begged him to desist, in charity to the poor inhabitants, Hervey replied, "That he was sorry if what he had done had distressed the inhabitants, but he meant it only as an insult to the French fleet, and to shew them they could not protect their own people in their sight, much less dare to attempt the invasion of England."

At length the important moment arrived: a strong westerly wind drove Sir Edward Hawke from his station into Torbay. Marechal Conflans seized the favourable opportunity, left his fortified asylum, and steered for the bay of Quiberon, hoping to demolish the small squadron of Commodore Duff, at anchor in that bay, watching their transports assembled there to take on board the troops encamped in that neighbourhood. The Venus frigate, Captain Harrison, brought the Admiral advice, that the Brest fleet had sailed; upon which he that evening, the 14th of September, put out to sea. Two days after he was informed

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formed that the French fleet had been discovered the day before 24 leagues to the north-west of Belleisle; this revived the spirits of the British sailors. At first the wind was favourable, and the fleet went under all the sail they could carry; but this advantage was but of short continuance, for the wind turning about, they were driven considerably to the westward. Under this anxiety they continued three days, struggling against the gale; at length the wind proved again favourable, and at sun-rising on the 20th of November, 1759, the Admiral made a signal for a line ahead, and the *Magnanime* to lead towards the land. She had not got above two miles before the fleet, when she made a signal that she had discovered the enemy, and soon after the headmost ships of the squadron were in sight of them.

The Admiral observing their ships to go faster than his, thought the best way would be to retard their speed with a small force, till the whole squadron could come up; for this purpose the 6 ships which lay nearest to them, viz. the *Namur*, *Warspight*, *Resolution*, *Revenge*, *Essex*, and *Montague*, had the signal to chase, and form in a line of battle at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The French Admirals, M. Conflans, M. Beaufremont, and M. St. André du Verger, still kept aloof; and went at a prodigious rate: there was not a sail their ships would bear, which was not spread. The English ships followed their example, and such was the eagerness of some of them ahead, that they began the fire before their shot could do execution. It was near an hour after the first firing, that Admiral Hawke made the signal for a general engagement. In the meantime the French Admiral's ship got about half a mile ahead of his fleet, and having the rear, which was now forced to defend itself, led round those rocks, called the Cardinals, lying to the southward of Belleisle.

The engagement now grew extremely warm; the *Formidable*, a French ship of

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80 guns, and 1000 men, on board of which was one of the French Admirals, M. de St. André du Verger, was engaged near two hours by the *Resolution*, only 74 guns and 600 men, Captain Speke: by all accounts both ships behaved very gallantly; but about 4 o'clock, the *Chichester*, Capt. Willet, coming up to the assistance of the *Resolution*, the *Formidable* struck to the *Royal George* as she passed, going down to the French Admiral, for it was Sir Edward Hawke's particular direction to his Captain to bring her along side the *Soleil Royal*. The *Resolution* however, very justly had the honour of taking her.

But the fate of the *Thesee* and *Superbe* was much more shocking. About half an hour after 4 o'clock, the *Royal George* engaged both. The *Superbe* gave the first broad-side, but while she was preparing for another, the *Royal George* pouring one into the *Thesee*, her lee ports filling she went down immediately, without firing a gun: a more horrid spectacle perhaps was never seen. She had 815 souls on board, every one of whom perished. When she went down the decks were crowded, but the poor creatures had only just time enough to give one scream as they found themselves sinking, and were never heard more. The Admiral expressed great concern at this; and had it not been in the heat of action, the boats would have been sent to their relief. The *Thesee* was a beautiful ship and quite new.

This terrible accident, which happened in sight of their whole fleet, and almost by the side of the *Superbe*, threw them into great confusion, yet the last-mentioned ship received in her turn several broadsides; but did not do the English Admiral, at whom she fired, the least damage. At length finding herself nearly surrounded, she endeavoured to get off; but not being more than 100 yards distant from the *Royal George*, she gave her another broad-side, the smoke of which being dissipated, the ship was gone; and had not the turbulence of the water shewn where she went down,

down, for it boiled up in a foaming eddy, it would have been impossible to conjecture what was become of her: thus perished two fine ships and 1615 men in a moment.

The commanders in chief at length came within reach of their guns, and after exchanging a few shot, the French Marechal thought proper to sheer off, as did his Vice-admiral, and several of his ships, having all received the same compliments. The situation of the Royal George might have been lamentable, had the enemy preserved any degree of composure, or fired with any sort of direction; for she was as it were wrapped in the French fleet; but so great was their confusion, that of a thousand bullets, perhaps not twenty struck the ship.

Captain Keppel, in the Torbay, did great execution amongst the enemy. He was twice engaged with three ships at once, two of which he obliged to sheer off, and the other struck to him: but under favour of the night, and a high sea, which rendered it impossible for any of the boats to be sent on board her, she did not at last fall into his hands. Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, kept an incessant fire, as did Captain Dennis in the Dorsetshire. And the Admiral told them afterwards, in the warmth of his gratitude, that they had behaved like angels.

The English Vice-Admiral, with the Mars, Hero, and several other ships, were crowding to the assistance of the Royal George, as she appeared to be in danger, when the obscurity of the evening put an end to the fight: a happy circumstance for the enemy, as one hour's day-light more would have brought on their total ruin.

This was near six o'clock, when the squadron being on a part of the coast, among islands and shoals, of which they were totally ignorant, the greater part of the ships too being without a pilot; it at the same time blowing hard at the lee-shore, the Admiral made a signal to come to anchor, the

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island of Dumet bearing east by north, between 2 and 3 miles, the Cardinals west half south, and the steeples of Crozie south-east as they found next morning.

During the night-time, several guns of distress were fired, but as the wind blew so hard it was impossible to send any relief. The next morning an horrid spectacle presented itself: the sea seemed covered with the unfortunate crews of the Thesee and Superbe, and some of the bodies had been miserably mangled by the fish. No sooner had the victors turned their eyes from this shocking scene, than they saw the gallant Resolution, whose signals of distress they had heard in the night, in a most shattered condition, her masts and rigging entirely cut away, her upper deck beat in, and her guns thrown over board, and the wreck ashore on a sand bank; part of the wretched crew stood on the sides, crying for assistance, and 110 men had before day-light got upon a raft, contrary to the advice of the Captain, and arrived safe on the French coast. At this time too the Soleil Royal was observed to have cast anchor in the middle of the British squadron, which was supposed to have been done during the dreadful hurricane, and another French ship, called the Heros, had done the same; but as soon as they perceived their mistake, they cut their cables, and hurried with all speed to the shore. The Essex being the nearest ship, was ordered to pursue, which she did, but unhappily struck on the same bank with the Resolution. This gave the French crews time to escape, and that of the Heros to burn their own ship; but Sir Edward Hawke saved the Soleil Royal that trouble, by ordering the Chatham, Portland, and Vengeance to do it. Mean while the Essex received all possible assistance, and every thing was got out of her that was valuable; afterwards she was burned, as well as the remains of the Resolution. Eight French men of war got into Villaine river, by throwing their guns overboard; and the rest, except what were sunk, burnt, or taken, put to sea, and got up the river Charente, near Rochfort.

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Their Squadron consisted, according to the accompanying list, of four ships of eighty, six of seventy-four, three of seventy, eight of sixty-four, one frigate of thirty-six, one of thirty-four, and one of sixteen guns, with a small vessel to look out.

List of ships with Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 20, 1759.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Royal George	100	880	{ Sir Ed. Hawke Capt. Campbell
Union	90	770	{ Sir C. Hardy Capt. Evans
Duke	90	750	Capt. Graves
Namur	90	780	Capt. Buckle
Mars	74	600	{ J. Young, Esq. Commodore
Warpight	74	600	Sir J. Bentley
Hercules	74	600	Capt. Fortescue
Torbay	74	700	H. Capt. Keppel
Magnanime	74	700	R. H. L ^d . Howe
Resolution	74	600	Capt. Speke
Hero	74	600	Hon. Capt. Edg- cumbe
Swiftsure	70	520	Sir T. Stanhope
Dorsetshire	70	520	Capt. Dennis
Burford	70	520	Capt. Gambier
Chichester	70	520	Capt. Winett
Temple	70	520	Capt. W. Shirley
Revenge	64	480	Capt. Storr
Essex	64	480	Capt. O'Bryen
Kingston	60	400	Capt. Shirley
Intrepid	60	420	Capt. Maplesden
Montague	60	420	Capt. Rowley
Dunkirk	60	420	Capt. Digby
Defiance	60	420	Capt. Baird

The following frigates joined Sir Edward between Ushant and Belleisle.

Rochester	50	350	Capt. Duff
Portland	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot
Faulkland	50	350	Sir F. S. Drake
Chatham	50	350	Capt. J. Lockart
Minerva	32	220	Capt. Hood
Venus	36	240	Capt. Harrison

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Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Vengeance	28	200	Capt. Nightin- gale
Coventry	28	200	Capt. Burflem
Maidstone	28	200	Capt. Diggs
Saphire	32	200	Capt. Strachan

List of the French Squadron which came out of Brest, Nov. 14, 1759.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Le Soleil Royal	80	1200	{ M. Contans Admiral
Le Tonnant	80	1000	{ M. Beaufrem- ont, Vice Ad ^l .
Le Formidable	80	1000	{ M. de St. An- dré du Verger, Rear Admiral.
L'Orient	80	1000	{ M. Guebriant, Chef d'Escale
L'Intrepide	74	815	
La Glorieux	74	815	
La Thesee	74	815	
L'Heros	74	815	
Le Robuste	74	815	
Le Magnifique	74	815	
La Juste	70	800	
La Superbe	70	800	
Le Dauphin	70	800	
Le Dragon	64	750	
Le Northumber- land	64	750	
Le Sphinx	64	750	
La Solitaire	64	750	
La Brillante	64	750	
L'Eveille	64	750	
Le Bizarre	64	750	
L'Inflexible	64	700	
L'Hebe	40	612	
La Vestale	34	500	
L'Aigrette	36	500	
La Calypso	16	80	
Le Prince Noir	—	a small vessel to look out.	

The above ships were all in company when the action began, except the Hebe frigate.

BELLEISLE,

BELLEISLE, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1761. On Sunday the 29th of March, a fleet sailed from Spithead, and next day from St. Helen's. On Tuesday in the afternoon, it was known to be destined for Belleisle. Monday following, about twelve o'clock, the whole fleet came to an anchor, and the afternoon was spent in making dispositions for landing. By four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the troops were ordered to be in the flat-bottomed boats. The wind blew fresh, and the troops continued in the boats, without the ships or boats moving, till twelve o'clock. At that time the Sandwich and another ship made a feint as if going to the citadel; while the Dragon and Achilles fell down to the southermost part of the island, and were followed by the boats. The Achilles anchored with her broadside within musquet-shot of the place intended to land at. A bomb-vessel immediately began to fire, which the French only returned with one single cannon which was fired but seldom. This gave us courage, and the boats pushed for shore; but much too soon, as some of them were above a mile behind. No sooner were the men got out of the three boats which first came to land, than the French shewed their heads above the intrenchments, and gave them three fires, which did great execution, and threw them into confusion. About 200 of the Scots fusileers were ashore with Major Purcell, when one boat of Erskine's grenadiers, commanded by Captain Osbourne, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered. His situation was such, that he flanked the enemy; but no other boat followed him. A few paces brought him on the high ground. The French immediately came out, and the captain advanced with intrepidity to meet them. In landing he lost his fusée, therefore he drew his sword, when a shot brought him down: he immediately got up, and advanced, when a second made him fall again; this he recovered but still he advanced. He was now so close to the enemy, that he exchanged

several thrusts with their officer: the men fired, and then pushed their bayonets. The commanders on both sides were killed; when the English, (about 60 landed at this place) having nobody to head them, and seeing no succours, threw down their arms: a few of them took to their heels, and not being perceived, they were taken into a boat, and carried to the ships. The boats were now retreating as fast as possible. A number of men were killed and wounded in the boats: among the latter was Brigadier Carlton, but not dangerously. The English lost, in killed and prisoners, about 400. The night and next day, the wind blew very hard, which damaged the boats, and drove some of the transports to sea.

Since the time of the unfortunate attack, the English were employed in throwing a bomb or two daily into the citadel, in mending boats, and preparing to make a second attack. The general officers, engineers, &c. sailed in the Prince of Orange round the island, to discover a good place to land at. They reported it was very impracticable to make any attempt on the other side of the island. There was no place from the citadel to Point de la Pierre, that above four or five boats could land a-breast, and those were all well defended, except the Bay of Sauzon, which is very fine and sandy, and where 2 or 3000 men may land at once: but there is a wall that runs from one end to the other, at about 30 yards distance from the shore, defended at the north end by a small battery of six guns adjoining the rock, three in front, and three which flank the outside of the wall; near the middle of which is a square battery, mounting in front nine guns, and three on each side.

The wind not proving favourable the 19th, nothing was done, save calling a council of war; where it was determined to make the attack on either the south end of the island, at Port Locmaria, or else at the north end, as the wind should best suit. And, in order the better to favour our landing, or retreat, they cut down

two transports, and mounted them with 18 guns each, which, if occasion should require, were to be run a-ground. The attack was made the 21st. At day-break, the Commodore made the signal for the Achilles, Dragon, and Sandwich, to weigh anchor; and the former, about eight o'clock, made Point de la Pierre, and immediately came to an anchor in the Bay of Port Locmaria; the Dragon and Sandwich followed, when they began a brisk fire, which the French returned, but were soon silenced, and their guns dismounted. The intrenchments here were three deep, the outward breast-work 18 feet thick; and, to prevent our men getting over it, as well as to defend their heads, they fixed pallisades on the top of it, drove full of iron spikes, and placed at such a distance, as just to admit the mouth of their musquets to go between them. But here they were much galled by the Sandwich's lower deckers. By this time the whole fleet was in motion. The Swiftsure, Torbay, Essex, and Lynn, followed by a bomb-ketch and a few transports, went close in shore, as if going to attack the Bay of Sauzon. The enemy began to fire on them from a battery a little above the north end of the Bay, as also from a bomb battery, which, till then, I believe, was not discovered by the English. None of these, however, touched the ships: one of the shells came between the Essex's masts. They continued their course close in along shore without firing a gun. The English discovered 24 strange ships coming round the north end of the island: they proved to be the Buckingham and Nassau, convoying 22 sail of transports with a regiment of light horse, about 300 troops that were left behind, and the artillery stores. They came to an anchor a little above the citadel. It was now about ten o'clock, when all the men of war and transports had brought to, forming a semi-circle round the point: the Swiftsure, Hampton-Court, Essex, and Lynn, were employed in clearing this side of the point (the north.) The whole fleet

now began and kept a continual fire till the troops were landed. About 2 o'clock, Sir Thomas Stanhope, in the Swiftsure, made the signal for all the men of war's long-boats, pinnaces, cutters, transports, boats, &c. to attend him. They took on board some marines, part of Stewart's and Crauford's regiments, Loudoun's grenadiers, &c. and rendezvoused at Sir Thomas Stanhope's stern. At three, the signal was made for the boats to push on shore. Those in Sir Thomas's division, pushed forward towards the Bay, till, coming to the extremity of the point, instead of joining Commodore Barton, they turned and rowed close under the rocks, till they came to a small bay, over which the rocks were almost perpendicular (in the mean time, Mr. Barton was making a feint with his squadron). Here the three headmost boats lay on their oars, waiting for the others, who were at some distance a-stern. At length one boat's crew landed in the Bay, the Lynn and Hampton-Court keeping a smart fire on this part, and began to ascend the rock. Another party landed to the left, the commander of whom ordered that no man should stir, himself climbing the rock. When he got to the top, he continued there some minutes on his hands and knees, to discover the position of the enemy: he then made the signal for his men to advance upon the rocks, and had just time to draw them up, when the French began to fire from behind a breast-work; the English returned it every time, squatting themselves on their backsides to reload, which saved them from the enemy's shot. The fire was now pretty brisk on both sides, when the French came over their breast-work, advanced, and the English made a sort of retreat, by firing in platoons, and filing off to the left; that is, towards the high ground that commands the Bay of Port Locmaria. In the meantime, Commodore Keppel in his barge, accompanied by the General, was putting the English troops on shore on the rocks, from the little bay where the men begun to land,

land, quite southward to the point; so that the first body that landed, retreating towards the left, not only covered the others that were landing, but were themselves continually reinforced and supported. The French in their turn now gave way, recrossed their breast-work, and retired to the main body that defended the Bay of Port Locmaria, who now appeared on the heights that defended the bay, and the two bodies joining, they advanced on the English. The breast-work, or rather wall, they had drove the French from, was now used by them; and, as the men were now pouring on shore from all sides, the French began to retire very precipitately, after a smart fire on both sides, which lasted but a few minutes. Their rear-guard fired five field-pieces, which they spiked up and abandoned, as also all their forts and batteries along the shore, after destroying the powder, nailing up the cannon, breaking the carriages, &c. and blowing up two magazines, when they made a signal, by a large fire on the top of a hill in the middle of the island, which our prisoners informed us, was for all the inhabitants to repair to the citadel. The troops marched forward to a small village, where they remained under arms all night. The 23d in the morning, they marched very briskly towards the citadel, which surrendered to the British troops on June the 8th following.

BELLESME. A city in the territory of Perche, now belonging to France, and was taken from Peter de Dreux, Count of Bretagne, in 1226, by Louis XI. King of France, called St. Louis.

BELZ, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1704. It is the capital of a province of the same name situated in Poland, and was taken by Charles XII. King of Sweden, during his war with Augustus, King of Poland. And in 1349, the province was conquered by Cassimir, King of Poland, from the Lithuanians.

BENDER, SKIRMISH AT. A town of Bessaradia, or Budjack Tartary, in Euro-

pean Turkey, is a fortress commanded by a balha. Bender is the name given it by the Turks; but it was anciently called Tigine. It lies 390 miles north from Constantinople. This skirmish, which was not productive of any great consequences, as a military manœuvre, is nevertheless a remarkable incident in history, and may deserve a particular relation, which we shall introduce, by giving some anecdotes from Voltaire. Charles XII. King of Sweden, soon after his unfortunate defeat at Pultowa, in 1709, asked some of his officers what was become of Count Piper? they answered, that he was taken, with all the officers of chancery: and General Renchild, and the Duke of Wirtemberg, added the King? they are prisoners too, says Poniatosky. Prisoners to the Muscovites! replies Charles, shrugging up his shoulders, come on then, let us rather go to the Turks. His retreat to Bender, was attended with the most painful hardships, the particulars of which, the reader will find under the Article PULTOWA.

The Swedish army, which had struck terror into all the powers of Europe, was now no more. One half of them perished by want, and the other half were made slaves or massacred. Charles XII. had lost in one day, the fruit of nine years pains, and almost an hundred battles. He fled in a wretched calish, having Major General Hoord by his side, dangerously wounded. The rest of his troops followed, some on foot, others on horseback, and some in waggons, across a desert, where they found neither huts, tents, men, animals, nor roads; every thing was wanting there, even water itself. It was then the beginning of July; the country situated in the forty-seventh degree; the dry sand of the desert rendered the heat of the sun the more insupportable; the horses fell by the way, and the men were ready to die by thirst. Count Poniatosky, who was a little better mounted than the rest, advanced before them into the plain, and having spied a willow, he judged there must be water

water nigh, and fought about till he found a spring. This happy discovery saved the lives of the King of Sweden's little troop. After five days march, he found himself on the banks of the river Hippanis, now called the Bogh by the barbarians, who have spoiled, and even robbed of their names, the countries which the Grecian colonies formerly made to flourish.

Beyond the Bogh, towards the south, lies the little town of Ozakow, a frontier of the Turkish empire. The inhabitants seeing a troop of soldiers coming towards them, to whose dress and language they were strangers, refused to carry them over to Ozakow, without an order from Mahomet Basha, the governor of the town. The King sent an express to the Governor, to ask a passage: but the Turks not knowing what to do in a country, where a false step very often costs a man his life, durst take nothing upon himself, without having first permission from the Basha of the province, who resided at Bender. The permission came, with orders to pay the King all the honours due to a monarch allied to the Porte, and to furnish him with all necessary provisions. During these delays, the Muscovites, having passed the Boristhenes, pursued the King with all possible speed, and if they had come an hour sooner, they must have taken him. He had scarce passed the Bogh in the Turkish Boats, before his enemies appeared, to the number of almost 6000 horse. And his Majesty had the misfortune of seeing 500 of his little troop, who had not been able to get over time enough, seized by the Muscovites, on the other side of the river. The Basha of Ozakow asked his pardon by an interpreter, for the delays which had occasioned the taking those 500 men prisoners, and besought him not to complain of it to the Grand Signior. Charles promised him he would not; but gave him a severe reprimand, as if he had been one of his own subjects.

The commander of Bender, who was also a Serafquier, a title which answers to

that of general, and the Basha of the province, which signifies governor and intendant, sent presently an Aga to compliment the King, and offer him a magnificent tent, with provisions, baggage, waggons, and all the conveniences, officers and attendants, requisite to conduct him handsomely to Bender. For it is customary for the Turks, not only to defray the charges of ambassadors to the place of their residence, but plentifully to supply the necessity of such Princes as take refuge amongst them, as long as they stay in their dominions.

The King chose to encamp near Bender, rather than lodge in the town. Sometime after, the King built a house in this place, and his officers did the same, after his example: the soldiers also raised barracks: so that the camp by degrees became a little town. The King, being not yet cured of his wound, was obliged to have a carious bone taken out of his foot: but as soon as he was able to mount a horse, he renewed his usual fatigues, rising always before the sun, tiring three horses a-day, and exercising his soldiers.

At Bender he found plenty of every thing about him; a happiness very rarely attained to by a vanquished and fugitive Prince. For besides provisions more than sufficient, and the 500 dollars a-day, which he received from the Ottoman munificence, he drew money also from France, and borrowed of the merchants at Constantinople. Part of this money was employed in carrying on intrigues in the seraglio, in purchasing the favours of the Viziers, or procuring their ruin. The rest he distributed profusely among his officers, and the Janissaries of Bender.

Thus was Charles XII. employed at Bender, where he waited till an army of Turks should come to his assistance. To dispose the Ottoman Porte to this war, he detached about 800 Poles and Cossacks of his retinue, with orders to pass the Neister, that runs by Bender, and to go and observe what passed upon the frontiers of Poland.

The

The Muscovite troops that were dispersed in those quarters, fell immediately upon this little company, and pursued them even to the territories of the Grand Signior. This was what the King of Sweden wanted. His ministers and emissaries at the Porte, made a great clamor against this eruption, and excited the Turks to vengeance: but the Czar's money removed all difficulties.

King Charles abandoned by the Grand Viziar, and conquered by the Czar's money in Turkey, as he had been by his arms in Ukrania, found himself deluded, scorned by the Porte, and in a manner a prisoner among the Tartars.

Charles however found means to continue in the favour of the Sultan, and by his intrigues got Couprougly his favourite Viziar turned out, and Baltagi Mahomet, Bascha of Syria, to be raised to the post of Grand Viziar in his stead. The King of Sweden's interest prevailed, and almost all the Seraglio was for a war against the Czar. The Kam of Tartary was ordered to march 40,000 Tartars to join the Turkish army. The Muscovite ambassador was imprisoned, as it is the custom of the Turks to begin with seizing the minister of those princes, against whom they declare war.

The Czar, in all appearance, must have vanquished Baltagi Mahomet, but he committed the same fault in regard to the Turks, that the King of Sweden was guilty of in his case; that is, he too much despised his enemy. Upon the news of the Turkish preparations, he left Moscow, and having given orders to turn the siege of Riga into a blockade, he drew up his army, to the number of 80,000 men, upon the frontiers of Poland. With this army he marched to Moldavia and Walachia, formerly the country of the Daci, but now inhabited by Greek Christians, tributaries to the Grand Signior.

A Greek, named Cantemir, made Prince of Moldavia by the Turks, joined the Czar, whom he already looked upon as con-

queror, and made no scruple to betray the Sultan, of whom he held his principality, for the sake of a Christian Prince, from whom he expected much greater advantages. The Czar entered into a secret alliance with him, received him into his army, and marching up the country, arrived in June 1711, at the northern side of the river Hierasus, now Pruth, near Jazy, the capital of Moldavia.

As soon as the Grand Viziar received the news that Peter Alexiowitz was come thither, he immediately left the camp at Belgrade, and following the course of the Danube, proposed to pass that river on a bridge of boats, near Saccia, in the very same place where Darius formerly built a bridge that bore his name. The Turkish army marched with so much expedition, that they soon came in sight of the Muscovites, the river Pruth being between them.

The Czar, sure of the Prince of Moldavia, little thought his subjects would fail him. But the Moldavians are often in a different interest from that of their master. They liked the Turkish government, which is never fatal to any but the grantees, and affects a lenity to people who are its tributaries. They feared the Christians, especially the Muscovites, who had upon all occasions used them barbarously. They brought all their provisions to the Ottoman army. The undertakers, who had engaged to furnish the Muscovites with provisions, performed their promise to the Grand Viziar, though it was made to the Czar. The Walachians, whose country joins that of Moldavia, shewed the same regard to the Turks. To such a degree had the remembrance of former cruelties alienated their minds from the Muscovites.

The Czar, thus frustrated of his hopes, which perhaps he had inconsiderately entertained, found his army on a sudden destitute of provisions, and without forage. In the meantime, the Turks passed the river that separated them from the enemy. All the Tartars, according to custom, swam
over

over it, holding by the tails of their horses. The Spahis, which are the Turkish horse, did the same, because the bridges were not ready time enough.

At length the whole army being got over, the Viziar pitched a camp, and fortified it with trenches. It is strange the Czar should not dispute the passage of the river, or at least repair this fault, by engaging the Turks immediately, instead of giving them time to tire out his army with fatigue and famine. But that Prince seems, in this campaign, to have taken all the steps that could lead to his ruin. He found himself without provisions, with the river Pruth behind him, and near 150,000 Turks before him, and about 40,000 Tartars continually harassing him on the right hand and the left. Reduced to this extremity, he said publicly, "I am at least in as bad a case as my brother Charles was at Pultowa."

The indefatigable Count Poniatofsky, agent to the King of Sweden, was in the in the Grand Viziar's army with some Poles and Swedes, who all thought the Czar's ruin inevitable.

As soon as Poniatofsky saw that the armies must infallibly engage, he sent an express to the King of Sweden, who set out that moment from Bender, followed by 40 officers, and enjoying by anticipation the pleasure of fighting the Emperor of Muscovy. After many a loss, and several destructive marches, the Czar was driven back upon the Pruth, and had no cover left but some chevaux-de-frise, and some waggons. A party of the Janissaries and Spahis fell immediately upon his army in that defenceless condition, but they did it in a tumultuous and disorderly manner; and were received by the Muscovites with a resolution, which nothing but despair and the presence of their Prince could inspire.

The Turks were twice repulsed. But the day following, M. Poniatofsky advised the Grand Viziar, to starve out the Muscovite army, who, being destitute of all

provision, would, in a day's time, be obliged together with their Emperor, to surrender at discretion.

The Czar, since that time, more than once acknowledged, that in all his life he never felt so much uneasiness as he did that night. He revolved in his mind all that he had been doing for so many years, for the glory and good of his nation; that so many great designs, perpetually interrupted by successive wars, were now in all probability going to perish with him, before they were brought to perfection; that he must either die with hunger, or engage near 200,000 men, with feeble troops, less by half the number than when they first set out; a cavalry almost dismounted, and the foot worn out with famine and fatigue.

About the beginning of the night he called General Czeremetof to him, and gave him a peremptory order to get every thing ready by break of day, to charge the Turks with bayonets at the muzzle of their muskets.

He gave express orders also to burn all the baggage, and that no officer should keep above one waggon; that in case of a defeat, the enemy, however, might not get the booty they expected.

Having settled every thing with the General, in order to the battle, he retired into his tent full of grief, and seized with convulsions, a distemper he was often troubled with, and which came upon him with double the violence when he was under any great uneasiness. He forbid all persons to enter his tent in the night, upon any pretence whatsoever, not caring to have any remonstrances made to him against a desperate but necessary resolution, and much less that any one should be a witness of the melancholy condition he was in.

In the meantime the greatest part of his baggage was burnt according to his order, and all the army followed the example, though with much regret; but some buried such of their things as were most valuable. The general officers had already given orders for the march, and endeavoured to inspire

inspire the army with a courage, which themselves wanted: but the soldiers, quite exhausted with fatigue and hunger, marched without spirit, and without hope; and yet, to enervate their courage still more, had their ears filled with the shrieks and cries of women, of whom there was too great a number in the army. Every one expected death or slavery to be their portion.

There was at that time in the Muscovite camp a woman, as extraordinary perhaps as the Czar himself. She was then only known by the name of Catherine. Her mother was a poor country woman, named Erb-Magden, of the village of Ringen in Estonia, a province where the people hold by villanage, and which was at that time under the dominion of Sweden. She never knew her father, but was baptized by the name of Martha, and registered among the bastard children. The Vicar of the parish, out of pure charity, brought her up till she was 14 years of age, and then she went to service at Mariembourg, where she lived with a Lutheran minister, whose name was Gluk.

At the age of 18, she married a Swedish dragoon, in 1702. The day after her marriage, a party of the Swedish troops were beat by the Muscovites, and the dragoon who was in the action, never appeared afterwards, nor could she learn whether he was taken prisoner, nor ever after get any account of him.

Some days after she was taken prisoner herself, and became a servant to General Czeremetof, who gave her to Menzicof, a man who had experienced the vicissitudes of fortune in both extremes, being from a pastry-cook's boy made a general and a prince, and after that deprived of all, and banished to Siberia, where he died overwhelmed with misery and despair.

The Czar was at supper with Prince Menzicof when he first saw her, and fell in love with her. In 1707, he married her privately, not that she used any artifice to delude him, but because he found in her an astonishing capacity, and a greatness of soul capable of forwarding his designs, and

even of continuing them after him. He had long since put away his first wife Ottekesa, daughter of a Boiard, upon a charge of adultery, and also of opposing the changes he had made in the empire; which last was the greater crime of the two in the eyes of the Czar. He would have nobody in his family that thought differently from himself. In this foreign slave he expected to meet with all the qualities of a sovereign, though she wanted every virtue of her sex. For her sake he scorned the common prejudices, by which none but little souls are influenced, and caused her to be crowned Empress. The same great capacity, which made her Peter's wife, gave her the empire after the death of her husband; and Europe has seen with surprise, a bold woman, who could neither write nor read, supply the want of strength and education by spirit and bravery, and fill with glory the throne of a legislator.

Upon her marriage with the Czar, she renounced the Lutheran religion, in which she was born, for that of Muscovy, and was baptized according to the rites of the Russian church, instead of Martha assuming the name of Catherine, by which she has been known ever since. This woman being in the camp at Pruth, held a private council with the general officers, and Shafirof the Vice-chancellor, while the Czar was in his tent.

They agreed that it was necessary to sue for peace to the Turks, and that the Czar must be persuaded into the proposal. The Vice-chancellor wrote a letter to the Grand Viziar, in the name of his master, which the Czarina, notwithstanding the Emperor's prohibition, carried into the tent to him; and after much dispute, having prevailed upon him by her prayers and tears to sign it, she took all her money and jewels, and every thing of value that she had about her, together with what she could borrow of the general officers, which in all amounted to a considerable present, and sent it with the Czar's letter, to Osman Aga, Lieutenant to the Grand Viziar. Bal-

tagi Mahomet answered haughtily with the air of a Viziar and a conqueror, "Let the Czar fend me his first minister, and I shall see what is to be done." The Vice-chancellor Shaffirof came immediately with a present in his hand, which he offered publicly to the Grand Viziar. It was considerable enough to let him see they stood in need of him, but too little for a bribe.

The Grand Viziar's first demand was, That the Czar, with all his army should surrender at discretion. The Vice-chancellor made answer, that his master designed to give him battle within a quarter of an hour, and that the Muscovites would all be cut in pieces, rather than submit to such dishonourable conditions. Osman seconded Shaffirof with fresh remonstrances.

Baltagi Mahomet was no soldier. He knew the Janissaries had been repulsed the day before, and was easily persuaded by Osman not to part with certain advantages for the hazard of a battle. He immediately granted a suspension of arms for six hours, and in that time the terms of the treaty were agreed upon and settled.

The Kam of Tartary opposed the conclusion of a treaty, which took from him all hopes of pillage. Poniatosky seconded him with very urgent and pressing reasons. But Osman carried his point, notwithstanding the impatience of the Tartar, and the insinuations of Poniatosky.

The Viziar thought it enough for his master, the Grand Signior, to conclude an advantageous peace. He insisted that the Muscovites should give up Asoph, burn the galleys that lay in that port, and demolish the important citadels upon the Palus Mæotis; that the Grand Signior should have all the cannon and ammunition of these fortresses; that the Czar should draw off his troops from Poland, and give no further disturbance to the few Cossacks that were under the protection of the Poles, nor to those that were subject to Turkey; and that for the future he should pay the Tartars a subsidy of 40,000 sequins per

annum, an odious tribute long since imposed, but from which the Czar had delivered his country.

At length the treaty was going to be signed, without so much as mentioning the King of Sweden: and all that Poniatosky could obtain from the Viziar was to insert an article, by which the Moscovite should promise not to obstruct nor incommode the return of Charles XII. and which is pretty remarkable, it was stipulated in this article, that a peace should be concluded between the Czar and the King of Sweden, if they were so disposed, and could agree upon the terms of it.

On these conditions the Czar had liberty to retreat with his army, cannon, artillery, colours, and baggage. The Turks furnished him with provisions, and there was plenty of every thing in his camp within two hours after the signing of the treaty, which was begun, concluded, and signed the 21st of July, 1711.

Just as the Czar, rescued from the difficulty he was under, was drawing off with drums beating, and ensigns displayed, came the King of Sweden, impatient of fighting, and eager to see his enemy in his hands. He had rid post above 50 leagues, from Bender to Jazy, and lighting at Count Poniatosky's tent, the Count came up to him with a sorrowful countenance, and acquainted him by what means he had lost an opportunity, which perhaps he would never recover.

The King enraged, went directly to the Grand Viziar, and with an air of indignation upbraided him with the treaty he had concluded. I have authority, says the Grand Viziar, with a calm aspect, to wage war and to make peace. But, replies the King, have not you the whole Moscovite army in your power? Our law, says the Viziar, with great gravity, commands us to grant our enemies peace, when they implore our mercy. Ah! replies the King in a violent emotion, does it order you to clap up a bad treaty when you are in a capacity to make what terms you please?

Was

Was it not in your power to carry the Czar prisoner to Constantinople?

The Turk finding himself so briskly attacked, answered very coldly, and who shall govern his empire in his absence? It is not fit that all kings should be out of their kingdoms. Charles replied with a smile full of indignation, and then threw himself down upon a sofa, and looking upon the Viziar with an air of resentment and contempt, he stretched out his leg towards him, and entangling his spur in his robe, which he did by design, tore it; then rose up immediately, mounted his horse, and returned to Bender full of despair.

Poniatosky continued some time longer with the Grand Viziar, to try if he could not prevail upon him, by softer methods, to make some better terms with the Czar; but it being then prayer-time, the Turk, without giving him one word of answer, went to wash and attend his devotions.

Fortune, which before had been so favourable to Charles, now began to bear hard upon him. Baltagi Mahomet became his avowed enemy: the intrigues of the Ottoman court were turned against him; and three bashas were sent to acquaint him, that he must leave the Turkish territories. Charles answered, that he would not; saying, that their order was a piece of forgery: upon which, Baltagi Mahomet prepared to invest his house with some Turkish forces. Upon this, Charles, with the utmost calmness, appointed his 300 Swedes to make regular fortifications, and worked at them himself, with all his officers and domestics. Some barricaded the windows, and others fastened beams behind the doors, in the form of buttresses. When the house was well barricaded, and the King had taken a view of his supposed fortifications, he sat down unconcerned to chess, with his favourite Grothusen, having dispatched M. Fabricius, the envoy of Holstein, to acquaint the Turks with what he had done.

At length the Grand Signior's order being come, to put to the sword all the

Swedes that should make the least resistance, and not to spare the life of the King. The Bascha had the civility to shew Fabricius the order, to the intent that he might try his utmost to prevail upon Charles. Fabricius went immediately to acquaint him with this bad news. Have you seen the order you speak of? says the King. I have, replies Fabricius. Tell them then, said the King, that this order is a second forgery of theirs, and that I will not go. Fabricius fell at his feet, put himself in a passion, and reproached him with his obstinacy; but all was to no purpose. Go back to your Turks, says the King to him smiling: if they attack me, I know how to defend myself.

The King's chaplains also fell upon their knees before him, conjuring him not to expose the wretched remains of Pultowa, and, above all, his own sacred person to certain death; adding besides, that resistance in this was a most unwarrantable action, and that it was a violation of the laws of hospitality, to resolve to continue with strangers against their will, who had so long and generously supported him. The King, who had shewed no resentment against Fabricius, grew warm upon this occasion, and told his priests, that he took them to pray for him, and not to give him advice.

General Hoord and General Dardoff, whose opinion it had always been not to venture a battle, which in the consequence must prove fatal, shewed the King their breasts, covered with wounds they received in his service; and assuring him that they were ready to die for him, begged that it might at least be upon a more necessary occasion. I know, says the King, by your wounds and my own, that we have fought valiantly together. You have hitherto done your duty: do it again now. There was nothing more to be said: they must obey. Every one was ashamed not to court death with the King. His Majesty, being prepared for the assault, entertained himself in secret with the pleasure

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sure and honour of sustaining the shock of a whole army with 300 Swedes. He appointed every man to his post. His Chancellor Mullern, the Secretary Empreus, and his clerks, were to defend the chancery-house. Baron Fief, at the head of the officers of the kitchen, was at another post. The grooms of the stables, and the cooks, had another place to guard; for with him, every man was a soldier. He rode from his fortifications to his house, promising rewards to every body, creating officers, and declaring, that he would make the lowest of his servants captains, if they behaved with courage in the engagement.

It was not long before they saw the Turks and Tartars, advancing in order of battle to attack the little fortress, with ten pieces of ordnance, and two mortar-pieces. The horse-tails waved in the air, the clarions sounded, the cries of Alla, Alla, were heard on all sides. Baron Grothusen took notice that the Turks did not mix any abusive language against the King in their cries, but only called him *Demir-Bash*, which signifies head of iron, and resolved that moment to go alone and unarmed, out of the fortifications. He advanced up to the line of the Janissaries, who had almost all of them received money from him. "Ah, what, my friends!" says he to them, in their own language, "are you come to massacre three hundred defenceless Swedes? You brave Janissaries, who have pardoned a hundred thousand Muscovites, upon their crying *Amman* (i. e. pardon) to you; have you forgot the kindness you have received from us? and would you assassinate that great King of Sweden, whom you loved so much, and who has been so generous to you? My friends, he asks but three days; and the Sultan's orders are not so strict as you are made to believe."

These words produced an effect which Grothusen himself did not expect. The Janissaries swore upon their beards they would not attack the King, and that they would give him the three days he demanded.

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In vain was the signal given for the assault. The Janissaries, far from obeying, threatened to fall upon their leaders, if three days were not granted to the King of Sweden. They came to the *Basha* of Bender's tent in a body, crying out that the Sultan's orders were forged. To this unexpected insurrection, the *Basha* had nothing to oppose but patience.

He made as if he was pleased with the generous resolution of the Janissaries, and ordered them to retreat to Bender. The *Kam* of Tartary, who was a hot, forward man, would have given the assault immediately with his troops; but the *Basha*, who did not design the Tartars alone should have the honour of taking the King, when he perhaps might be punished for the disobedience of his Janissaries, persuaded the *Kam* to wait till the next day.

The *Basha* returning to Bender, assembled all the officers of the Janissaries, and the oldest soldiers, and both read to them, and shewed them the positive order of the Sultan, and the *Mufti's* fetfa.

Sixty of the oldest of them, with venerable grey beards, who had received a thousand presents from the King's hand, offered to go in person to him, and intreat him to put himself into their hands, and permit them to serve him as guards.

The *Basha* consented to it; for there was no expedient he would not try, rather than be forced to kill the King. Accordingly these 60 old soldiers went the next morning to Varnitza, having nothing in their hands but long white staves, the only arms of the Janissaries when they are not going to fight. For the Turks look upon it as a barbarous custom among the Christians, to wear swords in time of peace, and enter armed into their churches, and the houses of their friends.

They addressed themselves to Baron Grothusen and Chancellor Mullern: they told them they were come with a design to serve as faithful guards to the King; and that, if he pleased, they would conduct him to Adrianople, where he might speak

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to the Grand Signior in person. While they were making this proposal, the King read the letters that were brought from Constantinople, and which Fabricius, who could not see him any more, had conveyed privately to him by a Janissary. These letters were written by Count Poniatosky, who could neither serve him at Bender nor Adrianople, having been detained at Constantinople by order of the Porte, from the time of the imprudent demand of the thousand purses. He told the King, that the Sultan's orders to seize or massacre his royal person, in case of resistance, were but too true: that the Sultan indeed was imposed upon by his ministers; but the more he was imposed upon in this affair, the more he would be obeyed: that he must submit to the times, and yield to necessity: that he took the liberty to advise him to try, if it were possible, to prevail upon the ministers by way of negotiation; and not to be inflexible in a case where the softest methods were required; and to expect from time and good management, the cure of an evil, which, by rough and violent handling, would be increased beyond the hopes of a recovery.

But neither the proposal of the old Janissaries, nor Poniatosky's letters, could in the least convince the King, that it was possible for him to give way without injuring his honour. He chose rather to die by the hand of the Turks, than be in any manner their prisoner. He dismissed the Janissaries without seeing them, and sent them word, that if they did not go about their business, he would shave their beards for them; which in the east is reckoned the most provoking affront that can be offered.

These old soldiers, fired with resentment, returned home, crying as they went, Ah this head of iron! since he's resolved to perish, let him perish. They gave the Bascha an account of their commission, and acquainted their comrades at Bender with the strange reception they had met with. Upon this, every one swore to obey the

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Bascha's orders without further delay: and they were now as impatient of going to the assault, as they had been averse to it the day before.

The word was given that moment. They marched up to the intrenchments. The Tartars were already waiting for them, and the cannon began to play.

The Janissaries on one side, and the Tartars on the other, forced this little camp in an instant. Twenty Swedes had scarce time to draw their swords, before the whole 300 were surrounded and taken prisoners without resistance. The King was then on horseback between his house and camp, with the Generals Hoord, Dardoff, and Sparre; and seeing that all his soldiers had suffered themselves to be taken before his eyes, he said in cool blood to those three officers, Let us go and defend the house; *We will fight*, adds he with a smile, *pro aris et focis*.

Immediately he gallops up to the house with them, where he had placed about 40 domestics as centinels, and which they had fortified in the best manner they could.

These generals, however accustomed to the obstinate intrepidity of their master, could not help being surprised, that in cool blood, and with a jesting air, he should resolve to stand out against ten pieces of cannon and a whole army. They followed him with some guards and domestics, to the number of 20 persons.

But when they came to the door, they found it beset with Janissaries. Besides, near 200 Turks or Tartars, had already got in at a window, and made themselves masters of all the apartments, except a great hall, whither the King's domestics had retired. It happened luckily that this hall was near the door, at which the King purposed to enter with his little troop of 20 persons. He threw himself off his horse with pistol and sword in hand, and his followers did the same.

The Janissaries fell upon him on all sides, being encouraged by the Bascha's promise of eight ducats of gold, to each man that should

should but touch his cloaths, in case they could take him. He wounded and killed all who came near him. A Janissary, whom he had wounded, clapped his blunderbuss to his face; and if the arm of a Turk had not jostled him, occasioned by the crowd, that moved backwards and forwards like waves, the King had been killed. The ball grazed upon his nose, and took off a piece of his ear, and then broke General Hoord's arm, whose fate it was to be always wounded by his master's side.

The King struck his sword into the Janissary's breast, and at the same time his domestics, who were shut up in the great hall, opened the door to him. He enters as swift as an arrow with his little troop, and in an instant they shut the door again, and barricaded it with all they could find.

Thus was Charles XII. shut up in this hall with all his attendants, amounting to about threecore men, officers, guards, secretaries, valet-de-chambres, and domestics of all kinds.

The Janissaries and Tartars pillaged the rest of the house, and filled the apartments. Come, says the King, let us go and drive out these barbarians! And putting himself at the head of his men, he, with his own hands, opened the door of the hall which faced his bed-chamber, goes into it, and fires upon the plunderers.

The Turks, loaded with booty, being terrified at the sudden appearance of the King, whom they had been used to reverence, threw down their arms, and leapt out of the window, or fled into the cellars. The King taking advantage of the confusion they were in, and his own men being animated with this piece of success, they pursued the Turks from chamber to chamber, killed or wounded those who had not made their escape, and in a quarter of an hour cleared the house of the enemy.

The King, in the heat of the fight, perceived two Janissaries who hid themselves under his bed: he thrust his sword through one of them, and killed him; but the other asked pardon, crying, Amman. I grant

you your life, says the King, upon condition that you go and give the Bascha a faithful account of what you have seen. Grothusen explained the words in Turkish to him. The Turk easily promised to do as he was bid. Upon which, he was allowed to leap out of the window, as the rest had done.

The Swedes at length became masters of the house, shut the windows again, and barricaded them. In this situation they had no want of arms, a ground-chamber, full of musquets and powder, having escaped the tumultuous search of the Janissaries. These they made a very seasonable use of, firing close upon the Turks through the windows, and killing 200 of them in less than half a quarter of an hour.

The cannon played against the house; but the stones being very soft, it only made holes in the wall, but demolished nothing.

The Kam of Tartary and the Bascha, who were desirous of taking the King alive, being ashamed to lose time and men, and employ an entire army against 60 persons, thought it proper to set fire to the house, in order to oblige the King to surrender. For this purpose, they ordered some arrows, twisted about with lighted matches, to be shot upon the roof, and against the doors and windows; by which means the house was immediately in a flame. The roof, all on fire, was ready to tumble upon the Swedes. The King, with a very sedate air, gave orders to extinguish the fire; and finding a little barrel full of liquor, he laid hold of it himself, and, with the assistance of two Swedes, threw it upon the place where the fire was most violent. Then he discovered that it was full of brandy: but the hurry, which is inseparable from such a state of confusion, hindered him from thinking of it before. Upon this it burnt more furiously than ever. The King's apartment was consumed, and the great hall, where the Swedes then were, was filled with a terrible smoke, mixed with gusts of fire, that came

came in through the doors of the neighbouring apartments. One half of the roof fell in, and the other tumbled down without the house, cracking among the flames.

A centinel, named Walberg, ventured in this extremity to cry, that there was a necessity for surrendering. What a strange man, says the King, is this, to imagine that it is not more glorious to be burned than taken prisoner! Another centinel, named Rosen, had the thought to say, that the Chancery-house, which was but 50 paces off, had a stone roof, and was proof against fire; that it would do well to fall out and gain that house, and there stand upon their defence. A true Swede, cries the King; then he embraced him, and made him a Colonel upon the spot. Come on, my friends, says he, take all the powder and ball you can carry, and let us gain the Chancery sword in hand.

The Turks, who all this while encompassed the house, were struck with fear and admiration, to see that the Swedes continued in it, notwithstanding it was all in flames. But they were much more surprised when they saw them open the doors, and the King and his men fall upon them in a desperate manner. Charles, and his principal officers were armed with sword and pistol: every one fired two pistols at a time in the instant that the door opened; and in the twinkling of an eye throwing away their pistols, and drawing their swords, they drove the Turks back the distance of 50 paces; but the moment after this little troop was surrounded. The King, being booted according to custom, threw himself down with his spurs: immediately 21 Janissaries fell upon him, disarmed him, and bore him away to the Bascha's quarters, some taking hold of his legs, as the manner is to carry a sick person for fear of incommoding him.

As soon as the King saw himself in their hands, the violence of his temper, and the fury which so long and desperate a fight would naturally inspire, gave place to a

gentle and calm behaviour. Not one impatient word fell from him; not a frown was to be seen: on the contrary, he looked upon the Janissaries with a smiling countenance, and they carried him, crying Alla, with a mixture of anger and respect in their faces. His officers were taken at the same time, and stripped by the Turks and Tartars. It was on the 12th of February, 1713, that this strange adventure happened.

Charles having now lost all hopes of assistance from the Turks, was as desirous as they of being gone. He obtained leave to pass through Germany, and arrived at Stralsund, after much pain and fatigue, on the 21st of November, 1714.

BENDER, SIEGE OF, in 1770. General Panin having invested this place, the trenches were opened before it on the 30th of July, by Lieutenant General Rennenkamp's division; that General commanded in person: besides whom, Lieutenant General Elmt, Major General Gerbel, Major General Wulf of the artillery were there. In a word, all the generals who were not commanded piqued themselves on being present and sharing the danger together, and by their example to encourage the common men to exert themselves on so singular an occasion. In the night the appointed trenches were prepared, and 25 pieces of heavy cannon brought upon two batteries; but the commanding general only fired on those Turks who were roaming about in such places as might damage the intrenchments, as his intention was to begin the cannonading and bombarding on all sides of the town at once. The 31st, the enemy set fire to their suburbs, after which they doubled their cannonading. The Russian General examined the intrenchments and employed 2500 men at them that day. All the batteries and mortars were prepared in the intrenchments on the other side of the Niefter. About 400 fathoms of the fortification being finished, the General gave orders to begin the cannonading and bombarding on all

all sides, which was instantly done in his presence with great violence. The enemy answered the same with great spirit, and though the town was on fire twice, it was extinguished, and they seemed determined to hold out as long as possible. The siege continued with various success till September, when on the 27th, the globe of compression being ready, and advice being received that a detachment from the chief army of Count Romanzow had orders to join the second near Bender; General Panin resolved immediately to clear the covered way by storm the same night, and to make a lodgement behind the glacis. He likewise determined, in case the event should prove favourable, to undertake a general assault. For which purpose he made the following dispositions.

The division of the troops was made in three columns. The first had orders to enter the covered way, through the antenair, which was to be blown up, and to attack the enemy on the right; then directing their march on that side of the covered way, to make their utmost efforts to force open the gates of the town with the petard; and, if by any means they should find it practicable, to gain the chief fortress, to enter it with all possible expedition. The battalions of musqueteers who were a corps-de-reserve, were ordered during the march of this column to occupy a large space of ground, and to make a false attack before the glacis, in order to draw the attention and fire of the enemy from the principal wall, and to divert them from those places, which were most convenient for assaulting the town. Afterwards, as soon as they should be apprized by a signal that the troops had made an entrance into the chief fort, these battalions were to hasten thither and second the assault.

The second column had likewise orders to enter the covered way through the antenair, and to act in the same manner above described; excepting only, that after having advanced upon the covered way, they were to file off to the left.

The operations of the third column were to enter through the antenair, and to cover by their situation and defence those intrenchments which were at the same time to be made behind them upon the glacis.

These intrenchments were to secure a lodgement for them in case they should be obliged to continue the siege. But if by the fall of the counterscarp, or by the damage done to the bastions by the artillery, there should be a possibility of entering over the chief wall by means of ladders contrived for that purpose or otherwise, this column was to improve those circumstances, and to hasten thither.

A body of troops, consisting of 22 companies, who were stationed that night in the trenches, were destined to sustain this middle column, and were posted upon the foremost parallel.

The rest of the army was ranged on the wings of the first parallel, and none but the sick and the wounded were left in the camp. The ladders prepared for the assault lay ready at hand as near the town as possible.

It being justly apprehended that the globe of compression would extend over a vast space of ground, it was judged necessary not only to remove those troops who were posted for the assault, but also the others who were lodged in the trenches, and to form them in the second parallel; and as the firing the globe of compression was likewise to serve for a signal, orders were given, that the above troops upon hearing it should immediately resume their former positions: and the artillery had orders to throw bombs and grenades with the utmost force and expedition, after having passed the foremost batteries.

All things being thus disposed, at ten in the evening, the globe of compression (filled with 400 pud of gunpowder) was blown up, and with a horrible concussion shook all the circumjacent country. This signal was taken by the Russians, and as soon as ever it was known from the direction

tion of the fire, and the cries of the soldiers, that the troops had began to enter upon the principal wall, the commander in chief dispatched several distinguished officers (who had desired leave to have an equal share with the rest in the honour and danger of the action) at the head of 4 companies of grenadiers, to join those troops who were engaged the foremost. This succour was so well timed, and advanced with such impetuosity, that neither the double ditches at the foot of the glacis, nor the double pallisades before the covered way, nor the great ditch with a couvette two fathoms deep and six wide, nor even the wall of the fortress could stop their career. From thence they forced their way upon the principal wall, over against the antenoir, mounting upon their ladders as well as those of the enemy, and in this manner advanced over the gates on the left side; for none of the petards could have any effect upon them, because they were so closely and so firmly covered with iron, that they were incapable of receiving the least impression.

It is but doing justice to the enemy to declare, that the bravery of Russian troops were equalled by the resolute and desperate valour of the besieged. After the Russians had gained the principal wall, the enemy obstinately disputed every inch of ground, not without great bloodshed, and the Russians were obliged to drive them from every quarter by dint of fire and bayonet; and though forced to fly, they continually faced about, and in this manner the battle lasted till eight in the morning. At that moment when the Russian soldiers began to cry out victory, a select body of the enemy, consisting of 1500 cavalry and 500 infantry, made a furious sally from the town towards the river, and began to open their way. Colonel Deering who belonged to the corps-de-reserve, and who was fortunately at hand with a few squadrons at this juncture, immediately met them, broke their impetuosity, and forced them to the left. Of this they endeavoured to

make advantage, by hastening to the eminences towards the camp, among the sick and wounded. Count Panin instantly perceived the danger, and dispatched Lieutenant-generals Rennenkamp and Elmt to ward the blow; who put themselves at the head of as many troops as could be spared from the assault. Colonel Felkersamen also left the wall and joined them with his hunters. At the same time the Cosaques who were spread in the suburbs hastened to their assistance and surrounded the enemy, who nevertheless defended themselves with the greatest bravery; but the Russian artillery being brought up from the hindmost parallel, and directed against them, their defeat was inevitable. All their infantry were either killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder of their cavalry who endeavoured to escape towards Akerman, were all slain to a man by the Russian cavalry. This advantage was followed by the reduction of the fortress and the citadel. Count Panin returning from this engagement to the walls, was met by a deputy from the Seraskier, who demanded a capitulation, but was refused. The Seraskier then surrendered with all his attendants as prisoners of war.

Thus after a continued fight of ten hours, for the most part in the dead of the night, the fortress of Bender was subdued by the arms of her Imperial Majesty. On the day of assault the garrison amounted to 15,000 men; their artillery consisted of 262 pieces of cannon, 203 of which were brass, and 28 mortars. At the opening of the trenches the Russians had 14 regiments; on the day of assault only 11,000 men, 56 pieces of cannon, and 7 mortars. Notwithstanding the inferiority in point of number and cannon, every thing that resisted was destroyed by fire and sword.

Fivethousand five hundred and fifty-four men (Janissaries and Spahis) with their commanders, besides the Seraskier and two bashas, were made prisoners of war: Count Panin, was obliged to send them immediately to the camp, to save them

from the fire, that ravaged all the buildings in the town and castle. The fire began just when the fortress was assaulted. For the Russian General in order to strike a terror into the numerous enemy, to keep them employed in saving their habitations, and to drive out those who had barricaded themselves in their houses, from whence they molested the troops, was under a necessity of ordering the houses to be fired by throwing grenades into them. And as the fire soon broke out in three different quarters, and was not extinguished during the fight, it increased to such a degree that it could not be got under till the third day; so that the famous town of Bender was quite reduced to ashes.

In this scene of horror and bloodshed, the field, the fortress, the streets, the houses reeked with blood, and were covered with the dead bodies. The loss of the enemy at a moderate computation could not be less than 5000; the Russians, was not so great as might have been expected, having had only 687 killed, and 1872 wounded. The total number of prisoners was 11,794.

The trophies which were taken were 4 horse tails, 14 batons of command, and 40 pair of colours. There were taken besides, 85 brass mortars, 348 bombs, 30,000 grenades and bullets, and 21,000 pud of gunpowder. There was found also in the arsenals a great number of arms, and other military stores, with a very considerable quantity of provisions.

BENNINGTON, BATTLE AT, in 1777. It is situated near Saratoga, upon Hudson's River, and during the contest between Great Britain and her Colonies, General Burgoyne, being encamped near Saratoga, and hearing that the enemies supplies in live cattle from a large tract of land passed by the route of Manchester, Arlington, and other parts of the Hampshire Grants to Bennington, in order to be occasionally conveyed from thence to the main army (A large depot of corn and wheel carriages was also formed at the same place,

and the usual guard was militia, though it varied in number from day to day). A scheme was formed to surprise that place, as the possession of the live cattle and carriages would certainly have enabled the the army to leave their distant magazines, and to have acted with energy and dispatch. Success also would have answered many secondary purposes.

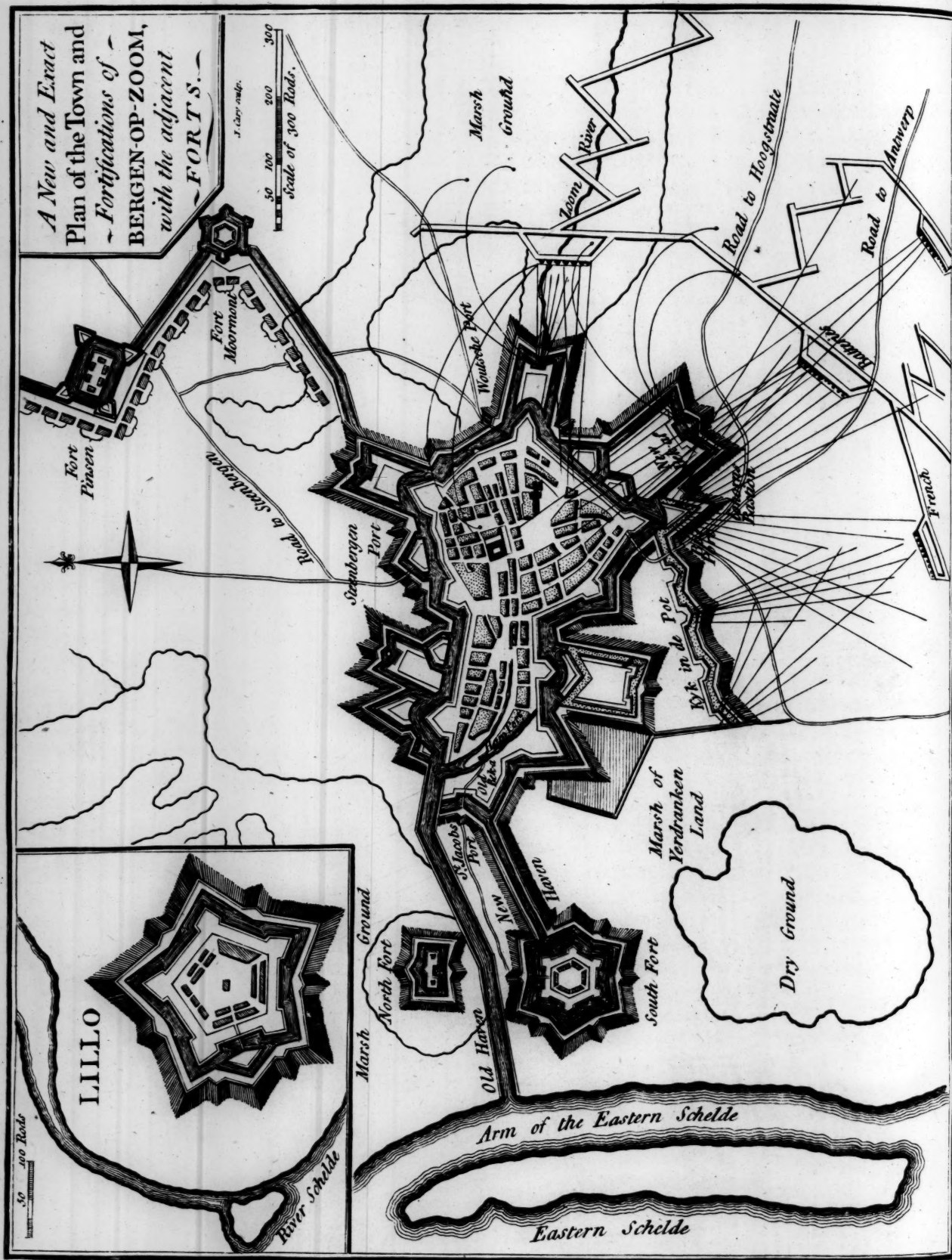
Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, an officer well qualified for the undertaking, was fixed upon to command. He had under him 200 dismounted dragoons of the regiment of Riefdele, Capt. Frazer's marksmen, which were the only British, all the Canadian volunteers, a party of the Provincials who perfectly knew the country, 100 Indians, and 2 light pieces of cannon. The whole detachment amounted to about 500 men. The instructions were positively to keep the regular corps posted while the light troops felt their way, and not to incur the danger of being surrounded, or having a retreat cut off.

In order to facilitate this operation, and to be ready to take advantage of its success, the army moved up the east shore of Hudson's River; on the 24th a bridge was formed of rafts, over which the advanced corps passed, and encamped at Saratoga; Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman's corps were posted near Barton Kiln, and, upon intelligence from Lieutenant-Colonel Baum that the enemy was stronger at Bennington than expected, and were aware of his attack, that corps consisting of the Brunswick grenadiers, light infantry, and chaf-seurs, were sent forward to sustain him.

It since appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Baum, not having been able to complete his march undiscovered, was joined at a place called Santcoick-Mills, about 4 miles short of Bennington, by many people professing themselves to be Loyalists. A Provincial gentleman of confidence who had bent sent with the detachment, as knowing the country and the character of the inhabitants, was so incautious as to leave at liberty such as took the oath of allegiance.

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His credulity and their treachery, caused the first misfortune. Colonel Baum was induced to proceed without sufficient knowledge of the country ; his design was betrayed: the men who had taken the oaths, were the first to fire on him. He was attacked on all sides ; he shewed great personal courage, but was overpowered by numbers.

During this time, Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman was upon the march through a heavy rain: and such were the other impediments stated in that officer's report, of bad roads, tired horses, difficulties in passing artillery carriages, &c. that he was from eight in the morning of the 15th, to four in the afternoon the following day, making about 24 miles. He engaged, fought gallantly, and drove the enemy from three several heights; but was too late to succour Colonel Baum, who was made prisoner, and a considerable part of his dragoons were killed or taken. The failure of ammunition, from the accidental breaking to pieces of a tumbril, unfortunately obliged Colonel Breyman to retire with his conquering troops, and to leave behind two pieces of cannon, besides two which had been left by Lieutenant-Colonel Baum. The Indians made good their retreat from the first affair, as did Captain Frazer, with part of his company, and many of the Provincials and Canadians.

The loss, as it then appeared, amounted to about 400 men killed and taken in both actions, and 26 officers mostly prisoners ; but men who were dispersed in the woods, dropped in daily.

BENSINTON, BATTLE AT, in 778. This place is in Oxfordshire, where a battle was fought between Cenulph, King of Wessex, and Offa, King of Mercia, where the former gained a complete victory.

BEREZINE, CITY OF, TAKEN in 1708. It is situated on a river of the same name in Russia, and during the war between the Swedes and Russians it was taken by the former.

BERGEN, BATTLE AT. A village situated on the river Mayne in Germany, be-

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tween Hanau and Franckfort, about three miles from the latter. This unfortunate stroke, which disconcerted the whole plan of operations formed for the campaign of 1758, seemed in itself of no moment. One would have thought it too trifling to have had so much influence: but experience has taught us otherwise. The plan of operations, as laid down by the King of Prussia, we shall present to the reader in the words of an Austrian officer, who, though an enemy, has nevertheless told the truth, as time has verified.

The advantage of the campaign in 1759, seemed certain to that power, which should prevent the other in its operations. This was his Prussian Majesty's opinion ; and his plan was to strike the first blow on every side. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to whom the King left the French, was to have shut up Broglie's army beyond the Mayne, and even on the further side of the Rhine, and to keep every thing disposed on his right to fall upon Marechal de Contades's quarters, to carry off some of them, disperse the others, and return to the frontiers of the United Provinces, to compel the States-General to declare themselves. The delivering up of Nimeguen as a deposit, was to be the preliminary of the capitulation offered to the Republic: an union of forces and interest, was to have been stipulated in the capitulation itself. It was not doubted in the Prussian armies, but that Prince Ferdinand would execute the part of the plan assigned to him: and it was upon this supposition, that Prince Henry of Prussia was to enter Bohemia, take possession of that kingdom, and from thence send detachments to Franconia. These first advantages were to enable his Prussian Majesty to take post in Poland, to be beforehand with the Russians there, and intercept their march to Silesia.

Had fortune avowed this plan, the Austrian, Russian, and French armies, reduced to act defensively with great disadvantage, must continually have retreated to avoid risking battles, of which the loss would be irreparable.

irreparable. Whereas Prince Ferdinand having been beaten at Bergen, Prince Henry was able to make incursions only into Bohemia and Franconia; and the irruption into Poland, was not carried far nor supported. His Prussian Majesty resolved to suffer his enemies to come upon him, to barricade himself in Silesia as his strong hold, and to wait till lassitude or impatience, should lead the enemy's generals into some false step, of which he might avail himself, to change the nature of the war.

The Duke de Broglie, who commanded a detachment of the French army, being informed that a detachment of the allied army, under the command of the Prince d'Isenburg, was marching towards him, posted himself, on the 12th of March, 1759, near the village of Bergen, which he made the right of his army, and at the same time secured his flanks and center in such a manner, that the enemy might be obliged to make their attacks by that village. They came in sight on the 13th, at ten in the morning, when they made their dispositions under cover of a rising ground, over which they marched, and attacked the village with the utmost vivacity. Eight German battalions had been posted in it the preceding night by the Duke de Broglie, who had also placed behind it several brigades of French foot. The Prince made three attacks in the space of two hours and a half, and was each time repulsed; then returned, and remained some time behind the rising ground that covered his disposition. He then separated his infantry into two bodies, and posted one on the right, and the other on the left, whilst his cavalry formed in the center, with a small column of infantry before it. The French imagined, from this disposition, that he intended to attack, at the same time, both the village of Bergen, and the wood on their left, where the whole body of the Saxons were placed; and supposed, that if one of those attacks should succeed, he would afterwards fall on their center.

This was the more probable, as he had brought up a number of cannon against the village, and cannonaded it briskly; and as he had also several pieces on their right, with which he commanded the head of the wood where the volunteers were posted. Nevertheless, the Allies did not return to the charge; and nothing happened during the rest of the day, but a very brisk cannonading that lasted till night, which they waited for, to make their retreat; and this they effected, without the knowledge of the Duke de Broglie.

Had this detachment of the Allies succeeded in forcing this advanced post of the French army, for it was nothing more, a general engagement would have been the consequence, when, according to all the appearances of probability, victory would have declared for the Allies, who, from this unfortunate repulse, were obliged to retreat; and those excellent dispositions of Prince Ferdinand, were now turned from the offensive to the defensive. In this state that Prince continued to act, till he gained the battle at Minden. See MINDEN.

The loss of the Allies in this action, amounted to about 4000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and five pieces of cannon, which they left behind them in the village: but their principal misfortune was their losing the brave Prince d'Isenburg, whose undaunted resolution, intrepidity, and heroism, have imprinted his name on the records of immortality. He was killed at the head of his grenadiers, in the third and last attack on the village: and it is probable, that had not his death discouraged the troops, the post would have been forced. The French are said to have lost near as many men as the Allies, and their numbers before the action were pretty equal, each army amounting to about 12,000 men.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, SURPRISE OF. A fortified town of Dutch Brabant, situated near the eastern shore of the river Scheld, 20 miles north-west from Antwerp. In April,

April, 1572, Ferdinand, Duke of Alva, Governor of the Netherlands, took it for Philip II. King of Spain, by surprise in the night, with very little bloodshed, the town being then open, and the inhabitants asleep. The Duke afterwards fortified it, and from him it became a place of strength. However, Admiral Boyfot took it in January the following year, for the Prince of Orange.

In the year 1588, the Duke of Parma, in order to clear his character from some aspersions thrown upon it concerning the failure of the Spanish armada, resolved to reduce Bergen-op-Zoom, in which was an English garrison, commanded by Lord Willoughby. With this view he appeared before it, and began to besiege it; when, with a chosen corps of 400 men, he attempted to force the isle Tor-tol, but was repulsed with great loss. Finding himself thus disappointed, he altered his resolution, and turned the siege into a blockade. The besieged were so far from being dismayed at the sight of his army, that they encamped most of their force without the walls, and harassed the enemy with continual skirmishes. There were two forts between the town and the river Scheld, one of which lying to the north side, the Duke of Parma had endeavoured in vain to cut off its communication with the city. At last two Spaniards, who were made prisoners there, solicited their host, and an English soldier, to betray the fort to the Duke of Parma; to which they seemingly consented; but at the same time, gave notice of the whole design to the Governor. However, being conducted to the Duke of Parma, he engaged them with great presents, and greater promises, to conduct his troops to a gate, through which they designed to enter the fort. The pretended conspirators having taken an oath as a pledge of their fidelity, were each of them fettered, and put between two soldiers, armed with drawn daggers, who were to dispatch them immediately, in case they found them fail in the perform-

ance of their promise. Matters being thus prepared, about 3000 of their choicest soldiers, mostly gentlemen were selected for this enterprise; who being conducted by the guides, found the gate open; into which, 500 of the Spaniards were no sooner entered, than the besieged, pulling up the draw-bridge, cut them to pieces, except a few that called out for quarter: among these were those that had the guard of the pretended traitors, who did not think fit to make use of their daggers upon so dangerous an occasion. Those without, being at the same time severely galled by the enemy's fire, and not being in a condition to retreat without great confusion, from their being under the walls, resolved to make a virtue of necessity, and to open their way through the walls. Accordingly they passed the ditch, (then without water, by reason by the ebbing tide) and pulling down the pallisades, mounted the walls sword in hand; but were so courageously received by the besieged, that most of them were killed upon the spot, and the rest drowned or suffocated in the water and mud, the tide being coming in at that time. This unexpected repulse so dispirited the Spaniards, that they laid aside all attempts of reducing the place, and immediately abandoned it, having lost near 1000 men in their approaches.

In the year 1605, the Spanish Governor of Hulst, by order of the Marquis de Spinola, with 1500 foot, and 300 horse, attempted the reduction of this place. He found means in the night, when it was low water, to surprise two forts, one before the gate, the other defending the harbour; and had he immediately forced his way from the harbour, on which side the town was weakest, he had succeeded in his design; for the inhabitants were thrown into such confusion and consternation, that instead of going out to repel the enemy, they began to bewail each other's misfortune. But he stopping his career; gave them time to recollect themselves; and they quickly made the aggressors abandon their

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their conquest, with some loss, which so dispirited the Spaniards, that they raised the siege.

The ill success which the Spaniards had in besieging Bergen-op-Zoom in the year 1605, did not discourage their making another attempt with a larger force: they only retired till they obtained a reinforcement, and returned to besiege it in about a month after. Having sat down before it a few days, they prepared to make a general assault at midnight. This was put in execution; and the Spaniards were inspired with such incredible resolution, that many of them climbed up to the top of the walls, from whence they were thrown down headlong, from their not being properly supported. Near the gate of Steenberg, they blew up two gates, by which they opened themselves a way into the town, which was only obstructed by a very slender retrenchment made of waggon, carts, and trunks of trees: but while the Spaniards were endeavouring to remove these obstacles, they were so terribly galled by the grape-shot from the ramparts, that in a little time they were glad to fight their way back, and make the best retreat they could, which was not effected without considerable loss.

In the year 1622, the Infanta Isabella, concerted measures with her generals for besieging Bergen-op-Zoom, which being soon resolved upon, the Marquis de Spinola ordered Don Velasco to join Borgia, with 6000 foot, and 2000 horse, and to invest it immediately; with which orders he accordingly complied; but could not prevent the Dutch from augmenting the garrison with 600 foot, and 400 horse: so that most of the Spaniards began to be doubtful of the success of an enterprize, in itself so unpromising. Velasco, nevertheless, proceeded in the plan of operation enjoined him by the Marquis de Spinola; and commanded Major-General Baglioni to commence his attack on the south side towards Antwerp, while Borgia should make his on the north. He arrived in the camp on

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the 19th of July, and began to cannonade the place on the side towards the harbour. On the 23d, Spinola, being informed of the posture of affairs there, thought fit to leave the Count of Bergen with 8000 foot, and 1500 horse, to observe the motions of Prince Frederick Henry, near the Rhine, and to march with the rest to Bergen-op-Zoom, where he arrived in the camp on the 28th.

On the 2d of August, the Duke de Candale, the Count of Bathuni, and 15 other French officers of note, having found means to get into the place, signalized themselves in the defence of a certain half-moon, called the Cut-throat, with a great slaughter of the Spaniards, and not without a considerable loss on their own side, as the half-moon was several times taken and retaken on both sides, from ten o'clock at night till five in the morning. On the 20th, the besiegers made a second assault upon the same, but with no better success than before, being repulsed with a great slaughter, by the Swiss, who defended the out-works. On the 26th, seven companies of foot, under the conduct of William of Nassau, Prince of Hesse, and Colonel Morgan, an Englishman, having made their way into the place, and joining the garrison and the armed inhabitants, to the amount of 9000 in all, supported the defence, by being continually supplied with provisions and other necessaries, by means of the harbour, and gave Spinola no small inquietude, by burning all fascines and other works, prepared to assault the great horn-work. This obliged him to form a new attack, on the 1st of September, on the side of Conigsburch, to be carried on towards the canal, and thereby to cut off from the town all succours by sea; because the Spanish ships intended for that service, were as yet at a considerable distance: but this attack proved as unsuccessful as the former. He then began to raise several new batteries, as also a small fort, the better to keep a free communication open with Antwerp. These batteries played incessantly till the 27th:

27th: mines were sprung, and Spinola gained more and more upon the besiegers, having destroyed their works, and filled up their trenches 50 roods on the north side, and 60 on the south. Spinola now found his army much diminished by so long a siege, and not being supplied with fresh recruits, or disciplined men, was greatly alarmed at the intelligence he received of the Prince of Orange's being joined by Prince Frederick Henry, and of their marching at the head of an army of 20,000 foot and 7000 horse, to the relief of the town. News was also brought him, that the Dutch had made a vigorous eruption between Ghent and Bruges. The Prince of Orange made such expedition to the relief of the place, that Spinola, not being able to join Bergen, and some German troops, he was forced, to his great mortification, to raise the siege, and this was the first time of his being unsuccessful in an enterprize of this nature.

He retired from before the town on the 2d of October, after the loss of 10,000, but the besieged are said to have lost more, during the siege, which had lasted ten weeks.

A sharp engagement happened between the Dutch, commanded by the Prince of Orange, and the Spaniards, on the 24th of June, 1638. The Spaniards had been lately victorious over the Dutch, near Callo: and being elated with their success, they advanced with their army as far as Uliet, whence they detached Sfondrato with 24 troops of horse, to surprise the Prince of Orange in his camp. Sfondrato, the Spanish General, charged the outguards with good success; but these having given the alarm, the whole army of the Dutch returned to the charge with such intrepidity, that Sfondrato was obliged to retire with loss; to revenge which, he two days after attacked the Dutch cavalry with 3000 horse, and 2000 foot, near the village of Wourne. Having divided this party into two bodies, the one began the attack, while the other lay in ambush to fall on

the enemy's rear. The Dutch outguards behaved themselves with such bravery, that they gave the cavalry time to mount, when a most furious engagement ensued, wherein the Spaniards were repulsed a second time with loss, owing to their being more busied in plundering those they killed, than in opposing the living, or defending themselves. To support this advantage, the Dutch cavalry advanced apace against the party that lay in ambush, who made a kind of a running fight, till being joined by some at Ostendrecht, they jointly charged the Dutch with uncommon fury. The fight was maintained with great obstinacy by both sides till dark, when they drew off, and the victory remained uncertain, though both armies claimed it; the Dutch, because they had killed most men, and the Spaniards, because they had taken 1200 horse, with Count Strium's baggage. But the consequence shews, that the advantage was on the side of the Dutch, who retired to Bergen-op-Zoom, the place which the Spaniards were attempting to conquer, but who were now necessitated to abandon their enterprize, and therefore retreated towards Antwerp.

When the Confederates lost the victory at Val, Bergen-op-Zoom fell a sacrifice; for while they were endeavouring to secure Maastricht, Marechal Saxe detached Count Lowendahl with 36,000 men, to invest this place, the fortifications of which had been the favourite work of the famous engineer Coehorn. It had a garrison of 3000 men, and was well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the 12th day of July, 1746, and summoned the Governor to surrender; but he replied, that he was determined to defend the place to the last extremity. The Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen was sent to its relief, with 20 battalions, and 14 squadrons of the troops that could be most conveniently assembled. He entered the lines of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a strong reinforcement from the Confederate army

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army; and the famous old Baron Croonstom, whom the Stadtholder had appointed Governor of Brabant, assumed the command of the garrison. The French spent 9 days in making their approaches, yet carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal vigour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important siege. Count Lowendahl received several reinforcements, and a considerable body of troops was detached from the Allied army, under the command of Baron Schwartzenberg, to co-operate with the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen. The French lost a great number of men by the close and continual fire of the besieged, while they in their turn, opened such a number of batteries, and plied them so warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the 16th of July to the 16th of September, the siege produced an unintermitting scene of horror and destruction; desperate sallies were made, mines sprung with the most dreadful effects, the works were shattered, the town was laid in ashes, and the trenches filled with carnage. Nothing was seen but fire and smoke; nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But still the damage fell chiefly on the besiegers, who were slain in heaps, the stench of which obliged Count Lowendahl to send a message to Baron Croonstom, desiring a suspension of arms, that he might have an opportunity of burying his dead, and removing so many shocking and pernicious sights from the trenches; but the Governor told the messenger, "That it was the business of a general to take towns, not willfully to destroy them, such acts shewing more of the fury and brutality of the Tartar, than the courage and gallantry of the soldier; that Count Lowendahl, instead of obtaining a conquest in a brave and noble manner, was endeavouring to spread around an universal desolation, and therefore it was the inflexible resolution of the Governor, the council of war, and the garrison in

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"general, that they would not allow a suspension of arms, and neither give nor receive that or any other favour." This redoubled the fury of the French, and Count Lowendahl was determined to make an attempt upon Steenberg, to destroy the communication of the town and country; but the place was reinforced by a detachment from the lines, and the French repulsed with considerable loss. A scarcity of provisions prevailed greatly in their camp, till they received fresh supplies.

The besiegers were now employing their miners to advance by sap, towards the outworks of the town, directing their aim to the polygon of Coehorn, while a strong detachment opened the trenches against the forts Rover and Pilsen, in the front of the lines, where the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen commanded: but the British regiment of Highlanders, under the command of Lord John Murray, made a sally from fort Rover, killed 400 of the besiegers, burnt their batteries, and drove them from their trenches, to which they returned, and after making three unsuccessful attacks against the forts, entirely abandoned the attempt. The besiegers now directed all their attention to make a lodgement before the town. Several sallies were made by the garrison, and three of the French batteries destroyed: notwithstanding which, on the 10th of August, the besiegers sprung a mine in the night, under the salient angle of the bastion of Coehorn, which making some way for them, they resolutely forced themselves up to the covered way where they proposed to make a lodgement; but the garrison being apprised of their intentions, fell upon them with such fierceness and resolution, that in a little time the French were repulsed with a dreadful slaughter. During the time of this assault, the garrison sprung a mine, which did terrible execution, instantly blowing up two companies of grenadiers of the regiment of Normandy, which obliged the French to retreat from their lodgement, with the loss of 1500 men. Baron Schwartzenberg proposed

proposed to the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen, a general sally both from the town and the lines. The attempt was begun on the 11th of August, about seven in the morning, by the village of Wou; but they found the besiegers so strongly intrenched, that it was impossible to fall on them to any advantage, which made them retire. The same evening, the besiegers formed a lodgement near the bastion of Zealand. Several engineers arrived from England for the defence of the town, and a terrible fire was maintained by the garrison and the besiegers. Both suffered by mining and countermining; and on the 15th, the French attacked the lunette of Zealand; but had 200 men blown up, and a great part of their works ruined by a mine: they advanced, however, to the assault, but were twice repulsed: the action lasted two hours, with a continual fire from the cannon and musquetry. The next morning the besiegers returned to the charge, and after several repulses, took post on the lunette; the besieged keeping possession of the jambour, from whence they in vain endeavoured to dislodge the besiegers, though they blew up 300 of them. The mining continued incessantly with dreadful execution, and the besiegers set several of the streets in flames; but on the 25th of August, being the feast of St. Louis, upon which day Count Lowendahl had promised the French Monarch to make him a present of Bergen-op-Zoom, the French threw an incredible number of red hot balls into the town, and made three attacks on the lunette of Utrecht, where they were repulsed with considerable loss. Sallies, mines, and countermines were made with equal loss on both sides, till the 10th of September, when the besiegers played violently from six batteries against the lines and the town, particularly against the bastions of Coehorn and Pucelle, and the ravelin of Dedem, which they battered in breach: but the fire was vigorously returned by the garrison. By the 15th, the besiegers had made a consi-

derable breach in the ravelin, and four breaches in the two bastions, which encouraged Count Lowendahl to take the resolution to storm the breaches, though the Governor so little apprehended such an attempt, that he had not taken a single precaution against it. Count Lowendahl in the evening of the 15th, made the necessary dispositions to mount to the assault; he committed the care of the trenches to 14 companies of grenadiers, 13 battalions, 100 volunteers, and 900 labourers, that they might be ready to open at break of day. Six companies of grenadiers, sustained by as many battalions, with 300 labourers, 3 brigades of sappers, each brigade consisting of 8 men, 20 cannoneers, and 20 workmen, were nominated at the same time for the attack of the bastion of Pucelle; a like number were disposed for that of Coehorn, and 2 companies, preceded by 200 volunteers, and sustained by one battalion, 2 auxiliary companies, with 300 labourers, were destined for the attack on the ravelin of Dedem. All these troops had a signal appointed by 4 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, by two salvos from their mortars, which poured a great quantity of bombs all at once into the ravelin of Dedem; and as soon as these had their effect, the besiegers threw themselves into the fosse, coming on with the greatest impetuosity to make the assault at the breach; two companies, who were a reserve at the gorge of the ravelin, mounted immediately, to assist the troops that were in the ravelin. The first of these companies were soon put into disorder, the second made its utmost efforts; but being overpowered with numbers, was obliged to retire. The French immediately forced open the sally port of Fallenius, mounted the four breaches in the bastions of Pucelle and Coehorn, where they forced the intrenchments, drove the garrison from their posts, spread themselves from right to left upon the curtains, formed in order of battle, and came down into the town before the body of the garrison could be assembled.

sembled. Croonstom was asleep, and the soldiers upon duty had been surprised by the suddenness and impetuosity of the attack. Though the French had taken possession of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without opposition. Two battalions of the Scottish troops, commanded by Lord John Murray, in the pay of the States-general, were assembled in the market-place, and attacked them with such fury, that they were driven from street to street, till fresh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn; yet they disputed every inch of ground, and fought till two-thirds of them were killed on the spot, through the want of the support the Dutch ought to have given them; they brought off the old Governor, abandoning the town to the enemy, which they were no sooner masters of, than a general plunder ensued, and most of the assailants were amply rewarded for their bravery, by the plunder which fell into their hands. The military chests of the regiments, the baggage of the officers, and the valuable effects of the inhabitants, fell a prize to the victors, who also pillaged the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghausen's camp, which he abandoned with great precipitation. The French lost above 300 men in the assault, though they killed 400, and took 1600 men prisoners in the town, among whom was Major-general Lewé, who was indisposed, and could not join in the flight. The Dutch lost about 300 men in the town and in the lines, from the commencement of the siege, which cost the French upwards of 20,000 men.

BERGHEN ATTACKED in 1665. This town is situated in Norway, and during the war between the English and Dutch, a rich fleet belonging to the latter from the Levant and another from the East-Indies took shelter in this port, both valued at several millions. The King of Denmark, who had several complaints against the Dutch, opened himself freely to Talbot, then resident at the Danish court; whereupon Talbot told him he might take re-

venge by seizing the rich fleets that lay at Berghen, only waiting for a convoy. The King of Denmark answered he had not force enough to execute such a design, when Talbot replied, the King his master would send a force to effect it; but it was reasonable he should have half the spoil. To which the King of Denmark readily agreed, and ordered him to transmit the proposals to his master.

This conference reaching England, the King approved of it, and promised to send a fleet to put in it execution. The ministers of Denmark were appointed to concert the matter with Talbot, but nothing was put in writing, the King of Denmark being ashamed to treat of such an affair but by word of mouth.

The Earl of Sandwich was then in the seas, to whom Talbot sent a vessel express with the news, but that vessel fell into the hands of the Dutch fleet, and was sent to Holland.

The King of Denmark wrote to the Viceroy of Norway, and to the Governor of Berghen, ordering them to use fair means to keep the Dutch still in their harbour, promising to send them particular instructions in a few days how to proceed. Talbot sent letters with these to be delivered secretly to the commanders of the English frigates, to let them know they might attack the Dutch in the port of Berghen, for the Danes would make no resistance, pretending fear that the English would destroy the town; but that an account was to be kept of their prizes, as the King of Denmark was to have a just half of all. They were not to be surprised if the Danes seemed at first to talk high, that being to be done for shew only; but they would grow calmer when they came to engage.

The Earl of Sandwich sent his secretary to Talbot to know the particulars of this agreement with the King of Denmark, but the vessel that carried him was ordered back directly after he was landed, so that it was impossible to send the accounts by that

that vessel, and no other ship could be got to carry back the Secretary. And thus the Earl of Sandwich went to attack the Dutch fleet, without staying for an answer from Talbot, or knowing what orders the Governor of Berghen had received. For though the orders were sent, yet the distance being 10 or 12 days journey, it could not reach the place till after the attack.

The Viceroy of Norway, who resided at Christiana, had his orders sooner, and sent out two galleys to communicate them to the Earl of Sandwich, but missed him, for he was then before Berghen. The Governor of Berghen, not having yet the orders that the former express promised him, sent a gentleman to the English fleet, desiring they would make no attack for two or three days; for by that time, he expected his orders. Clifford was sent to the Governor, who insisted that till he had orders, he must defend the port. Upon Clifford's returning to the fleet, a council of war was called, in which the officers, animated with the hopes of a rich booty, resolved, without further delay, to attack the port; either doubting the sincerity of the Danish court, or unwilling to give them so large a share of what was reckoned already their prize.

Upon this, Tiddyman began the attack, which ended fatally. Many frigates were disabled, and many officers and seamen were killed. The squadron was thus ruined; and Tiddyman being ready to sink, was obliged to slip his cables, and retire to the fleet, which lay without the rocks. The action was on the 3d of August, and on the 4th, the Governor received his orders, when he sent for Clifford; but as the English fleet had, by their precipitation, forced him to do what he had done, he could not execute those orders, till he sent an account of what had happened to the court of Denmark, and had the King's further orders. But if the whole English fleet would not stay in those seas so long, he desired they would leave six frigates

before the harbour, and he would engage the Dutch should not go to sea in the meantime. But the English were fullen at their disappointment, and sailed away. The King of Denmark was unspeakably troubled at the loss of the greatest treasure he was ever like to have in his hands. This design was well laid, and would have been as fatal to the Dutch, as ignominious to the King of Denmark; but was by the impatience of the English, lost without possibility of recovery.

BERGSHEIM, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1631. It is situated on the Upper Rhine, in Germany; and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, during his contest against the Empire.

BERLIN, ATTACKED IN 1757. This city is the capital of Prussia, and the residence of its kings. On the 16th of October, General Haddick, taking advantage of the King's absence, appeared before the gates of this city. The troops he commanded, consisted of regular foot cuirassiers and hussars, to the amount of 8000 men, who had with them a large train of artillery. About eleven o'clock he summoned the city to surrender, and at the same time, he attacked the Silesia and Cöbus gates, which he forced after a weak resistance, having demolished with his cannon the pallisades which joined the Silesia gate. It is well known that Berlin has no rampart, and that only a small part of the city is defended, and that by a weak wall, the rest being surrounded with pallisades only. Besides, it was impossible to defend so large a city, open on all sides, with a garrison of five weak battalions, partly militia, which were properly designed only for guards to the royal family.

In this situation, the Queen, the Princes, and Princesses, and all their attendants, escorted by the garrison, set out for Spandau, a fort situated about two miles from the city.

All that could be done to oppose the enemy, who were making their utmost efforts to advance, was to detach 400 men

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to the gates, of which the Austrians had made themselves masters, where they behaved so well, that they wounded and killed many of the enemy. The Austrian General Baboczy, who was wounded, died a few minutes after the action. There were 50 of the Prussians killed, and some were taken prisoners. The rest, who could no longer withstand the superior number of the enemy, who attacked them with their infantry and cavalry, and a terrible fire of cartridge shot, retired into the city.

When the royal family were gone, the magistrates, at the request of the burghers, sent deputies to General Haddick, to treat with him. That General sent on his part, two officers to the town-house; and it was agreed, that they should pay a contribution of 200,000 crowns. On the 17th, at five in the morning, as soon as he had received the money, he precipitately marched away with his troops, having probably received intelligence of the approach of Prince Maurice. The Austrians did not enter into the body of the town, but only the suburbs, the bridges of the river, as well as those of the canals, that separate the body of the town from the suburbs, being drawn up. They did not pass the night in the houses of the inhabitants, but in the open air. They committed great disorders, both before and after the capitulation, pillaging many houses, and massacring several innocent persons, among whom was the Privy Counsellor Stosch, an old man of 80 years of age. The King was no sooner informed of the march of this body, than he ordered Prince Maurice to go directly with the troops under his command to the assistance of the capital. The Prince did all in his power to arrive in time, setting out from Torgau on the 15th, and arriving at Berlin on the 18th; but it was not possible to get before, or come up with the enemy, who had gained three days march. However, some prisoners were taken, and part of the contribution.

BERLIN, BOMBARDED IN 1760. The Russian Generals Tottleben and Czernichef,

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were detached with 20,000 men, and General Lassey with 14,000 from the Austrian army, marched against Berlin. The whole Russian army followed at a distance, to sustain the grand enterprize. But each wanting to get before the other, General Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before this city, with 2000 light troops and some foot. He immediately summoned it, and upon its refusing to surrender, he threw into the town some hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and terror, what he could not promise himself from his forces. The three assaults made on Halle gate, were repelled; and the flames which had broke out in five different parts, were happily extinguished. The prudent measures taken by the Prussian Generals, who were at Berlin, at last obliged the Russian General to retire without effecting his purpose. Meanwhile, Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, and Lieutenant General Hullen, had come to the assistance of the capital, and for some time, put a stop to the enemy's enterprizes. They would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their design, had not Count Czernichef on one side, and General Lassey on the other, come up with their troops. At the same time, the grand Russian army arrived at Franckfort upon the Oder, and General Panin, with seven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to sustain General Czernichef; and he could be followed every day by fresh detachments.

The two Prussian Generals abovementioned, seeing the great superiority of the enemy, would not expose the city to the precarious issue of a battle, and resolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be exposed. Accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandau; and the Governor and the magistrates, made separate capitulations with General Tottleben. It was agreed, that the town should be delivered up to the Russians: that

that the garrison, consisting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, should be prisoners of war: and that on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it should enjoy full liberty, protection, and safety, while the enemy staid in it. The prisoners, who, at the most, amounted to 1200 men, and no more, were carried off; and the cadets, who could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentioned only generals, officers, subalterns, and soldiers, were carried away with the rest on foot. Though scarce more than 10 or 12 years old, their tender years could not secure them from this hard usage, which put an end to many of their lives.

This capitulation was no better observed than that made in the year 1757, with General Haddick. For both the Austrians and Russians immediately broke it. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garrison and the town, it was settled, that no soldier should be quartered in the city or suburbs; that the light troops should not be permitted even to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houses should be entirely safe, and not be exposed to pillage. Nevertheless, several Austrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath just been mentioned. They even lived at discretion; and not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money and goods, and whatever they asked. There were few inhabitants of Berlin, whom the guests did not cost great sums, according to their rank in life. The town was in a manner overrun with co-saques, hussars, and other light troops, who robbed in the streets as well as houses: nor were the regular troops wholly free from this reproach: the Austrians particularly distinguishing themselves in these exploits. On a careful inquiry, it was

found that 282 private houses were broke open and plundered; and the inhabitants compelled, by the most barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the soldiers had a mind to. A great number of persons were cut with swords, and abused in a cruel manner. A woman named Schack, was found murdered on the quay of Collen. People scarce dared to appear in the streets, for fear of being robbed: and most of those whose business obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were stripped of every thing. The King's stables, which, by capitulation, were not to be meddled with, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage; though the Russian commander, had placed there a guard of 24 men. All his Majesty's coaches, which surely could not be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces, after being stripped of the velvet embroidery and lace: and the apartments of Marechal Schwerin, one of the King's equerries, which were over the stables, were plundered. The hospital for invalids, and the hospital called La Charité, those retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which one would imagine the most cruel enemy would have respected, were not spared, but pillaged, and exposed to other excesses of different kinds. In the church of Jerusalem, the Austrians robbed the vestry and the poor's box, and opened some graves to strip the dead. It must be acknowledged, that General Tottleben, and Brigadier Bachmen, who was appointed Vice Governor, endeavoured to maintain order and discipline in the city, and that they even put a stop to some excesses of the troops; but most of the disorders were suffered to pass unpunished: and by the excesses committed in breach of the capitulation, the city sustained the loss of some hundred thousands of crowns, besides the enormous contributions exacted from it.

Nevertheless, what happened at Berlin was nothing, compared to what was done in the small towns and the flat country; the

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the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the distance of several miles, being totally desolated. In particular, the Austrian, Russian, and Saxon troops, joined to leave the most detestable marks of their rage and inhumanity, at the castle of Charlottenburg. Esterhazy's Austrian hussars, and the Saxon utilans, distinguished themselves in this exploit; and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole squadrons entered the castle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days successively, without receiving the least check from either of their generals. All the tapestry was torn down, looking-glasses, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in short, all that was of any value, was broke or spoiled; except a large quantity of effects, which some greedy officers took for themselves, and sent away in covered waggons. Even the King's chapel, that sacred place, which most savage nations would have respected, was ravaged, and profaned by their nastiness, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the castle, the pictures of the royal family were defaced; and several statutes of the celebrated cabinet of Cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In short, such havock was made at this country seat, that scarce any more than the walls could properly be said to be left. Nevertheless, the plunder got here did not satisfy the enemy's greediness, nor secure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ransomed themselves, by the payment of 15,000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away, was destroyed. Several inhabitants were horse-whipped, and cut with sabres, of which two died. Even the women without distinction of age, were exposed to the rage of the enemy, and made the victims of their brutality.

Schoenhausen, the Queen's country-house, shared much the same fate. A Russian subaltern arrived there on the 8th

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of October, with eight hussars, and demanded with grievous threats, her Majesty's plate. In vain he was told that it had been carried long before to a place of safety: they searched the castle, and not finding what they wanted, pulled down and destroyed the tapestry and curtains, and taking what they liked, went to the house of the keeper of the castle, stripped him and his wife, beat them with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red hot pincers in a cruel manner. The Generals Czernichef and Tottleben, being informed of these cruelties, promised to put a stop to them; but instead thereof, the castle was entirely desolated between the 9th and 12th. All the tapestry and curtains left at the former visit, were torn, and the chairs, china, and pictures, broke to pieces. In short, Schoenhausen was made a desert: nor did the offices belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins it, fare better. A servant belonging to the castle, was laid on the fire in his own apartment; and the minister's footman was hacked to death with sabres. The women were dishonoured in the most barbarous manner. All the cattle were driven away, and every house and barn emptied.

BERNARD'S-HEATH. See **ST. ALBAN'S**.

BERNBURG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1644. It is situated in Anhalt, Saxony; and was taken by the Swedish General Torstenston, who at the same time defeated General Gallas, at the head of the Imperial army near the same place.

BERWICK, SIEGE OF. A large borough town on the north side of the river Tweed, about 52 miles north-west from Newcastle upon Tyne. It is usually placed in the county of Northumberland. In the year 1296, Baliol, who had been raised to the Scottish crown, by Edward I. King of England, revolted against that monarch; resolving, if possible, to throw off the English yoke. Edward making him, on the most trifling occasion, come to his parliament

parliament and courts of justice to answer for his conduct, which at length filled him with indignation and chagrin, finding he held the state in such a dependency, that he was become Edward's slave rather than his vassal. With this view he entered into an alliance with Philip IV. of France, at this time at war with England. Edward received intimation of the league, but willing to be more certified of his intentions, demanded the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Jedburgh, by way of security for his behaviour, so long as the war with France should continue. The proposal was evaded, but the command not rejected. Edward, fully convinced of his dissatisfaction, resolved to attack him without further delay. The Scottish expedition was prepared, and Newcastle appointed to be the rendezvous of the troops, where he received a letter from Baliol, complaining of the repeated injuries he had received at the hands of Edward. At the same time Robert de Bruce, Lord of Werk, revolted to the enemy; though his brother William kept possession of his castle for King Edward. A thousand men being detached to reinforce the garrison, were intercepted in their march by Robert, at the head of some Scottish troops, and entirely defeated. The King was no sooner apprised of this action, than he advanced with his whole army, amounting to 35,000 men, and encamped at Werk, from whence he proposed to march into Scotland after the Easter holidays of the year 1297. Mean while an army of Scots, commanded by the Earls of Muchan, Monteith, and several other noblemen invaded England; and having made an unsuccessful attempt upon Carlisle, returned to Scotland, to oppose the progress of Edward. That Prince passing the Tweed at Coldstream, invested Berwick; and the fleets of the Cinque Ports entering the harbour, were so warmly received by the enemy, that, after an obstinate engagement, they were obliged to retire with the loss of several vessels. The King perceiving the smoke

of the burning ships, ordered the assault to be given; and the Scots were so astonished at the valour of the assailants, that they made no defence, but suffered themselves to be slaughtered without opposition. The Scottish historians affirm that Edward was repulsed in several attacks, and at length had recourse to a stratagem: that he withdrew his army, as if he had meant to raise the siege; and provided banners and ensigns like those that were displayed by the Scottish kings and nobility; that he ordered his soldiers to wear St. Andrew's crosses above their armour, a mark by which the Scots distinguished themselves in battle; then returning suddenly, those who belonged to the faction of Bruce, advanced before the rest, and told their countrymen, an army, headed by Baliol, was come to their relief. The people and garrison crediting this information, ran out in crowds to meet their sovereign; when a detachment of horse cutting off their retreat, and seizing one of the gates, they were cut in pieces before they could put themselves in a posture of defence. The English army immediately entered the town without opposition, and massacred above 7000 men, women, and children. The English writers agree in the account of this carnage, which was made under the eye of Edward himself, not much to the credit of his humanity.

In consequence of this acquisition Baliol resigned his crown, and Scotland became without a King. It was during this interim, that the famous Wallace took the command of the Scottish army, defeated Edward's troops at Stirling, and laid siege to Berwick in the same year, but was forced to raise it by the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk. Several battles were fought, victory declaring sometimes for one, and and at other times for the other. At length Wallace was taken and executed as a traitor, upon which Robert de Bruce aspired to the Scottish throne. He subdued Scotland and expelled the English, which not a little exasperated the new King

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King of England, Edward II. who had ascended the throne on the decease of his father. Bruce took Berwick in the year 1318, after having made all the necessary preparations for a siege, as it was said, by tampering with the Governor.

Edward the following year resolved to retake it, and with this view he, at the head of his army, invested it by land, while the fleet of the Cinque Ports blocked it up in such a manner by sea, that it could not possibly receive any succours, or provisions. The operations of the siege were carried on with great vigour and alacrity, and the place was defended with equal courage by the Great Steward of Scotland, son-in-law of Robert de Bruce, who sustained several desperate assaults, in some of which the English had actually mounted the ramparts. They were so advantageously posted, that Robert could not attack them with any prospect of success, and therefore he resolved to make a diversion in favour of the besieged.

Edward's Queen resided at a village near York, little dreaming she was in any danger from the Scots, who were supposed to be too much engrossed by the defence of their own country to spare troops for an expedition into England. Robert formed a plan for surprising this Princess; and the Lord Douglas being charged with the execution, advanced with a body of chosen men towards the place of his destination: but the design miscarried; for one of his spies being apprehended at York, was put to the torture, and disclosed his intention; so that the Queen was removed to York, and from thence conveyed to Nottingham. The Archbishop being determined to surprise the Scots in his turn, assembled his tenants, vassals, and clergy, to the number of 10,000, and marched silently from York, towards Milton on the Swale, where, by the information of the spy, he knew the enemy would be quartered on that day. Douglas, however, was too vigilant an officer to be surprised: his men were already ranged in order of battle; and, as the Eng-

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lish approached with the wind in their faces, he ordered a great quantity of wet straw to be kindled. They were immediately blinded by the smoke; and while they continued in this cloud, without being able to distinguish the number or posture of the enemy, he fell upon them with such fury, that they were instantly routed, and above 3000 either killed on the spot, or drowned in the Swale. The King apprised of this disaster, raised the siege of Berwick, and divided his forces into two bodies, with a view to intercept the Scots in their retreat: but Douglas took his measures so well, that he avoided both divisions, and returned to his own country laden with plunder.

The Scots continuing their depredations, Edward condescended to conclude a truce with them in the year 1322, for 13 years, in which, among other articles, it was stipulated, that Berwick should remain in their possession, but not the least alteration should be made from its present condition; and in case either Edward or Robert died, the truce should notwithstanding remain in full force.

In the year 1327, Edward II. was murdered, and he was succeeded by Edward III. his son. A disagreement among the nobles distracted the kingdom at this time, and the Scots resolved to take the advantage of it, without regarding the truce. Soon after this a scandalous peace was patched up, but this was but of short duration; for Edward having summoned Robert de Bruce to do him homage, received a denial in positive terms; upon which that monarch denounced war against him as a contumacious vassal, and assisted Edward Baliol, who had been his prisoner in England, in ascending the throne of Scotland. The Bruccians made vigorous efforts to oppose this election, but Edward supported it. The Bruccians continuing rebellious, Baliol joined in league with Edward, to quell the insurrection as it was called; and they made Newcastle upon Tyne the rendezvous of their troops.

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The Bruſſians ſuſpecting Edward's deſign, reinforced the gariſon of Berwick, and put in two of their braveſt commanders. William de Keith was Governor of the town, and Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, guardian of the caſtle. Edward ſet out from Newcaſtle in the beginning of the year 1333, and inveſted Berwick immediately, fixing his head quarters at Tweedmouth. The gariſon, under the eye of their brave officers, made ſuch a gallant defence, ruining the works of the beſiegers in repeated fallies, that Edward, after having made ſeveral unſucceſſful attacks, reſolved to change it into a kind of blockade by ſea and land, in order to reduce them by famine; and in the meantime to penetrate with part of his army into the heart of Scotland, in hopes of bringing the guardian to a deciſive battle. He accordingly left the conduct of the ſiege to Baliol, and entering that country, advanced as far as Edinburgh, without any other oppoſition than that of being incommoded in his march by the detachments of Archibald Douglas, now guardian of the realm, who wiſely avoided a general engagement.

After a tedious and fruitleſs progreſs through a barren country, from which the natives had conveyed their moſt valuable effects to inacceſſible faſtneſſes, he returned to Berwick, the ſiege of which he now reſumed with redoubled vigour; nor could he be diverted from his purpoſe, though Douglas marched into England, and even inveſted the caſtle of Banborough, in which the Queen reſided. Edward knew the place was well fortified, and the Scots unprovided with implements for a ſiege; he therefore conſidered the attempt as an artifice to draw him from Berwick, which he reſolved to reduce at all events. The Scots continued to make an obſtinate defence, until their fortifications were almoſt entirely demolished; and then they demanded a truce of five days, on condition of ſurrendering the place if it ſhould not be relieved before the expiration of that

term. Sir William de Keith was furniſhed with a ſafe conduct, by virtue of which he repaired to Banborough, at that time beleaguered by Douglas, whom he perſuaded to march to the relief of the place: but the time expiring before he could approach the Engliſh army, Edward demanded the immediate ſurrender of the town and caſtle; and Seton, the deputy-governor, ſtarting ſome difficulties, he ordered that officer's two ſons, whom he had received as hoſtages, to be hanged before the walls, in ſight of their father. This, at leaſt, is the account given by the Scottiſh writers, which however is denied by all the Engliſh hiſtorians, who affirm that the Scottiſh army came in fight before the truce was expired, and therefore Edward could have no pretence for demanding a ſurrender.

Douglas, with a numerous army, arrived at Bothville, near Halidowne-hill, on Monday the 29th day of July, and drew up his forces in 4 diviſions, commanded by the principal nobility of Scotland. The Engliſh were poſted upon the hill, drawn up alſo in 4 battalions, flanked with archers, for which the kingdom was always famous. In this ſituation did Edward wait the attack of the enemy, who began to aſcend the hill with great impetuouſity about the hour of vespers; but they met with ſuch a reception as in a little time checked their career. They were ſoon out of breath, in conſequence of running up the hill in armour; they were terribly galled by the arrows from the Engliſh; they ſuffered ſeverely from the huge ſtones that were rolled down upon them inceſſantly; and their General being killed by a ſpear, they fell into diſorder and dejection. Edward perceiving them fatigued, broken, and diſpirited, ordered John Lord Darcy to attack them in flank with a body of light-armed foot from Ireland, while he himſelf fell in among them at the head of a choice brigade of men at arms and archers on horſeback. The men at arms in the Scottiſh army had diſmounted to begin the attack; and now when they might have

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made some defence on horseback, they found themselves deprived of their horses by the lacquies, who had fled with them from the field of battle. All resistance was now at an end; the enemy were surrounded, and a horrible carnage ensued: 20,000 Scots fell in the battle, and in the pursuit; and almost the whole nobility of the kingdom were either killed or taken. This great victory was obtained at the expence of one knight, one esquire, and 13 foot soldiers, who lost their lives; and the town and castle of Berwick surrendered the next morning.

Edward being now in possession of this barrier, made several incursions into Scotland, and even penetrated to its most northern extremity. The Scots at length, not having an army to oppose him, were fain to make a truce, which subsisted during his reign; but a few months after the succession of his grandson Richard II. to the throne of England, in the year 1378, some Scottish freebooters, who had no commission from the government of Scotland, found means to surprise the town of Berwick.

The Scottish Earl of March, as soon as he heard of the depredation committed by his countrymen, offered to assist the Earl of Northumberland in reducing Berwick to the English dominion. That nobleman immediately, at the head of 10,000 men, summoned the castle to surrender; but Ramsay, the Governor, answered, that he would defend the place to the last extremity. The defence was but of short duration; for the Earl, without the formality of a siege, assaulted the place, and took it by storm, and put every Scot to the sword. Elated with this success, he proposed marching into Scotland, but one of his detachments being defeated, he laid aside the design, and things remained quiet till the year 1384, when the Scots thought proper to commit hostilities, from a motive of aggrandizement. The Duke of Lancaster was sent to chastise them; but he loitered away his time in Northumberland,

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and this indolence gave them an opportunity to make preparation for his reception, and even to act on the offensive; for they found means to bribe the deputy-governor of Berwick to betray the castle into their hands. This piece of mischief the Duke imputed to the negligence of the Earl of Northumberland, who had undertaken to keep a watchful eye over Berwick and the counties of Northumberland, Westmorland, and Cumberland. He summoned the Earl to answer in parliament the several charges on his conduct; but the Earl not thinking it proper to appear, sentence was pronounced against him as a traitor. A few weeks after this, the Scots thought fit to submit to a truce; but notwithstanding this truce, the Earl thought himself at liberty to recover Berwick, as it had been taken during a cessation of arms; with this view he put himself at the head of 16,000 men, and invested it. Having raised his batteries, he gave the garrison to understand, that he would put them all to the sword if they made the least resistance; but if they would surrender the place immediately, they should have the gratification of 2000 marks, and all honours of war. The Governor complied with the proposal, and the Earl by this means retrieved his character, and the sentence was repealed.

In the revolt of the Percies in the year 1405, Henry IV. King of England, took Berwick from that family, after a short resistance. The Scots having afterwards obtained possession of it, the Duke of Gloucester took it for Edward IV. King of England, in the year 1482; and in the year 1648, during the grand rebellion, General Langdale mastered it for Charles I. but Cromwel appearing before it the same year, the garrison surrendered without committing the least hostility.

BESANCON, SIEGE OF. The capital of Franche Comte, situated on the river Doux, 55 miles north from Geneva. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some other Roman antiquities. In the war of

1674, Louis XIV. invaded Franche Comte, at this time possessed by the Spaniards, and in May invested Besançon. Marechal Turenne directed the siege, but the King in person commanded the army, his presence being absolutely necessary to animate the soldiers, who were forced to undergo great hardships during this siege. The great rains that fell without intermission, the high winds, and cold nights, the water that overflowed the trenches and the whole camp, where the soldiers stood knee deep in mud and dirt; all these fatigues would questionless have tired out the patience of the men, if the King, who very much exposed his own person, had not by his example and liberality upheld their drooping courage.

The place was provided with a garrison of 3000 men, one half being of the militia, besides a good number of volunteers, all under the command of the Baron de Soye, an old and brave officer. Notwithstanding this, they made but a slender defence: the citadel itself, which was esteemed impregnable, did not hold out above eight days. This citadel was newly fortified on the point of a rock, very near perpendicular on all sides, having no more than one avenue leading to the top, which was well defended with several intrenchments, strengthened with bastions and half moons. The place however had this disadvantage, that it was commanded by two adjacent hills; but they were of so steep and difficult an ascent, that, in all human appearance, it was impossible to bring any cannon to the tops of them. As they lay on the back side of the citadel, and within full reach of the cannon, the King went in person to view them. The attempt seemed to be the boldest that ever was undertaken: but the King commanded that all the night long, by the light of torches and links, they should work at drawing up the cannon to the top of one of those hills; and he did not stir from thence, till he saw it put in execution. The besieged, surprised at the boldness of the enterprise,

however played upon them warmly with their cannon: but in spite of their fire, which played without intermission, they continued their work, and raised a battery, which the next day began to play against the citadel. The inside being all built of stone, the cannon-shot made terrible havoc in a fort which was of no great compass, so that every moment the stones flew about as thick as hail, which did great execution among the garrison, many of whom were slain, and others not daring to appear but in the night-time. Thus the out-works being taken in a few days, the Governor was forced to capitulate, on such conditions as the French King was pleased to offer, which were none of the most honourable.

BETHUNE, SIEGE OF. A city of Flanders, in the earldom of Artois, situated on the river Biette, about 18 miles north-west from Arras. In the year 1710, the Duke of Marlborough ordered this town to be invested, and detached M. Schulemburg with 20 battalions and 18 squadrons for that purpose, who summoned the garrison on the 14th of July; but they refusing to surrender, it was besieged; and the Duke, with his army, covered it from any attempts of M. Villars, who said he would fight the Duke the first siege he undertook; but after making some motions, as if he intended to keep his word, he wheeled off, and according to custom, threw up a line of intrenchments. Meantime Schulemburg pushed the siege with all possible vigour, and the garrison made a brave and well-conducted sally on the 24th, which put the whole army into confusion. The dispute was long and bloody; but at length the superiority of numbers prevailed; and the besieged were forced in, leaving near 150 killed, and above three times that number wounded: nor was it bloodless to the victors, who lost at least as many. Nothing remarkable happened till the 28th of August, when the counter-scarp was taken sword in hand; and the besiegers being ready to attack every other

opposition in the same manner, M. de Puy Vauban, the Governor, became apprehensive of a general assault, and his ammunition and provisions being expended, he was necessitated to capitulate, having lost near 2000 men: for the remaining part of the garrison, amounting to about 1700, he obtained honourable conditions. The loss on the side of the besiegers, was 3365 men, besides a great number of officers, and a large quantity of ammunition.

BIALACERKIOW, CITY OF, BESIEGED IN 1711. It is situated in Red Russia; and while Peter the Great was engaged in a war with the Swedes, Sultan Galga, eldest son of the Khan of the Crimea, with 50,000 Tartars, and 4000 Poles, commanded by Potoski, besiege this city; but the garrison made so good a resistance, as afforded time to Prince Gallitzin to march to their assistance, who obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire with precipitation.

BIBRACK, OR BEBERACH. A city of Swabia in Germany, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, in his war against the Emperor, in 1634, during the contest of the Protestant Princes against the Empire. It was again taken in 1702, by the Elector of Bavaria, who was soon obliged to abandon it, when it returned again to the House of Austria.

BICHOW, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1707. It is situated in the Palatinate of Mscislaw in Poland; and during the contest between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Peter the Great of Russia, for placing a King on the throne of Poland, Sieniki, Grand Master of the artillery of Lithuania, shut himself in this fortress, in favour of Stanislaus, King of Poland, whose cause was espoused by the Swede. But Peter appearing before it, Sieniki surrendered, when he, and many other Polish lords, were sent prisoners to Moscow.

BICOCA, OR BICOQUE, BATTLE AT. A village of the Milanese in Upper Italy, situated about three miles from the city of Milan. In the year 1522, Pope Leo X.

being desirous of making war against the French Monarch, Francis I. only wanted a pretext. Before time had tired his patience, opportunity put into his hands a sword with two edges; for Lautrec, the French Governor of Milan, being too severe upon the inhabitants, caused many exiles, who assembled in a body, and seemed as if they intended to return by force of arms. The Pope openly espoused their cause, declaring the French had broke the peace, and prepared for a war. Colonna, his General, took the field at the head of 12,000 men. Lautrec advanced to him at the head of a superior number; and the battle began in the village of Bicoca. The Swiss troops in the French service performed wonders; they were intrepid to a degree of madness; but not being properly supported by the French infantry, they were almost all cut off. The French troops made but a short resistance and fled, owing to the chagrin of their general, who hated the cause he was fighting for. The number of slain on both sides, amounted to about 4500, and the wounded to something more. The consequences were the surrender of Cremona, Milan, and Novara, to the enemy.

BICOCA, BATTLE OF, IN 1525. A place situated in the Duchy of Milan, Italy; and the battle here alluded to, was fought during the contest between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. King of France, for that dukedom. The Imperialists, commanded by Moroné, owing to the Swiss the French General Lautrec had in his army, was obliged to act upon the defensive, and had chosen an advantageous camp at the place abovementioned. Notwithstanding which, he found means to prevent the escort, which was bringing money to pay the Swiss, from reaching the French army, and which occasioned that body of people to insist upon Lautrec's attacking Moroné, or else they would retire. Lautrec finding all his remonstrances were in vain, was obliged to consent, as their retiring from the army would have been attended

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tended with the same bad consequences as a defeat, which he saw was inevitable. However hoping chance might do something, he made the necessary preparations, and the Swiss leading the van, marched with the greatest intrepidity against an enemy deeply intrenched, and surrounded with artillery. As they advanced, they sustained a furious cannonade with great firmness, and without waiting for their own artillery, rushed impetuously upon the intrenchments. But after incredible efforts of valour, both by them and the French, and having lost a great number of men, and many of their best officers, they founded a retreat; leaving the field of battle, in close array, and without receiving any molestation from the enemy.

BIELFELDT, OR BIELVELT. Situated in the county of Ravensberg, in Westphalia, Germany, and was formerly a Hans-town, but now subject to Prussia. It stands at the foot of a great hill, defended by the impregnable fortrefs of Sparenberg, and is remarkable for the brave resistance it made, when attacked by the French from a neighbouring hill, with grenades and fireballs. The burghers covering their houses with webs of linen, (their chief manufacture) dipped in milk, which preserved the town from being burnt.

BILES ISLAND CREEK, in America. See **BORDENTOWN**.

BIRSEN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1625. It is situated in Lithuania, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, from the Poles, when he made an irruption into that province. It was taken again by the Swedes in 1704, under General Lewenhaupt, when the fortifications were destroyed.

BITONTO. A city of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples; and near it did the Spaniards obtain a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1734, whereupon the kingdom of Naples submitted to Don Carlos; and the Spanish General, as a reward for this victory, was created Duke of Bitonto.

B L A

BLACKHEATH, BATTLE ON. In Kent, near Greenwich. Henry VII. during his war with Scotland, having near exhausted his finances, found himself under a necessity to refill his coffers, therefore ordered a large subsidy to be levied in all the counties. But in Cornwall, the collectors met with unexpected opposition; the inhabitants of which loudly complained that they should be saddled with such a grievous imposition, on account of some petty damage done at the other end of the kingdom. These murmurs were encouraged by one Michael Joseph, a popular and factious blacksmith, and Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, of a very turbulent disposition, who assured the common people, that the fiefs depending upon the crown, were the proper funds assigned for the maintenance of war: that the possessors of those fiefs, held them on condition of defending the frontiers; that the King ought to apply to them, in case of an invasion from Scotland, and not pillage the kingdom under the sanction of parliament. He said it would be shameful to submit to such imposition, which was the work of evil ministers, that made their court to the King at the expence of the poor people: that they ought to take arms in their own defence, without injury to any person whatsoever, go and present a petition to his Majesty, entreating him to ease them of such a burthensome tax, and punish his pernicious counsellors, the chief of whom were Archbishop Morton, and Sir Reginald Bray, the two ministers he consulted in all his many transactions.

The populace being thus inflamed, the Lawyer and the Blacksmith offered to conduct them, until they should be headed by some person of quality, which they were assured would be the case: and they forthwith armed themselves with such weapons as they could procure. Under the direction of these two incendiaries, they marched through the counties of Devon and Somerset, their numbers continually increasing in their rout. At

Taunton

Taunton they murdered a collector, who had been very rigorous in the execution of his office; and this was the only act of violence they committed. At Wells they were joined by the Lord Audeley, an unquiet and ambitious nobleman, who being chosen their general, conducted them to Salisbury and Winchester, without allowing them to do the least injury to the places through which they passed. Instead of marching directly to London, according to their original design, they turned off towards Kent, in hopes of being joined by the people of that county, who were said to be very zealous for the liberty of the subject; but they were disappointed in their expectation; the noblemen and freeholders of Kent, had taken such precautions to prevent an insurrection, that the Cornish men were not joined by one person in the county; a circumstance which discouraged a great number of the insurgents to such a degree, that they retired to their own habitations. The rest, however, animated by the backwardness of the King, who had made no attempt to stop their progress, continued their march, boasting that they would either give him battle, or take London under his eye; and with this resolution, they proceeded as far as Blackheath, and encamped between Eltham and Greenwich.

When the King first heard of this insurrection, he had already raised an army for the Scottish war, and given the command of it to the Lord Chamberlain Daubeney; but now he resolved to keep the best part of the troops in the southern part of the kingdom, and sent the Earl of Surry with a detachment, to guard the northern frontiers. Understanding that the rebels did not waste the country in their march; he continued inactive, that he might judge of the disaffection that prevailed in the counties through which they passed, by the number that would join them in the rout. He was not without hopes that they would disperse of themselves, tired of the length and hardships of their march: and should

they proceed to the neighbourhood of London, he foresaw that they would be more easily and effectually crushed at such a distance from their own country, than they could have been in the western parts of England.

The citizens of London were overwhelmed with consternation at their approach, until they saw the King exert himself in earnest for their defence, and even place himself between them and the danger. He no sooner understood that they were encamped on Blackheath, than he divided his army into three bodies, one of which, commanded by the Earl of Oxford, marched round the hill, in order to cut off their retreat, and attack them in the rear, should it be found necessary to practise that expedient: the second, under the conduct of the Lord Daubeney, was destined to charge them in the front; and Henry himself, with the third division, encamped in St. George's fields, with a view to reinforce the others occasionally, or throw himself into London, in case of mischance. These dispositions being made, he declared that he would give the rebels battle on Monday, though his intention was to engage them on Saturday, which he deemed fortunate in all his enterprizes. By this feint, he hoped to find them unprepared; and it succeeded according to his wish.

On the 22d day of June, 1497, towards the close of the day, the Lord Daubeney marched towards them in order of battle, having defeated an advanced guard at Deptford-bridge, where they made a vigorous stand. He ascended the hill, and found them pretty far in the heath, drawing up in battalia, not without manifest confusion; for they did not expect to be attacked till Monday, and in that notion suffered themselves to be surprised. Nevertheless, they fought with uncommon courage, though in a tumultuous manner, and killed above 300 of the King's soldiers, with arrows of a very uncommon length. The Lord Daubeney attacked them with
such

such fury and precipitation, that he was taken prisoner in the beginning of the action, but immediately rescued by the valour of his men, who charged with irresistible fury, and the rebels were routed with great slaughter: for when they attempted to fly, they found themselves intercepted by the Earl of Oxford's division. The Lord Audeley, Flammock, and the Blacksmith, were taken; and upwards of 16,000 fell in the field of battle. As for the rest, they submitted to the King's pleasure. Audeley was beheaded on Tower-hill: Flammock and the Blacksmith suffered at Tyburn, the latter expressing great satisfaction that his name should be famous in after times; and all the rest were pardoned by proclamation.

BLAREGNIES, BATTLE AT. A little town in French Flanders, or, according to some geographers, in Hainault; it lies 7 miles south of Mons. This battle is also known by the name of **BLANGIES, BLAUGIES, MALPLAQUET, and TANIERS**, there being villages of these names near the field of battle. It was expected at the close of the year 1708, that a general peace would have been concluded, as Louis XIV. condescended to offer very favourable concessions; but the Allied Generals, who were made plenipotentiaries, and proud with successes, finding it their interest to continue the war, rejected his proposals, and made such insolent demands, that they knew Louis would never consent to them, nor permit them to be repeated in his hearing, had he not been reduced to the last degree of distress. The Monarch who had given law to all Europe, now felt the complicated pangs of grief, shame, and indignation; he submitted to the conditions he had offered to be published, with the demands of the Allies, and the proceedings of the whole negotiation. His subjects having viewed his conduct, exclaimed against the cruelty and arrogance of his enemies; though impoverished and half-starved by the war, they resolved to spend their whole substance in his support, and

rather to fight his battles without pay, than leave him in the dire necessity of making peace on those dishonourable terms; animated by these sentiments, they made such efforts as amazed the whole world. In June 1709, 120,000 fighting men were ready to take the field; one half of which number it was thought the Monarch could not have raised.

The Allies opened the campaign with the siege of Tournay, and after the reduction of that place they proceeded towards Mons, with an intention to reduce it also. They passed the Schelde on the third day of September, and detached the Prince of Hesse to attack the French lines from the Haisne to the Sombre, which were abandoned at his approach. On the 7th day of September Marechal de Boufflers arrived in the French camp at Quievrain, content to act in an inferior capacity to Marechal Villars, although his superior in point of seniority. The Duke of Marlborough having received advice, that the French were on their march to attack the advanced body under the command of the Prince of Hesse, decamped from Havre in order to support that detachment. On the 9th the Allies made a motion, by which their left wing came so near the enemy about two o'clock in the afternoon, that they cannonaded each other till evening; but the right wing of the Allies being too far to come up to the place of action in time, there was too little day-light left to attack the enemy. The Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, therefore, passed the night with Mr. Goslinga, one of the Field Deputies of the States, that they might be ready if the enemy should make any attempt. Villars, though something superior in number of men, was so far from entertaining any design of attacking the Allies, that, on the contrary, he began to fortify his camp, which was by nature very strong and advantageous, with great assiduity. Besides the thick hedges, which like a chain run along his whole camp, he made

made deep lines to cover his infantry on the left; and on his right he cast up three intrenchments, one behind another, though the access without them was very difficult, because of a marshy ground which lay before them. His center, which was in a plain, was likewise secured by several intrenchments, defended in convenient places with heavy artillery. And besides all this, he had cut down a great number of trees, and laid them across the ways, to obstruct the passage of the confederate horse: he also cut down the hedges behind the lines, for the more easy march of his cavalry to support the infantry as occasion might require: so that his camp may be called, with some degree of propriety, a regular fortified citadel, situated behind the woods of La Merte and Taniers, in the neighbourhood of Malplaquet.

The confederate army, which amounted to above 100,000 men, encamped with its right near Sart and Bleron, and its left on the edge of the wood of Lagniere, the head quarters being at Blareguies. Had the confederate generals resolved to attack the enemy on the first day of their approach, the battle would not have been so bloody, and the victory more decisive; for the French at that time had not begun to fortify their camp: but a large detachment of the Allies, which had been employed in the siege of Tournay, had not yet joined the main army; therefore the battle was postponed till the arrival of this reinforcement, and this gave the French time to cover themselves with intrenchments in such a manner, that they were almost inaccessible. The troops from Tournay joined the Duke of Marlborough on the 11th of September, very early in the morning, at which time the Confederates began to erect batteries. They raised one of 28 pieces of cannon on the left, another of 40 in the center; and the rest of the artillery was distributed on the right. A very thick fog favoured the erecting these batteries, which were completed by half an hour past seven, when the weather

clearing up, the two armies had a full view of each other.

At eight o'clock the signal for the attack was given, by a discharge of 50 pieces of cannon; and the cannonading continued very brisk on both sides. Prince Eugene advanced with his left into the wood of Sart; and 86 battalions of that wing, commanded by General Schulemburg, the Duke of Argyle, and other generals, and 22 battalions under the command of Count Lottum, attacked the enemy with such bravery, that, notwithstanding the barricades of felled trees, and other obstacles they met in their way, after an hour's resistance, they drove the French out of their intrenchments in the woods of Sart and Taniers. The design of this attack was to drive the enemy out of those woods, and then to make an effort on their intrenchments on the plain, all which was happily effected. Thus the infantry of the enemy's left wing became ruined. General Withers, with 19 battalions, attacked the enemy behind the woods of Great Blareguies and Taniers, with the same vigour and success. Thirty-six Dutch battalions, commanded by the Prince of Orange, and Baron Fagel, advanced against the enemy's right, posted in the wood of La Merte, and covered with three intrenchments. Here the battle was maintained with the most desperate courage on both sides. The Dutch obliged the French to quit the first intrenchment, but were repulsed from the second with great slaughter. The Prince of Orange still persisted in his efforts with incredible perseverance and intrepidity, even after two horses had been killed under him, and the greatest part of his officers either slain or disabled. He at length forced the second intrenchment, and entered the third; when M. de Artagnan poured in upon him with amazing rapidity such a torrent of men, as might have overwhelmed him; but he avoided the heaviest part of the fire by retreating a few paces, and having recollected himself from his surprise, he took the colours of the regiment of Mey,

Mey, and with as much unconcernedness as intrepidity, carried them to the intrenchment, and planted them there, calling out to his troops, "Hither, hither, my friends; hither to me!" The men, emulated by this noble example, were quickly rallied, and brought again to the charge; but D'Artagnan, who fought with an obstinacy of courage that seemed to border on despair, with a superiority of numbers, obliged him to retire behind the hedges.

In the meantime all things went well on the left, and the Duke of Marlborough finding it hazardous to make a motion towards the right in the heat of action, to recover the repulse there, thought proper to pursue the advantage he had gained. He pressed forward very hard, inasmuch that the enemy were obliged to retire before him. As soon as he perceived them drawing off their cannon, he ordered the Earl of Orkney, with fifteen battalions, to attack, and, if possible, force their intrenchments in the plain between the woods of Sart and Janfart; and if he succeeded, to maintain the post. The Earl's resolution was crowned with success, after a short dispute; and the horse of the Confederates now advanced, commanded in person by the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the Prince of Hesse: the French king's household troops at first put them into some disorder; but the Duke quickly rallied them, and made his troops put on so good a face, that the enemy soon fell into disorder, and dispersed. However, they made an excellent retreat towards Bavay, under the conduct of Boufflers, who took post between Quesnoy and Valenciennes.

Prince Eugene's share of this victory was very considerable, as he commanded a separate army from the Duke of Marlborough. The Prince's left wing attacked the enemy immediately after the signal of attack was given; of the wood of Sart, Villars and he were masters alternately several hours. Prince Eugene may be truly said to have waded through blood to the enemy's intrenchments. In this obsti-

nate fight some battalions having expended all their ammunition, and lost their bayonets, fought several minutes with the butts of their muskets. A furious fight of five hours was maintained with the utmost bravery, at the head of the intrenchments, in which both French and Imperialists were vanquished and victorious by turns. At length victory declared for the latter, but not till almost all their infantry were cut to pieces: the cavalry then came in, and sustained several severe shocks; but the Duke of Marlborough making at this time a vigorous effort, greatly favoured Prince Eugene, who seconded the operation in the best manner possible, by making a furious onset. These attacks decided the contest; for the enemy's lines were pushed one upon another, and all opposition seemed at an end. Prince Eugene received a slight wound in his head, but it did not oblige him to retire. When he was persuaded to have it dressed, he calmly answered, "To what purpose if we are to die here? If we live, there will be time enough in the evening."

The Allies had not many trophies to boast of their victory; only sixteen pieces of artillery, and about forty colours and standards were taken, with a good number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy was never exactly known; it was computed by the most modest accounts, at fifteen thousand men; they lost no officer of note. Among their wounded was the Chevalier de St. George, who charged twelve times at the head of the household troops; his hurt was in the arm by a sword, in his last attack; and the Marechal de Villars was wounded in the knee, which obliged him to be carried off the field of battle. Afterwards he confidently asserted, that if he himself had not been wounded, the Confederates would certainly have been defeated.

Considering the situation of the French, the number of their troops, and the manner in which they were fortified, nothing could be more rash and imprudent than the attack

attack which cost the lives of so many brave men, and was attended with so little advantage to the conquerors (the siege and surrender of Mons). Perhaps the Duke of Marlborough thought a victory absolutely necessary to support his sinking interest at the court of Great Britain. His intention was to have given battle before the enemy had intrenched themselves; but Prince Eugene insisted upon delaying the action until the reinforcement should arrive from Tournay: and the extraordinary carnage is imputed to the impetuosity of the Prince of Orange, whose aim through this whole war was to raise himself into consideration with the States-general, by signal acts of military prowess.

This battle was the more remarkable, as it was in reality an engagement between two separate armies on each side. Prince Eugene commanded a complete body of fifty thousand men, with wings of horse on the right and left; and the Duke of Marlborough another entire army, of which the English made the right, and the Dutch the left. On the other side, the Marechal Duke de Villars commanded a separate army of the French on the left, drawn up against Prince Eugene; and the Marechal de Boufflers another on the right with that under the command of the Duke of Marlborough.

In commemoration of this bloody battle, two medals were struck.

BLEKING, PROVINCE OF, RAVAGED IN 1505. It now belongs to Sweden, but during the continual wars between that kingdom and Denmark, it often changed masters. The Swedes ravaged this year the whole province in a dreadful manner, sparing neither age nor sex, and in 1523, Gustavus Vasa, being called to the throne of Sweden, sent a detachment who reduced the whole province.

BLLENHEIM, BATTLE AT. A village in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, upon the confines of Suabia. It stands on the north side of the Danube, and has on the north side of it, a very small rivulet, called

the Muel-Weyer. It is three miles almost east from Hochstadt, nine west-south-west from Donawert, thirty north-east from Ulm, and thirty-one north-west from Augsburg. (See the Plate.) Nothing could be more deplorable than the situation to which the Emperor Leopold was reduced, in the beginning of the year 1704. The siege of Vienna, his capital, was on the one side threatened by the French and Bavarians, and on the other, by the Prince Ragotsky, at the head of the Hungarians, fighting for their liberty, and supported by the treasure of France as well as Turkey. In this dreadful emergency, by the advice of Prince Eugene, the Emperor implored the assistance of her Britannic Majesty; and the Duke of Marlborough explained to her the necessity of undertaking his relief. The plan was approved of by the British ministry, and if the English general had not marched to the relief of the Emperor, it is probable the House of Austria would have been entirely ruined. An account of his rapid and glorious march into Germany, the reader will find under Donawert. He forced his way through the enemy's lines, after a bloody contest; but the number of slain is but of little consequence to a general, provided he gains his point. Marlborough took Donawert, passed the Danube, and laid all Bavaria under contribution. Marechal Villeroy, who attempted to follow him when he begun his march, presently lost sight of him, and did not learn where he was, till he heard of the victory at Donawert. Marlborough resolved that Prince Louis of Baden, who was with him at Donawert, should undertake the siege of Ingolstadt, whilst Prince Eugene and himself should observe the Elector of Bavaria, who had actually crossed the Danube at Lawingen. In the evening of the 11th day of August, 1704, the Duke joined the forces of the Prince at the camp of Munster.

It will be highly necessary here, in order to give the reader a better idea of what follows, to give a particular account of the



The Battle of Hochstedt, Aug. 13. 1704.

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the situation and circumstances of the spot of ground which was then between the two armies, and upon which the two armies were encamped. It is a plain of near two leagues long, but of an unequal breadth, the entrance into it not being above the breadth of a cannon-shot, but widening soon after to the breadth of about a league. It is bordered on one side by the wood of Schellenberg, and on the other, by the Danube, and three or four rivulets cross this plain, in their course to the Danube. This, with the inconvenience of several marshes, together with the villages and hamlets, which are scattered here and there in this plain to the number of above twenty, rendered the march of the Confederate army, to attack the enemy, very troublesome. The little town of Hochstadt is situated at the other extremity of the plain, opposite to the Confederate army, on the north side of the Danube, and at the mouth of a rivulet, which, running by the village of Oberwemingen, there falls into this river. Here it was the Confederate generals intended to have formed their camp, but the enemy was beforehand with them, and had taken possession of the whole space between Blenheim and Lutzingen, and had placed their advanced guard on the other side of the rivulet, which was on the front of their camp.

So soon as the generals returned to the army, they ordered the necessary passages to be made; and the pioneers were sent near Thiffingen, to make bridges of communication on a rivulet, which indeed was narrow, but had high banks. They were hardly got to their works, when the advanced guards of the enemy came so near as between Schweiningen and Thiffingen, and their hussars, obliging the pioneers to retire, as far as the advanced guards of the Confederate army, gave a sort of alarm to the whole camp.

The Duke of Marlborough returned that way with the whole piquet, seven squadrons of dragoons, which were encamped before the quarters-general, and

five English battalions of Row's brigade, with the battalions of English guards, which were followed by a brigade of Hesse, and a good party of the army: but being come to the rivulet where the pioneers had been repulsed, they found that the enemy not only retired, but returned full gallop to their main army. The Confederate advanced guard was reinforced, and left under the command of a major-general; and the two brigades of foot, which were in the village of Thiffingen, were also left under the command of a like officer, who posted his men in the hedges thereabouts.

At four in the afternoon they plainly discovered, from the tower of Thiffingen, the enemy's camp, their tents being set up; and saw that they were possessed of a very advantageous post on a hill; that their right flank was covered by the Danube, and the village of Blenheim, and their left by the village of Lutzingen; and that they had before them a rivulet, whose banks were high, and the bottom marshy; so that it was believed at first to be impassable, as indeed it was afterwards found to be in several places. They had, besides, the village of Oberklau in the center of their army, and the village of Unterklau, on the opposite side of the rivulet; and two mills towards the mouth of the rivulet, which secured the passage on that side, and served as redoubts for the defence of the river of Blenheim.

In these circumstances, it was thought a very hazardous enterprize, to attack so numerous an army, in so advantageous a post, which the Confederates could not approach, but by filing off, and by passing, in view of the enemy, a marshy rivulet, which could not be done in good order. But, on the other hand, there seemed to be an indispensable necessity of falling immediately upon the enemy, before they had time to fortify themselves in that post: for not only the Confederate army would have wanted forage, much sooner than Ingolstadt could have been taken, but the generals had very good information from in-

tercepted letters, that the Marechal de Villeroi had orders to leave M. de Coigni, in the camp near Offenburg, with a body of troops, sufficient to keep those of the Alliés within the lines of Biehl, and was ready with the remainder of the army, to make an irruption into the country of Wirtemberg. That army might then have acted in concert with the Elector of Bavaria, and have been reinforced by detachments from that Prince's army, to fall afterwards on the rear of the lines of Biehl; so that thereby, the French armies would have established a free communication from the Rhine to the Danube, and have forced all to submit to them as far as the Mayne. In the meantime the Elector, from his camp at Hochstadt, might have ruined a great part of the circle of Franconia, and have brought things to that pass, that the auxiliaries, under the Duke of Marlborough, would not have been able to find either subsistence, or winter quarters on the Danube, and in the Upper Germany: though, on the other hand, that great and seasonable supply, could not have left the Empire in the winter, without exposing it to the brink of ruin, from which they had so lately, and so happily retrieved it, and without leaving a very great superiority to the enemy. Some alledge another reason, viz. That in case of a victory, of which his Grace was pretty confident, he was now out of all danger of any part of the honour of it being attributed to Prince Louis's conduct; that of the victory of Donawert having been (though unjustly) almost ascribed to him, by some who made it their business to lessen the Duke's merit, where the least pretence was to be found, though never so far stretched.

These (without considering the last mentioned) were prevalent arguments to engage the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene to hazard a battle, though under greater disadvantages: yet there were not wanting those, who accused these two great generals of rashness in the

attempt, and insinuated that they would not have been sufficient to have excused them, had success been wanting. The English (say they in particular) would not have pardoned the Duke for hazarding the lives of their countrymen, in favour of the Imperialists. But here these remarks seem to be under an undeniable mistake; for we certainly were in an humour at that time, to have sacrificed more in favour of that court, which, in the opinion of many, has not since shewn the greatest marks of gratitude in return. It is indeed true, that success generally covers a rash action; and on the contrary, a miscarriage is as often the cause that temerity is not forgiven. The grounds, however, upon which these arguments were founded, seem incontestible; and they had their due weight with our generals. For that very night, all the necessary dispositions were made for the attack, and the baggage was sent to Rietlingen, a village between Munster and Donawert.

In the meantime, several general officers came, and represented to the Duke of Marlborough the difficulties of the design in their most lively colours; but they had no effect on his steady resolution, which he had not fixed without weighing every circumstance, and the consequences which might, or could possibly attend them. He knew that the post which the enemy possessed, was capable of being put, in a very short time, out of all danger of future attacks. He duly considered, that even a defeat itself, could hardly be more fatal than lying still and doing nothing. On the other hand, the glory of a victory, which he had in view, and which, from the experience of the bravery of the troops under his command, led by officers of the most consummate judgment and valour, was alone capable to dispel those clouds of diffidence, however just, in the minds of men of a less enlightened genius and understanding. He therefore only told them, that he was sensible of all these difficulties, but the attempt was absolutely necessary: upon

upon which, the orders, which were distributed throughout the whole army, were received with such alacrity and cheerfulness, as gave a happy preface of the glorious success that followed.

It plainly appeared, by every circumstance of the Duke's behaviour, antecedent to this glorious action, that he was resolved either to conquer, or die in the attempt: *and (to his eternal honour be it said) a little before the battle, he devoted himself to the ALMIGHTY LORD AND RULER OF HOSTS, in presence of his chaplain, and received the sacrament.* And no less memorable and praise-worthy is what his Grace is reported to have said after the battle, viz. "That he believed he had prayed more that day, than all the chaplains of the army."

The Confederate army had 52 pieces of cannon, and consisted of 66 battalions and 178 squadrons, which might amount to 50 or 52,000 men. That of the enemy was near 60,000 strong, consisting of 82 battalions, and 160 squadrons, with 90 (or as some say 100) pieces of cannon, eight whereof were twenty-four pounders. Their right wing was commanded by the Marechal de Tallard, and made up of the army he had brought to the Elector's assistance, consisting of 60 squadrons and 40 battalions of the best troops of France. On the left was the Elector, with the Bavarians, and the Marechal de Marfin, with the French troops under his command.

This bloody and decisive battle, merits a particular attention, and we shall be as minute as possible. The French generals have been censured for many blunders, the principal of which was, the bringing their army under the necessity of fighting, instead of suffering the enemy to be consumed for want of forage, and giving Marechal Villeroi time to fall upon the unguarded Netherlands, or march into Germany. But in answer to this reproach, we must consider, that the French being more numerous than the Confederate army, they had some reason to expect the victory, and

had they obtained this, the Emperor must have been dethroned. But Tallard's great misfortune was, that of being short-sighted, which is extremely dangerous for a general.

About half an hour after midnight, the Confederate drums beat the general, the assembly at half an hour after one, the march at two, upon which the whole army was in motion, and by three, they began to pass the rivulet called Kessel, on several bridges, which had been prepared the night before. They filed off in about eight columns, of which, two of Imperial foot marched quite to the right of all, towards the height, along the wood, having two columns of Imperial cavalry to their left: the left wing, which was composed of the auxiliaries, marched likewise in four columns, viz. two of foot, on the left of the Imperial horse, and two of horse, on the left of all. Thus the whole army advanced as far as the rivulet, near Thiffingen, where the advanced guards were ordered to return to their respective bodies, and the two brigades of Hessian infantry, which had been left in that village, under the command of Major-general Wilks, with 15 squadrons, which the Duke of Marlborough commanded out, formed, on the left of all, a ninth column, and thus they marched towards Schweiningen.

As soon as the nine columns were arrived between that village and the wood, they made a halt to observe the enemy, who seemed unconcerned, and did not make any great motion. About six o'clock, (the 13th of August) the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, who had posted themselves on a rising ground, called to them all the generals, to give them the necessary directions for the attack, and then the army advanced to the plain, where they were drawn up in order of battle. The left wing, which was under the immediate care of the Duke of Marlborough, consisted of 48 battalions and 86 squadrons, whereof 14 battalions and 13 squadrons, were English troops; 22 squadrons

drons Danish; 14 battalions and 19 squadrons Dutch; 13 battalions and 25 squadrons of the forces of Lunenburg; 7 squadrons of the troops of Hesse, and some troops of Wirtemberg.

About seven, before the Confederate army was quite drawn up in battalia, the enemy at the approach of their vanguard gave a signal, by firing two pieces of cannon, to call in their foragers. They also set fire to the villages of Unterklau, Wolperstette, Weiler, Berghausen, and Schweinenbach, and their whole army was perceived to be in motion. They then beat the general, afterwards the assembly, and the Confederates saw them in arms before their camp, their generals, with their aides-de-camps, galloping to and fro, to put all things in order.

The Marechal de Tallard, in particular, having made all his dispositions on the enemy's right, where he commanded, gave orders to M. de Surlauben, who commanded the right of the cavalry, to have a watchful eye on the motions of the Confederates, and that as soon as a certain number of them had passed the rivulet, he should charge them. M. de Clerambault had orders to remain in the village of Blenheim, and there to withstand the enemy's attack with all his might. This done, the Marechal galloped to the center, where he found the Elector and the Marechal de Marfin, who had just been making the necessary dispositions on their left, and were ranging their infantry in the best posture they could, to withstand the attack of the Allies. M. de Tallard gave his Electoral Highness an account of what dispositions he had made, with which he seemed perfectly satisfied, and embracing him, told him he hoped he should do it with a yet greater satisfaction in the evening. The Marechal staid in the center to observe the disposition of the Confederates, and took that time to dine, with three or four general officers who were with him. He was prevailed upon (as M. de Quincy says, much against his will, and in a very

wrong time) to go to the left, that he might be the better judge of the dispositions made there.

On the Confederate side, two brigades of foot, commanded by the Lord Cutts, Lieutenant-general, the Major-generals St. Paul and Wilks, and the Brigadiers Row and Ferguson, and supported by 15 squadrons, under the command of Major-general Wood, were ordered on the left, to possess themselves of the two water-mills, near Blenheim, which the enemy immediately set on fire.

The Confederate army, in the meantime, advanced into the plain; four columns marched to the left, towards the village of Greynheim, and four of the Imperial troops took the right, towards the village of Schweinenbach, leaving Wolperstette and Berghausen to the left. Being come to the rivulet, they found it difficult for the cavalry to pass, the banks being on each side high, the water standing, and, besides, it was marshy to the right of Oberklau, as also between Unterklau and the mills; it was therefore resolved to facilitate the passage, by means of the planks of their pontoons.

About 11 o'clock, the whole army being in battalia, in two lines, except some squadrons which made a body of reserve, and the morass being found marshy, and unpassable for the infantry, they quickly made five bridges with the planks of their pontoons, and repaired the bridge on the high road, which the enemy had destroyed. At the same time, Prince Eugene caused the right wing to march along the wood, to fall on the flank of the Elector, who extended his left in proportion, to prevent Prince Eugene's gaining his flank, and in order to face him. The enemy fearing also, lest the Confederates should gain the flank of their right wing, by possessing themselves of the village of Blenheim, sent several detachments of foot that way, and posted 28 battalions, and 12 squadrons of dragoons, in the place: they also posted some infantry in the villages of Oberklau and

and Lutzen, which extremely weakened their main battalia, and was one of the principal causes of their defeat.

To favour the passage of the left wing, the two brigades of foot, commanded by the Lord Cutts, were ordered to go over the rivulet (which had been founded by the Duke's order) first: which done, they posted themselves in a bottom near the village of Blenheim, and for several hours stood the fire of six pieces of cannon, planted on the eminence near the village, with wonderful resolution. At the same time the enemy fired very briskly on the bridges that were laid for the passage of their infantry; but the Confederates soon returned the compliment from two of their batteries, one English, and the other Dutch, and the execution was considerable on both sides.

The French, who own that they had 90 pieces of cannon advantageously placed in a line, before the whole front of the army, pretend they did great execution from their batteries, and that the Allies lost 2000 men before the battle began: but if it had been so, it redounds to their own shame, to be so totally routed as they were in the end, after so advantageous a beginning.

About noon every thing was ready on the left wing for the attack; and it being found that in several places the horse would want fascines to pass the morasses, orders were given that the horse of the second line should provide themselves, each squadron with 20. By this time a good part of the infantry of the main battalia of the Confederate army had posted themselves in and about the village of Unterklaus, and the Prince of Holstein-Beck possessed himself of that of Weiler or Schonbach, and caused a counter battery to be erected there.

These preparations being all made, the Duke of Marlborough gave orders for a general attack, which was begun on the left, a quarter before one. Major-general Wilks made the first onset, with the five English battalions of How, Ingoldby, Marlborough, Row, and North and Gray, and

four battalions of Hessians, supported by the Lord Cutts and Major-general St. Paul, with 11 other battalions; and the 15 squadrons under the command of Major-general Wood. The five English battalions, led on by Brigadier Row, who charged on foot at the head of his own regiment with an unparalleled intrepidity, assaulted the village of Blenheim, advancing to the very muzzles of the enemy's muskets, and some of the officers exchanging thrusts of swords with the French through the palisades; but being exposed to a fire much superior to theirs, they were soon forced to retire, leaving behind them near one-third part of their men either killed or mortally wounded, and amongst the latter Brigadier Row himself.

In this retreat they were pursued by 13 squadrons of the French gendarmerie and carabiniers, and would have entirely cut them in pieces, had not the Hessian infantry stopped their career, by the great fire they made upon them. The French being repulsed, and forced to fly in their turn, were chased by five squadrons of English horse, who by this time had passed the rivulet: but whilst they rallied themselves, some fresh brigades of the enemy, superior in number, charged the English horse with great vigour, and obliged many of them to repass the rivulet with precipitation. Here the Hessians again performed notable service, putting the enemy to the rout by their continual fire, and regaining a pair of colours which they had taken from Row's regiment. Whilst Row's brigade rallied themselves, that of Ferguson, commanded by himself, attacked the village of Blenheim on the left, but with no better success; and though both returned three or four times to the charge with equal vigour, yet they were both still repulsed with like disadvantage; so that it was found impossible to force the enemy in that post, without entirely sacrificing the infantry.

The English foot having thus begun the engagement on the left, the horse of the same:

same wing passed the rivulet pell-mell, overagainst the center or main battalia of the enemy. The horse of the right wing likewise passed the rivulet, having made several passages with divers pieces of wood, which they found at hand, and a good number of fascines. In a word, all passed and drew up in order of battle, as well as the ground would permit, on the other side of the rivulet. The enemy gave them all the time they could desire for that purpose, keeping themselves very quiet on the hill they were possessed of, without descending into the meadow towards the rivulet, insomuch, that even the second line of their horse had time to form themselves: and to this capital fault of the French, some principally ascribe the victory which ensued.

It has been said, but with what truth or grounds we shall leave undetermined, that this neglect proceeded from an ill-timed haughtiness and presumption of the Marechal de Tallard, who being informed that the Allies were laying bridges on the rivulet, used this expression; "If they have not bridges enough, I will lend them some." And when they told him that our troops were actually coming over the rivulet, is reported vainly to have said, "Let them pass; the more there comes over, the more we shall have to kill and take prisoners." But others, who make it their business to excuse that general, assure us, on the contrary, that he had given positive orders not to let the enemy pass the rivulet, but to charge them as they passed; which orders were not executed. M. de Quincy says, orders were given to M. de Surlauben, (as we have observed before) to charge when a certain number of them were passed, and that M. de Clerambault should remain in Blenheim, which seems in some measure to favour the report of the Marechal's presumption.

At length the cavalry of the Confederates left wing marching up towards the hill, that of the enemy began to move, and charged them with a great deal of

fury. The French infantry, which was in the village of Blenheim, made at the same time a terrible fire from behind some hedges of that village, on the flank of the confederate cavalry, which were advanced too near; so that the first line of horse of their left, from the head of the line to the three regiments of the troops of Hanover, viz. the electoral regiment, that of Voigt, and that of Noyelles, was put into such disorder, that part of them retired even beyond the rivulet. Hereupon Lieutenant-general Bulau, commander in chief of the troops of Lunenburg, brought up his own regiment of dragoons, and two of the troops of Zell, viz. that of Major-general Villers, and that of Brigadier Bothmar, from the second line, which charged the enemy's horse with so much vigour, that they broke them, and drove them beyond the second rivulet, called Meulweyer, and from thence to the very hedges of the village of Blenheim. This gave time to those who had given ground to repass the rivulet, and to form a second line behind those regiments of dragoons, and some others that had joined them: so that those dragoons remained in the first line all the remaining time of the action.

The cavalry of the Confederates left wing, having by this success gained the advantage of forming themselves entirely in order of battle, advanced leisurely to the top of the hill, and charged several times the enemy's horse, who were always routed; but who, nevertheless, rallied every time, though at a considerable distance, and thereby gave the Allies an opportunity of gaining ground. The latter preparing to make a fresh attack, the Marechal de Tallard caused ten of his battalions to advance, to fill the intervals of his cavalry, in order to make a last effort; which the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, General of the horse, and the Lieutenant-generals Lumley, Bulau, Hompesch, and Ingoldisby, perceiving, they caused three battalions of the troops of Zell, to come up to sustain the horse: they then returned to the charge;

charge; but the superior fire of the enemy's infantry put their line into some disorder, so that it shrunk back, and remained for some time, at or about sixty paces distance from the enemy, neither party advancing against the other.

At length the Allies renewed the charge, and they did it with so much vigour and success, that having broke and routed the enemy's horse, the ten battalions, who found themselves abandoned by them, were entirely cut to pieces, none escaping but a very few soldiers, who threw themselves on the ground as dead, to save their lives.

Marechal de Tallard rallied his broken cavalry behind some tents, which were still standing in his camp, but seeing things in this desperate condition, he resolved to draw off his dragoons and infantry out of the village of Blenheim. He thereupon sent one of his aid-de-camps to the Marechal de Marfin, to desire him to face the enemy with some troops on the right of the village of Oberklau, to keep them in play, and favour the retreat of the infantry that was in Blenheim: but M. de Marfin informed this messenger, that he had too much on his hands in the front of his village (where he had to deal with the Duke of Marlborough in person) and the rest of the line, to spare any troops; for he was so far from being victorious, that all he could do was to maintain his ground.

In the meantime Lieutenant-general Ingoldsby made the Prince of Hesse, and the Lieutenant-generals Lumley and Hompesch sensible, how easy it would be entirely to defeat the French cavalry, by charging them on the right flank; which advice being put in execution with a great deal of vigour, the enemy were soon brought into disorder, and put to flight, and their rout was entire: part of them endeavoured to gain the bridge they had on the Danube, between Blenheim and Hochstadt; the other part, among whom were the gens d'armes, were closely pursued by the dragoons of Bothmar, and those who

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escaped the slaughter threw themselves into the Danube, where most of them were drowned.

Those who fled towards Hochstadt rallied once more, and made a shew as if they designed to succour the rest; but the regiment of Bothmar faced them, and kept them in awe for some time, till being at length joined by some other regiments, the enemy fled full gallop to Hochstadt.

The Marechal de Tallard was surrounded by the fugitives, and taken near a mill, behind the village of Sonderin, not far from the Danube, by M. de Bojnenburg, a Lieutenant-colonel of the troop of Hesse, and aid-de-camp to the Prince of Hesse Cassel. He chose rather to surrender than to run the hazard of drowning, as had been the fate of most of his cavalry which had taken to the Danube to escape from the pursuit of the victorious Confederate troops: he was taken in sight of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, as his Highness himself observed in a letter written to the States-General the night after the battle. The Marquis de Montperoux, General of horse, de Seppeville, de Silly, and de la Valiere, Major-generals; M. de la Messiliere, St. Pouange, de Ligondais, and several other officers of note, were likewise made prisoners in this defeat.

During these transactions at the village of Blenheim, and in the center, the Duke of Marlborough caused the village of Oberklau, which was Marechal de Marfin's quarters, to be attacked by the brigade Berensdorff, consisting of 10 battalions. The Prince of Holstein-Beck, who commanded them as Major-general, and who came to the army but the day before, passed the rivulet at the head of two battalions with great resolution; but as the Imperial cavalry, which was to have supported him, were wanting in their duty, and kept musquet-shot from him; he was hardly got over when 7 or 8 of the enemy's battalions fell upon him with great fury, before he could form his two battalions, so that one of them, that of Goor, was al-

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most entirely cut in pieces, and the Prince himself desperately wounded, and taken prisoner. They put the Prince, wounded as he was, upon a waggon, in order to carry him away; but fortune afterwards shifting hands, he was retaken in that condition, with three or four bleeding wounds on him, of which he afterwards died.

Notwithstanding this first shock, these battalions were no sooner supported by some Danish and Hanoverian cavalry, than they charged a second time, but with no better success; till upon the third charge, the Duke of Marlborough having himself brought up some squadrons, which were supported by others of the body of reserve, made them advance, with some battalions, beyond the rivulet, whereupon the enemy began to retire.

His Grace now thought it time to repair towards the attack of the horse, where he indeed found the action already decided in his favour, as we have seen above; yet he came time enough to have his share of pushing the 30 squadrons of French horse, and among them most of the gens d'armes, into the Danube.

As soon as the Duke had performed these considerable services, the action in the center being now decided in favour of the Confederates, his Grace caused part of his victorious cavalry to halt, to observe the motion of that part of the enemy, which by this time was drawn up beyond the morass of Hochstadt. During this halt, the Elector of Bavaria was perceived making his retreat from the village of Lutzingen; upon which a messenger was despatched to General Hompesch (who, with several squadrons, was pursuing the enemy towards Morfelingen, and who had already overtaken two of their battalions, and forced them to lay down their arms) with orders to face about, and march to join those who halted; as well to prevent the Elector's falling upon Hompesch's rear, as to form a body, in order to charge that Prince, who marched in great haste, but in pretty good order, with his squadrons

on the left, and his battalions on the right.

Before General Hompesch returned from his chase, the right wing of the Confederate army was perceived at some distance behind the Elector; and appearing to be part of his army, marching in such a manner as might easily have flanked them, had the Duke of Marlborough immediately charged him, but his Grace, with great prudence, sent out a party to view them. During this time the Elector continued marching off with great precipitation, till he reached the morass of Morfelingen.

The French horse being entirely defeated, and the Confederates masters of all the ground which was between the enemy's left and the village of Blenheim, the 28 battalions, and 12 squadrons of dragoons, which were in that village, found themselves cut off from the rest of their army, and despairing of being able to make their escape, after a weak attempt to repulse the whole infantry which surrounded the village, they at length capitulated about 8 in the evening, laid down their arms, delivered their colours and standards, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on condition that the officers should not be searched. The Duke, who upon all occasions shewed a generous and tender disposition to his prisoners, not only granted this condition, but, as an additional favour, suffered the officers to wear their swords; and night coming on, the English troops, to whom this little army had surrendered, formed a line at Blenheim, in which the prisoners were inclosed, while they continued on their arms all night to secure them.

By this it appears that of the whole French infantry, which the Marechal de Tallard had brought to the assistance of the Elector of Bavaria, consisting of 40 battalions, all veterans, and the very choice of the French infantry, only two battalions escaped; since 28 were here made prisoners, and 10 were entirely cut in pieces, as we have seen above.

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Having given an account of the success of the Confederates on the left wing, we are now to give an account of what passed on the right, under the command of Prince Eugene, who laboured under great difficulties, having to deal with the Elector of Bavaria and the Marechal de Marfin, both old generals, of great courage, conduct, and experience, especially the former, who had commanded in all the wars of Flanders in King William's time, and had before that commanded the Imperial army in Hungary, and particularly in the year 1688, took the famous city of Belgrade from the Turks. Such were the generals Prince Eugene had to deal with. The infantry of this wing consisted only of seven battalions of Danish, and eleven of Prussian forces; but his cavalry was 92 squadrons of the troops of the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the circle of Swabia, Wirtemberg, and other Princes of the States of the Empire; though his foot in the end proved most victorious, as we shall see below. The enemy, on their side, had in their left wing 30 battalions; and though we do not any where find the precise number of squadrons they had in this wing, yet by the number we find Marechal de Tallard had in the other wing, and the general account we have of their whole force, their number on this side must have been about 70 or 80; and they had posted 14 battalions in the village of Oberklau, the attack of which, the Duke of Marlborough had taken upon him with his infantry.

The horse of the right wing of the Confederates, were posted most of them over-against Oberklau; but the 18 battalions, who were to the right of all, had a great way to march before they could get up the hill; and, besides, the passage of the rivulet being very difficult, the attack could not begin on that side so soon as Prince Eugene could have wished: moreover the troops of the right, which posted themselves in a bottom not far from Lutzingen, were obliged to remain exposed, during three hours, to the cannonading of

the enemy, without being able to use their artillery, till at length a counter battery was raised near the wood.

Though the right could not charge till half an hour after the left had begun the attack, yet they were pretty successful at first: for the infantry, notwithstanding they were much inferior to that of the enemy, stood their ground against them with great firmness and resolution, and the cavalry broke that of the enemy's first line; but they were so vigorously repulsed by that of their second line, that part of them were driven in great confusion beyond the rivulet; and the infantry having no more horse to sustain them, was obliged, notwithstanding the great resistance they made, to retreat 300 or 400 paces with considerable loss, especially the two battalions which were in the flank, insomuch, that things were at that time in a very bad condition on that side. The infantry stood firm near the wood, and Prince Eugene having rallied the horse, brought them up again to the charge; but they were repulsed a second time. They were rallied once more, and for near three quarters of an hour they stood within sixty paces of the enemy, neither side making any motion. The Confederates made use of that time to post the troops advantageously, and to put them in order, after which they charged a third time. The cavalry had at first some advantage over that of the enemy, but were afterwards repulsed by them; whereas their infantry broke and overthrew that with which they were engaged, though they could not march up to them, but through a most difficult ground, where a smaller number of troops was sufficient to stop a greater. Upon this Prince Eugene left his cavalry, seeing little probability of being able to rally them again, and put himself at the head of the infantry, who improving the disorder into which they had put that of the enemy, pursued them over hills, dales, rocks, and woods, and having charged them again, entirely routed them, and

continued the chase for above an hour's march, as far as the village of Lutzingen. Here Prince Eugene caused his victorious foot to make a stand, to give time to his cavalry, which had rallied a great way behind, to rejoin them.

It is very remarkable, that at this last charge, when Prince Eugene's infantry defeated with so much vigour that of the enemy, but two of their squadrons stood by them; notwithstanding which they pursued their advantage, and gave the enemy no time to recover themselves. The French horse, daunted by their success, retired leisurely. Prince Eugene's horse followed them at the same pace, till having joined their foot, the whole wing continued the chase for the space of an hour, with all the cheerfulness which could be expected from troops wearied with an action of above five hours, after a march of ten hours, in an extreme hot day, and followed the enemy as far as the villages of Morfelingen and Teiffenhoven, where they made a shew as if they would stand their ground, that they might gain time to pass a great morass, and reach Dillingen and Lawingen.

As soon as the action on the left wing was decided, the Duke of Marlborough disposed himself to march with part of that wing towards the village of Oberklau, to charge the left of the enemy on their flank, and to succour their own right under Prince Eugene; but he was informed by the way, by one of the Prince's aids-de-camps, that there was no further occasion for it; that all was recovered on his Highness's side, and that the enemy had abandoned the villages of Oberklau and Lutzingen, after having set them on fire.

Thus this stupendous battle, which during near five hours was fought with dubious fortune, ended at last in a most complete victory on that side which before the engagement had a visible disadvantage: and the success of this great day, under the blessing of the all-ruling Providence, may justly be attributed to the invincible

courage and intrepidity of the Confederate troops, and to the conduct and bravery of their generals; though the enemy were, indeed, guilty of some oversights, which did not a little facilitate their overthrow.

Such was the celebrated battle, known in England by the name of Blenheim, of Hochstadt in France, and of Pleyenheim in Germany. The conquerors lost about 450 men killed, and near 8000 were wounded; the greatest part in that wing commanded by Prince Eugene. The army of the vanquished was almost entirely destroyed; of 60,000 men, who had been so long victorious, there remained not more than 20,000: 12,000 were left dead on the field of battle; the greatest part of 30 squadrons of horse perished in the Danube; 13,000 were made prisoners; 100 pieces of cannon were taken, with 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 loaden mules, two bridges of boats, 15 pontoons, 15 barrels, and eight casks filled with silver.

The loss of the battle was imputed to two capital errors committed by Marechal de Tallard; namely, his weakening the center, by detaching such a number of troops to the village of Blenheim, and his suffering the Confederates to pass the rivulet, and form unmolested.

Those who fled were dispersed different ways. Never was victory more complete on the field of battle, nor in its consequences; in less than a month, the enemy lost 300 miles of territory. Bavaria too, being now subjected to the Emperor, felt at once, all the enraged rigour of the Austrian government. On a sudden, how strangely was the scene changed! The Elector of Bavaria, who but a few days ago, had entertained the most sanguine expectations of being raised to the Imperial dignity, had taken possession of Passau, and had opened all the passes to Vienna, was now a fugitive. In his flight to Brussels, he met his brother, the Elector of Cologne, who was likewise driven from his dominions; they embraced each other, and shed tears.

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tears. The court of Versailles, hitherto accustomed to prosperity, was now filled with amazement and consternation. No body durst tell the King so cruel a truth. Madame Maintenon was at last obliged to take upon herself the office, to inform his Majesty that he was no longer invincible.

The Duke of Marlborough, at his first appearance in the house of peers, after his return to England, was honoured with a very extraordinary eulogium, pronounced by the Lord Keeper the 15th of December, 1704.

A compliment of the same nature was presented to the Duke by a committee of the house of commons. That house took into consideration his great services, and in an address to the Queen, besought her Majesty to consider of some proper means to perpetuate the memory of such noble actions. In a few days she gave them to understand by a message, that she was inclined to grant the interest of the crown in the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wooton, to the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs; and that, as the lieutenancy and rangerhip of the parks, with the rents and profits of the manors and hundreds, were granted for two lives, she wished that incumbrance could be removed. A bill was immediately brought in, enabling the Queen to bestow those honours and manors on the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs; and the Queen was desired to advance the sum for clearing the incumbrances. She not only complied with this address, but likewise ordered the comptroller of her works, to build in Woodstock park, a magnificent palace for the Duke and his heirs, upon a plan much more solid than beautiful. This noble pile is decorated with exquisite paintings of the battle, &c. and is known by the name of Blenheim House. And medals were not wanting to perpetuate the memory of this great battle.

On the 3d day of January, 1705, the colours and standards taken at Blenheim, were set up in Westminster-hall; and

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three days after, the Duke of Marlborough was entertained by the city of London. Marechal de Tallard, with the other French generals made prisoners in the battle, were immediately after their arrival in England, conducted by the royal regiment of horse guards to Nottingham and Litchfield, where they were treated with great respect, and allowed the privilege of riding ten miles around the places of their confinement. Tallard remained at Nottingham till the year 1712.

The Emperor was not wanting on his part to perpetuate the memory of this glorious victory; he caused a stately pillar to be erected on the field of battle, with an inscription on it concluding with these words,

*Exercitui victori, cum immortalis gloria, imperavit
JOHANNES, DUX DE MARLBOROUGH, ANGLUS.*

BLOIS. A city of Orleanois in France; and was taken by the Hugonots in the civil wars. It was afterwards taken and sacked by the Duke of Guise, in 1562; who, with his brother the Cardinal, was cut off in this city, by order of Henry III. of France.

BLOREHEATH, BATTLE AT. In Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton in Shropshire. At the head of the river Snow, which is in the neighbourhood, a stone is set up to the memory of James, Lord Audley. This battle was one of those, occasioned by the differences between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VI. To avoid repetition, we shall refer the reader for the motives, to the first battle at St. ALBAN'S. The Duke of York, after that battle, was received at court very graciously; but still that nobleman and his adherents, dreaded some perfidy on the part of Queen Margaret. They left the court on various pretences. Not long after this, happened an incident which occasioned another rupture. One of the servants of the Earl of Warwick, chanced to quarrel with another of
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the King's, who was wounded in the fray; the rest of the King's domestics armed themselves, in order to take revenge, but the delinquent escaped. However, they fell upon the Earl's train, and even attempted to attack his person, but he baffled their efforts, and got safe to his barge, which was waiting for him on the Thames, to carry him into the city, after having seen several of his followers slain in his defence. He did not doubt but it was all an artifice of Margaret's to kill him, and he was soon confirmed in his opinion; for he heard that the King had issued out a warrant to commit him to the Tower. Upon which he retired to his father, the Earl of Salisbury, to consult about measures to be taken against the Queen. The father and son agreed in opinion, that this attack was a snare laid by Margaret for the life of Warwick; and that as this nobleman was the idol of the soldiery, they should make it a pretence for declaring open war against the Queen and her adherents. In these sentiments they visited the Duke of York, who adopted their ideas on this subject, and they concerted their measures accordingly. Warwick went to Calais, in order to secure that fortress; and York began to levy forces in Wales; while Salisbury assembled between 5 and 6000 men; with whom he intended to advance to London, and demand satisfaction for the outrage committed against his son Warwick.

Meanwhile Margaret set out with the King, on a progress into the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Chester, in order to conciliate the affections of the people, and by means of her artful behaviour, and assumed affability, formed a strong association in behalf of herself. Understanding that the Earl of Salisbury had raised a body of forces, and was on his march to join the Duke of York in Herefordshire, she granted a commission to the Lord Audley, to assemble troops, and prevent the junction of these noblemen. He accordingly levied 10,000 men, with whom he

advanced against Salisbury, who had proceeded as far as Bloreheath. - Here the two armies came within sight of each other, and the Earl, though his forces were not above half the number of the enemy, resolved to give them battle. They were posted by a rivulet; and on the 23d day of September, 1459, Salisbury made a feint of retreating, as if he had been afraid of an attack. Audley, on this supposition, passed the rivulet with great precipitation, in order to pursue the fugitives; and when part of his troops had crossed the brook, the Earl wheeling about all on a sudden, fell upon them with such impetuosity before they could form, that after an obstinate engagement that lasted near five hours, the royalists were totally defeated, with the loss of their general, and 2400 men slain upon the field of battle. The Cheshire men are said, by Hollinghed, to be the greatest sufferers. They wore this day little silver swans, in compliance with an order from the Queen, who had distributed them to the gentlemen of that county.

Salisbury having thus opened his passage, marched into Wales, where he joined the Duke of York, who was employed in raising an army for the prosecution of his design. But Henry soon afterwards published a proclamation, promising a pardon to all the insurgents that would lay down their arms and submit. It had a surprising effect. The malecontent lords soon found themselves abandoned by the principal part of the army. Upon which they resolved to retire, some to Ireland, and others to Calais. But though the rebellion was quelled for this time, it was not long before another rupture broke out. See NORTHAMPTON.

BOISLEDUC, SIEGE OF, called by the Dutch HERTOGENBOSCH. A strong town of Brabant, situated on the river Demel, about 43 miles north-east from Antwerp. In the year 1629, when the nobility of the Spanish Netherlands were ready to revolt, Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, resolved

to turn these divisions to his own advantage; and seeing he had a favourable opportunity, he with 30,000 men, all on a sudden appeared before Boisseduc, the garrison of which consisted of about 3000 men, under the command of Baron Grobendonk, who, refusing to surrender, the Prince besieged the town. The first 14 days passed without any thing remarkable; the Governor contenting himself with being a spectator of the Prince's extraordinary art and industry, in fortifying his camp, who opened his trenches on the 27th of May, 1629, and in a few days took the the forts Isabella and Anthony by storm. Grobendonk seemed now awakened out of his lethargy, he made several brave and well-conducted sallies, in some of which he was so successful as to destroy the works of the besiegers, and let open the sluices: the joy for these little advantages, was heightened by more important news, that Count de Bergen, with an army of 25,000, was marching to his relief. On the 27th of June the Count appeared, and attempted to force the Prince's lines, but having received three repulses, drew off, leaving a good number of the killed and wounded. He afterwards, in conjunction with Montecuculi, made several attempts to draw the Prince off the siege, by invading the Dutch territories; but all in vain, he seemed bent on this particular enterprize, his resolution was fixed in gaining his point, even though it should be at the expence of his dominions. The fire was renewed with redoubled vigour on both sides, desperate sallies were made, and considerable breaches, most of the cannon on the ramparts were dismounted, and the town lay open to an assault in six places, when the Governor desired to capitulate on the 14th day of September. The garrison was reduced to 1200 men, in want of provisions and ammunition. The besiegers are said to have lost 9000 men in this siege. This town has since continued in the hands of the Dutch, who have so improved its natural fortifications, that

now it is said to be the strongest town in Brabant.

BOLOGNA, SIEGE OF. The capital of the Bolognese in Italy, situated in one of the most fruitful plains of that country, on several small rivulets, and a navigable canal about 50 miles north from Florence. The city in general is magnificent and beautiful. Its churches and monasteries are richly ornamented with several costly paintings, well worthy the observation of every curious traveller. The town is subject to the Pope, and governed by his Vice-Legate. The Holy See, in order to regain the territories it had lost in the fourteenth century, formed a design upon Bologna, at this time possessed by the French. The Viceroy of Naples, commander of the Confederate troops in the service of the Church, appeared before it on the 26th of January, 1512. On the 28th, his batteries began to play; part of the wall was beaten down, and some soldiers got into a tower, where they displayed their colours; but were soon drove out again by the besieged.

Count Peter Navarro finished a mine, and having set fire to it, part of the wall of the city was lifted up, so that they without saw those in the town, and the townsmen those in the field under the wall; yet it fell again into the same place, and settled as fast as at first. This was looked upon as a miracle, as well in itself, as because adjoining to the inside of the wall was a chapel, held in great veneration, called the Baracan, which, like the rest, was blown up and settled again.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of February, the snow fell without intermission, which gave the French General, encamped in the neighbourhood, an opportunity of throwing himself into the city with a good body of men undiscovered.

The besiegers now began to despair of mastering the place, especially as the weather continued so severe; therefore it was resolved to raise the siege, and garrison the neighbouring towns with the troops. They

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are said to have lost near 4000 men in this fruitless attempt, for which the General did not escape a large share of censure from the public in general.

BOMBAY, ATTEMPT ON, in 1673. It is an Island, and situated on the west coast of the peninsula of India, within the Ganges and Mogul Empire in Asia. This year it was attacked by the Dutch, who were obliged to desist from their enterprize, saying the place was as strong as the devil, there being then mounted 120 cannon in the Fort, 20 more in convenient places, and 60 field pieces to attend the militia, which at that time consisted of 300 English, 900 Portuguese under English commanders, and 300 Bandarines, who looked after the adjoining cocoa woods, besides 7000 more who served to make a shew, and 3 English men of war in the harbour. Sir George Oxenden, who commanded there, cut a trench in the rock afterwards, which brought the sea round the Fort.

BONA, a Cape on the Barbary shore in the Mediterranean Sea, and off which place, on the 18th of January, 1695, six British frigates, sent on a cruise by Admiral Russel (who that year wintered in the Mediterranean with the grand fleet), fell in with two French men of war, the *Content* of 70 guns, and the *Trident* of 60. Capt. Killebrew, who acted as Commodore in the *Plymouth*, engaged them both for more than an hour, before any of the others could come up, and fell in the action. The *Falmouth*, Capt. Grantham, coming up, kept them engaged another hour, at which time the rest of the frigates coming into action, obliged the enemy to separate and try to escape. The *Content* was pursued by the *Carlisle*, *Newcastle*, and *Southampton*, and the *Trident* by the *Falmouth* and *Adventure*; the *Plymouth* was obliged to bear away for Messina, having lost her fore-topmast. The chase continued all night, and part of the next day, the French maintaining a running fight all the time; at last, both ships being disabled, and many of their men killed, among whom was the

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Chevalier d'Aulnoy, Captain of the *Content*, they struck.

BONA, a town situated on the Mediterranean Sea, about 200 miles east of Algiers, and was taken by the Emperor Charles V. But the Turks retook it and dismantled it.

BONN, SIEGE OF. A city of Germany, in the Electorate of Cologne, situated on the west shore of the river Rhine, 12 miles south from Cologne. In May of the year 1588, the Duke of Parma detached the Prince of Chymay with a large body of troops, to besiege this place, but the Governor Otto, Baron de Politz, making a more vigorous resistance than he expected, the Duke was obliged to reinforce him with another body of troops, under the command of the Earl of Mansfeldt. These two Commanders agreed to turn the siege into a blockade, and in September, the garrison capitulated on honourable conditions, rather necessitated by famine than the vigour of the assailants.

This city, having, by the Elector of Cologne, been put into the hands of Louis XIV. William, Prince of Orange, afterwards King of Great Britain, being at war with that Monarch, he in the year 1673, after the taking of Naerden, secured the frontiers of Holland with part of his army, and with the rest marched along the Rhine into Germany. Not far from Bonn, he joined his troops with those under Montecuculi, and they undertook the siege of Bonn. On the 4th of November the trenches were opened, and on the 11th they carried by assault an half moon, before the gate of Cologne; in which action Count Schellard, the Governor, was killed, with the greatest part of his regiment. Next day three mines being ready to spring, and the besiegers preparing to give a general assault, the garrison thought proper to capitulate. The taking of this place obliged Louis to withdraw his troops, and evacuate all that part of the Netherlands he had conquered, except Maastricht.

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In the year 1689, when the Elector of Brandenburg had made himself master of Keyserfwaert, he laid siege to Bonn, which had been the year before surprised by the Cardinal Furstemberg, but his operations were retarded, by being obliged to make detachments to assist in other conquests, and the garrison making frequent sallies, sometimes with such success, as to even alarm his whole camp, in which, however, they commonly lost a great many men. When General Scoening arrived in his camp, with a large re-inforcement, the siege was carried on with more vigour, and the approaches were brought to the very foot of the counterscarp, which was carried by assault, together with the horn-work and half-moon, and had the breach been wide enough for four men abreast, the Bradenburghers had entered the town pell-mell. However, they lodged themselves on the counterscarp, and prepared next day to take the city by storm, being master of all the outworks: which the Governor, Baronde Hasfield, being informed of, offered to capitulate. After some disputes, the articles were settled, which were no way favourable to the garrison.

In the town was found, inclosed in a vault, an iron chest full of gold medals, valued at 100,000 crowns. The Duke of Schomberg's very rich baggage was also found in this city, and restored to his Grace. In 1702, Bonn stood out for its elector, in the French interest.

In April, of the year 1703, the Duke of Marlborough ordered it to be invested by a large body of troops, under Lieutenant-general Bulau. The preparations for besieging it were as great as if the Confederates intended to take a whole kingdom by assault. The town was very furiously bombarded from 9 mortars and 500 pieces of cannon. In four days after the trenches were opened, the fort was carried by storm, and all the men who defended it put to the sword, except a few who escaped in a little boat. The town only remaining in the enemy's hands, the Prince of Hesse and

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General Dedem were ordered to carry it by assault, if possible; but the Marquis d'Alegre, the Governor, made a well conducted sally, and baffled their effort. However, by the superiority of the Confederates, he was repulsed in his turn, and the Prince of Hesse pursued him to the counterscarp, and took it by storm, and in less than an hour, made a lodgement on it. The batteries of the besiegers were plied so briskly, that the town was on fire in many places, and the walls were little better than an heap of rubbish. At length M. d'Alegre, seeing the place was no longer tenable, surrendered on honourable conditions, after a very noble and vigorous defence, from the 24th day of April, to the 15th day of May. The number of men killed on either side is not exactly known, there were at least 2000 between them, two-thirds of which number belonged to the Confederates.

BORDENTOWN TAKEN. A place so called, situated on the Delaware, in America. General Howe, who had taken Philadelphia, hearing that the Americans had advanced 4 armed gallies down the Delaware, between Bordentown and Bristol, detached, the 6th of May 1778, under the command of Capt. Henry, the Hussar, Cornwallis, Ferret, and Philadelphia gallies, with the Viper and Pembroke armed schooners, 4 gun boats, and 18 flat boats, in which were embarked the 2d battalion of light infantry, with 2 field pieces, under the command of Major Maitland of the Marines. At 10 o'clock at night they proceeded from Philadelphia up the Delaware, but the wind being down the river, with much rain, they were obliged to come to an anchor till five o'clock in the morning, when they got under way, and sailed up the river. At noon, being abreast of White-Hill, the gallies, armed vessels and gun-boats covered the landing of the troops, which was performed without opposition. At this place the Washington and Effingham rebel frigates, (the former pierced for 32, and the latter for 28 guns)

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guns) were burnt, with a brig and a sloop. The troops then marched, took possession of Bordentown, and destroyed a battery of 3 six-pounders; whereupon the fleet proceeded to that place and burnt two new ships, one of which was pierced for 18 guns, one privateer sloop for 10 guns, with 10 sail of brigs, schooners, and sloops; several storehouses, containing provisions, artillery stores, camp equipage, and some tobacco were burnt at the same time. This service being executed, the boats proceeded up Crofswell Creek, and burnt the Sturdy Beggar privateer of 18 guns, and 8 sail of brigs, sloops, and schooners. The troops then embarked, and landed on the Pennsylvania side of the river, where they rested that night.

At 5 in the morning, on the 9th, the gallies and gun boats, &c. rowed up Biles-Iland Creek, and burnt one new schooner pierced for 14 guns, one new sloop for 16 guns, one old schooner for 10 guns, one old large sloop for 16 guns, and two large new sloops.

The rebel gallies in Watson's Creek on the Jersey shore were found sunk and hid at low water.

At noon the troops marched to Bristol, first burning 2 sloops at the ferry, and the gallies, gun boats, and flat boats, proceeded down the river to embark there, which was done at 6 o'clock in the evening, after burning a ship and brig at that place. The Philadelphia galley, Viper, and Pembroke armed schooners, with 2 gun boats, burnt the remaining vessels, consisting of 4 new ships, one new brig, and an old schooner.

The whole number of vessels destroyed were 44 sail, and at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, the armament returned to Philadelphia, without losing a man.

BORHOWED, ACTION near, in 1227. This city is situated on the frontiers of Denmark, and is remarkable for a battle fought near it by Waldemar II. King of Denmark, against Adolphus, Count of Holstein, the Archbishop of Bremen, Albert Duke of Saxony, and the Counts of Meck-

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lenburg, of Schwerin, and of Oldenburg, who during the time Waldemar was confined in the fortrefs of Daneberg, by the treachery of Henry, Count of Schwerin, had despoiled him of great part of his dominions. The Danes in this action performed prodigies of valour, but being deserted by the Ditmarfes, who turned their arms against them, they were obliged to retreat. The King was thrown from his horse, and lost an eye, and both parties suffered greatly in the battle.

BORKHOLM, CITY OF, TAKEN in 1519. It is situated in the island of Oeland, belonging to the Swedes, in the Baltic Sea, and this place among others revolting from Christian II. King of Denmark (also at that time King of Sweden), it was taken by assault by that Monarch.

BORNHOLM, ISLAND OF, PILLAGED in 1509. It is situated in the Baltic Sea, and is included in the diocese of Seeland, in Denmark. It was attacked and pillaged by the fleet belonging to the regency of Lubec, who had entered into an alliance with Sweden against Denmark. In 1564, the Swedes took a convoy of merchantmen off this island, belonging to the Danes, and the next year the same Admiral (Nicholas Horn) defeated the Danish fleet off here, and took their admiral. This island in 1645, was totally reduced by the Swedish General Helm Wrangel, and continued in the possession of the Swedes till 1658, when the inhabitants massacred the Swedish garrison, and restored the island to the Danes.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. A town of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Eure, over which it has a bridge. It lies about three miles from Rippon, and fifteen north-west from York. There is scarce a nation under the sun that has been more distracted by civil wars than England; we have now before us the rise, progress, and extinction of one of those intestine feuds, a brief relation of which we shall present the reader with, as it serves to illustrate this article.

In

In the year 1321, during the reign of Edward II. the two D'Espensers, who were his favourites, so far ingratiated themselves into his esteem, as to be able to maintain an absolute authority over the whole realm. They were arbitrary, proud, and avaricious. They usurped the lands belonging to many of the Barons; seized their castles; and by dint of threats, extorted them to confirm their possessions. The Lords of the Welch marshes stood up in defence of their privileges, seeing these rapacious favourites were bent on depriving them of all their possessions. They took the field, and sent a message to the King, demanding that he would dismiss them, or commit them into custody, that they might answer for the crimes laid to their charge, otherwise they would renounce their allegiance, and do justice to the criminals by their own authority. Edward desired the Barons to meet him at Gloucester; they refused; but marched at the head of a numerous army into London, where they obliged the King to condemn his favourites to perpetual exile.

The King could not digest this affront, yet he stifled the seeds of resentment in his heart, till he received another insult upon his dignity, which awakened all his anger. His Queen, in a journey of devotion to Canterbury, sent her officers to demand a lodging at the castle of Leeds, belonging to Bartholomew Badlesmere, one who had joined the discontented Barons. The Queen was refused admittance, and the domestic told, that he might go and provide a lodging for his mistress elsewhere. She went herself to the gate, but received a flat denial from the wife of Badlesmere, he being not at home. The Queen complained of this affair to the King, who, incensed at this outrage, with a body of forces, immediately invested the castle and took it, and executed the garrison, with their officers, as traitors. The D'Espensers, encouraged by this success, returned to court, where they were very cordially received. The Earl of Lancaster, who was their avowed

enemy, could not look on this step without indignation. He loudly exclaimed against the perfidy of Edward; saying, his subjects could not depend upon his promise, nor even his oath. Edward more and more exasperated against the Barons, resolved to chastise them at the head of his army. He reduced many of their castles; took the town of Gloucester; burned those of Elmsly and Henly; and ravaged the adjacent country. The Earl of Lancaster in the meantime assembled all his troops, with those of the discontented Barons, in Yorkshire.

Edward, the year following, 1322, marched into the north, in order to give the Earl of Lancaster battle. That Prince, when he had taken a full view of Edward's troops, retired with precipitation, finding their number to be vastly superior to his own. Robert, Lord Holland, coming up with a reinforcement of 500 men to the Earl, immediately after his retreat, and concluding he was defeated and taken, submitted to the King, and was sent prisoner to Dover. The castles of Kenilworth and Tutbury, surrendered at discretion; and the Earls of Kent and Surry, pursued the fugitives to Pontefract Castle, also belonging to the Earl of Lancaster, who threw in a reinforcement, and continued his flight, in hopes of finding refuge in the Scottish army: but when he reached Borough-bridge, he found Sir Simon Wardé, and Sir Andrew de Harcla, Governors of York and Carlisle, ready to oppose his passage, at the head of an army, which they had raised for that purpose, by his Majesty's order. Lancaster and Hereford, finding themselves thus hemmed in between two bodies of the enemy, resolved to force the bridge before their pursuers should come up. In this resolution he attacked the enemy, who were posted on the other side of the bridge, but his troops being seized with a panic, ran away at the second onset. Hereford attempted to ford the river, but he was killed before he could mount his horse by a Welch soldier, who with his

sword ran him through the belly. His followers dispirited, abandoned the place of action, and sought for refuge in the town. Roger de Clifford, in bringing them off, was dangerously wounded. The Earl of Lancaster endeavoured to pass at another ford, but finding it guarded by the enemy, he attempted to bribe Harcla to connive at his passage. That officer rejected his offers with disdain. He concluded a peace with him till next morning, and returned to Borough-bridge, instead of making a bold effort to repel the enemy, to whom he was greatly superior in number. Harcla was joined in the night by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, and entering the town early in the morning, took Lancaster, with above 100 barons, bannerets, and knights, without the least resistance. Besides these, a great number of gentlemen were taken and conveyed to York; though many changed their apparel for rags, and escaped in the disguise of beggars.

Edward was now blessed with an opportunity of glutting his revenge against his most formidable adversary, and he enjoyed it with all the triumph of a weak mind, that never harboured one sentiment of generosity. He proceeded to the Earl's castle at Pontefract, which surrendered upon the first news of his misfortune, and sending for the prisoner from York, ordered him to be lodged one night in a tower, which he was said to have built as a prison for his Majesty. He was now forsaken by his popularity in such a manner, that his own vassals insulted him in the streets of Pontefract, through which he was conveyed to the castle. They reviled him in the most abusive terms, and in derision styled him King Arthur; a fictitious name, which he assumed in his correspondence with Scotland.

In the morning after his arrival, he was brought into the presence of the King, who upbraided him with his pride, insolence, and treason. A kind of court-martial being constituted by the Earls of Kent, Richmond, Pembroke, Surry, Arundel,

Athol, and Angus, he was found guilty of appearing in arms against the King at Burton and Borough-bridge, and condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered, as a traitor. In consideration of his being a Prince of the blood, his sentence was changed into decapitation, and executed immediately after condemnation, with every mark of disgrace. He was mounted on a meagre horse, without saddle or bridle, conveyed through Pontefract, with an hood upon his head, to an eminence at the distance of a mile from the town; where he was ordered to stand with his face towards Scotland, and beheaded by a Londoner. The same sentence was denounced against Warin de l'Isle, William Touchet, Thomas Maudnet, Henry de Bradebourne, William Fitz-Williams, William Cheyney, Josselin de Deinvile, and the Lords Mowbray and Clifford, who underwent the pains and penalties of the law without mitigation. The life of Hugh de Audley was saved, because he had married the King's niece. John de Boutetourt, John de Kingston, Nicholas de Percy, John de Montravers, and William Tansel, escaped to the continent. The Lord Badlesmere, and Bertram de Ashburnham, were drawn, hanged, and quartered, at Canterbury: Sir T. Colepepper suffered the same death at Winchester: John Giffard, and Sir Roger Elmesbruge, were executed at Gloucester; Stephen Barret at Swansfeye; William Fleming at Cardiff; Henry de Tzeys at London; Sir Francis Aldenham at Windsor; and others at different places of the kingdom. This hecatomb being devoted to the vengeance of the King and his ministers, the two D'Espensers were amply compensated with several rich manors, for the losses they had sustained during the revolt of the Barons. The elder D'Esperer was created Earl of Winchester; and Andrew de Harcla rewarded for his services, with the earldom of Carlisle. Thus ended a rebellion, which was raised without any design of dethroning, or perhaps of doing him the least injury, but only

only to secure the privileges and possessions of the people. The espousers of this cause we find sacrificed to the resentment of a weak monarch, and two capricious courtiers. Such were the consequences of this battle.

BOSTON, BATTLE NEAR. The Saxons having made a great progress in establishing themselves in Britain, notwithstanding the efforts of the Britons and Armoricans under Arthur, who lately having received the assistance of 15,000 that landed at Southampton, was by him surprised whilst besieging Lincoln, that they were not able to continue the siege, or raise it, without hazarding a battle, which proved fatal to the Saxons near Boston. Cerdic, the Saxon General, being defeated, was forced to shelter himself in the forest Celidon, till he found means to retire to the western coast, having lost in the battle above 6000 men.

BOSTON, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1776. It is situated in the county of Suffolk in North America, and is the metropolis of the province of New England. March 2d, this year, the Provincials under General Washington, began to bombard the town from a place called Phipps's Farm; and on the 3d, they opened a twenty-four pound battery in Dorchester Neck, which annoyed the King's army in the town very much. On the 5th, General Howe, Commander in Chief of the King's forces, embarked six regiments to attack this battery; but a strong easterly wind preventing the men of war from supporting them, it was thought adviseable to desist. The next day the attempt was renewed; but the battery was found so strong, the troops returned without effecting any thing. In the meantime, the Americans had thrown near 100 bombs into the town, and did considerable execution by the fire from their battery. Seeing this, General Howe got some of the select men to repair to General Washington, to inform him, that if the fire continued, he must burn the town to cover his retreat. Two of the

select men having had a conference with General Washington, went back, and the firing ceased immediately. General Howe then began his embarkation. The refugees went first, not being suffered to carry any thing but necessaries. The mortars and heavy artillery could not be shipped off, therefore they were attempted to be destroyed, as well as all the small arms belonging to the town. But while this work was about, a deserter coming in, and informing the General that Washington was for a general storm, all the troops embarked immediately, leaving the artillery, stores, &c. damaged only, as the hurry and confusion would admit. This haste in evacuating the town, was occasioned by the Provincial army beginning to station themselves on Hog and Needle Islands, and their preparations to attack Castle William, which had they succeeded in, would have enabled them to command the harbour, and destroy the fleet. Therefore General Howe dismantled and blew up Castle William, and then proceeded with the whole fleet for Hallifax. The terms of the two Generals were not made known; but it is supposed nothing was to have been destroyed, and this breach of Howe's determined Washington to storm the town.

BOSWORTH, BATTLE AT. A small market town in Leicestershire, situated 11 miles south-west from Leicester. Richard III. having by his tyranny and cruelty rendered himself odious to the nation, that even the Yorkists were incensed against him, while the Lancastrians made every effort they were able towards dethroning him. Their emissaries were sent, and instructed to excite insurrections in several parts of the kingdom, in order to divide Richard's troops, and distract his attention, while Henry, Earl of Richmond, should invade the kingdom, proceed to the capital, and seize the crown. The Duke of Buckingham, who was at the head of this scheme, used every art to elude the vigilance of Richard, who suspected some mischief, though he was ignorant of the quarter

quarter from which the storm impended. But the fatigues and necessities Buckingham's adherents underwent, soon dispirited them, and notwithstanding all his remonstrances and entreaties, the desertion was so great, that at length he was left with one domestic only. In this forlorn situation, he saw no other resource than that of concealing himself, until he should be able to take other measures: he therefore retired to the house of one Banister, who had lived in his service, and owed his all to the bounty of the Duke and his father. Richard was no sooner informed of the dispersion of his enemies, than he published a proclamation, setting the price of 1000l. on the Duke's head; and Banister was such an ungrateful wretch, as to betray his master and benefactor for the reward. The Duke was carried to Shrewsbury, and there beheaded, without any form of process.

The Earl of Richmond still continued to think his affairs in England prosperous, notwithstanding this severe check, which rather exasperated than dispirited him; and Richard, on the contrary, thought it would make such an impression upon all his enemies, that none would dare to oppose his measures, and with this view he laid up his fleet, which had been equipped to oppose the designs of Richmond, who seizing this opportunity, embarked his troops at Harfleur, and in six days, arrived in Milford-haven. Next day he advanced to Haverford, where he was received amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants: from hence he dispatched an express to his mother, with an account of his arrival and intended march to London: then he sent intimation to his friends to join him upon his route, and set out for Shrewsbury, where he proposed to pass the Severne. Richard being informed of his landing, ordered Sir Thomas Herbert to assemble the militia of Wales, and stop the progress of the Earl, until he should be in a condition to march against him: but Herbert having been already gained over by Rich-

mond's friends, allowed him to pass unmolested. He was joined on his route by Sir Rees ap Thomas, the most powerful commoner in Wales, and a great number of gentlemen of that country; so that his army daily increased; and in a few days he arrived at Shrewsbury, which he entered without opposition.

Meanwhile a body of 5000 men was raised by the Lord Stanley and his brother Sir William, on pretence of serving Richard, and they advanced to Litchfield, as if their design was to oppose the invader; but Sir William had a private interview with Richmond, whom he assured of his brother's assistance, as soon as he could declare himself with any safety to his son, the Lord Strange, who was detained as an hostage by the tyrant.

The monarch had by this time assembled his forces at Nottingham. Hearing that the Earl's design was to march to London, he resolved to give him battle on his route, and with that view encamped between Leicester and Coventry. Henry in the meantime advanced to Litchfield, from whence the Lord Stanley retired at his approach, and took post at Atherstone; and the Earl having taken his measures with the two brothers, continued his march to Leicester, where he proposed to venture a decisive engagement. In the neighbourhood of Tamworth he dropped behind his army, and in a fit of musing he lost his way, so that he was obliged to lie all night at a village, without daring to ask the road, for fear of being suspected, and falling into the hands of his enemies. Next morning he made a shift to rejoin his army at Tamworth, where finding his friends had been greatly alarmed at his absence, he told them he had gone to confer with some noblemen, who did not choose to appear as yet in his behalf. That same day he privately visited the Lord Stanley at Atherstone: next day, being informed that Richard had marched from Leicester to give him battle, he ordered his troops to march to meet him one half of the way.

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On the 22d day of August the two armies came in sight of each other, on a plain called Redmore, near Bosworth, which is rendered famous in history by the battle which terminated the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster. Richard's army consisted of 12,000 men, well accoutred; the command of the van he conferred on the Duke of Norfolk, and he himself took post in the center, with the crown upon his head, either as a mark of distinction, or a calling to his adversary. The Earl of Richmond drew up his troops, amounting to 5000 men, ill armed, in two lines; the command of the first he gave to the Earl of Oxford, while he himself conducted the other. Lord Stanley, who quitted Atherstone, took post in a piece of ground fronting the interval between the two armies; and his brother, at the head of 2000 men, stood facing him on the other side. Richard suspecting Stanley's design, ordered him to join his army; and receiving an equivocal answer, would have put his son to death, had not he been diverted from his purpose by the remonstrances of his generals, who observed that such a sacrifice could be of no advantage to the royal cause, but would infallibly provoke Stanley and his brother to join the foe, though perhaps his intention was to remain neuter, and declare for the victor. Richard was appeased by these representations; but he committed a fatal error in leaving the two brothers at liberty to act as they should think proper: his army being equal in number to that of Richmond and the Stanleys, when joined together; he ought to have posted two bodies opposite the brothers, with orders to attack them if they should attempt to join the enemy, while he himself, with the remainder, might have given battle to Henry.

The two leaders having harangued their soldiers, the Earl of Richmond made a motion to the left, in order to avoid a morass that divided the two armies; and by this prudent measure not only secured his right flank, but gained another advan-

tage, in having the sun at his back, while it shone full in the face of the enemy. Richard seeing him approach, commanded the trumpets to sound, and the battle began with a general discharge of arrows, after which the King's army advanced to close combat. The Lord Stanley perceiving that the Duke of Norfolk extended his line to the left, in order to surround the enemy, suddenly joined the Earl of Richmond's right wing, in order to sustain the attack, and Norfolk seeing his junction, made a halt to close the files, which had been too much opened for the extension of the line. The match being now pretty equal, the fight was renewed, though not with equal ardour, on both sides; the King's troops seemed to act with reluctance, and were in all probability dispirited by the conduct of the two Stanleys, not knowing but their example might be followed by others in the heat of the engagement. On the other hand, the Earl of Oxford charged them with such impetuosity, as contributed to damp their courage, and fill their heart with despondence. Richard, in order to animate them with his presence and example, advanced to the front of the battle; there perceiving his competitor, who had quitted the second line for the same purpose, he couched his lance, and clapping spurs to his horse, ran against him with such fury, that he killed his standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, father of Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and unhorsed Sir John Cheney, an officer remarkable for his strength and prowess. Henry, though he did not seem very eager to engage such an antagonist, advanced to meet him, and kept him at his sword's point, until they were parted by the soldiers, who interposed. While Richard made his furious effort against the person of his adversary, Sir William Stanley declared for Richmond, and attacking the Royalists in flank, drove their right wing upon the center, which was so disordered by the shock, that it began to fly with the utmost precipitation; while the Earl of Northumberland,

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Northumberland, who commanded a separate body, stood motionless, and refused to act against the enemy.

The King seeing all his endeavours ineffectual to rally his troops, which were by this time in the utmost confusion, and either scorning to outlive the disgrace of an overthrow, or dreading the thought of falling alive into the hands of his enemy, rushed into the midst of the battle, where he fought with most desperate courage, until he was overpowered by numbers, and fell dead in the midst of those he had slain. Though the battle lasted about two hours, including the time spent in the pursuit, there was not above 1000 of the Royalists killed on the occasion, because the greater part fled betimes without fighting; and the Earl did not lose above 100 men, of whom Sir William Brandon was the most considerable. On the side of the vanquished, besides Richard himself, the Duke of Norfolk lost his life; the Lord Ferrers of Chertsey, Sir Richard Radcliff, and Sir Robert Brackenbury met with the same fate; the Earl of Surry, son to the Duke of Norfolk, was then prisoner and confined in the Tower of London, from which, however, he was soon set at liberty; the Earl of Northumberland, and several partisans of Richard, were taken into favour, and others had the good fortune to escape; but Catesby, the infamous minister and confident of the tyrant, who had so villainously betrayed Hastings, having fallen into the hands of the victors, was executed in two days after the battle at Bosworth, with some others of the same stamp, who had devoted themselves to the service of Richard.

Immediately after the engagement, the Earl of Richmond fell down on his knees in the open field, and thanked the Almighty for the blessing he had bestowed on his arms; then riding up to an eminence, he applauded the soldiers for their gallant behaviour, and promised to reward them according to their deserts. Richard's crown being found among the spoils of the field,

B O T

was by the Lord Stanley placed upon the head of Henry, who was saluted as King by the whole army, and from that moment he assumed the title. King Richard's body being stripped stark naked, covered with wounds, filth, and blood, was thrown over a horse's back, with the arms on one side, and the legs on the other, and carried to Leicester, where, after having been exposed two days, and treated with the utmost indignity, it was buried in the abbey church in a private manner; though Henry, in respect to his family, ordered a tomb to be erected over his grave.

Such was the end of Richard III. the most cruel, unrelenting tyrant that ever sat on the English throne. He seems to have been an utter stranger to the softer emotions of the human heart, and entirely destitute of every social sentiment; his ruling passion was ambition; for the gratification of which he trampled upon every law, whether human, or divine: but this thirst of dominion was unattended with the least mark of generosity, or any desire of rendering himself agreeable to his fellow-creatures. He was often characterised by the name of the boar; and he and his three favourites, Catesby, Radcliff, and Lovel, were included in a couplet, which was frequently repeated in his life-time;

The cat, the rat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under the hog.

The consequences of this famous action are so well known, that we need not repeat them.

BOTHWELL - BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. A village of Lanerkshire, about two miles and a half from Hamilton, situated on the river Clyde, over which it has a bridge. In the year 1679, the Duke of Hamilton having become the minion of the people, King Charles II. resolved to vest him with the Government of Scotland, which was in the hands of the Duke of Lauderdale, whose interest declined daily. At present it was so relaxed, and the distractions in
England

England were so well known, that the Covenanters rejected all restraint, and took up arms in defence of their conventicles. They hated Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, with the most implacable enmity, as an apostate and persecutor of God's people. A troop of these armed fanatics chancing to meet this prelate and his daughter in his coach, upon a heath in the neighbourhood of St. Andrew's, dragged him from the carriage, and without paying the least regard to the cries and entreaties of his daughter, murdered him in the most barbarous manner. This cruel assassination was celebrated by the Covenanters as an exploit meritorious in the sight of God; they became more insolent and enterprising; they published a declaration against prelacy, and burned several acts of parliament in the market-place of Rutherglen, a small borough near Glasgow. Captain Graham, afterwards Lord Dundee, attacked one of their conventicles, and was repulsed with the loss of 30 men. They now resolved to try their fortune in the field; they took possession of Glasgow, expelled the established clergy, issued a proclamation, declaring they had taken up arms against the King's supremacy, Popery, and a Popish successor. The King was no sooner informed of this insurrection, than he dispatched Monmouth, with some troops of English cavalry, to Scotland. These being joined by the Scottish guards, and some regiments of militia, marched against the insurgents, who were posted at Bothwell-Bridge, between Glasgow and Hamilton, to the number of 8000, commanded by their ministers. They defended the bridge, until their ammunition was expended; then they retired; and Monmouth passing, drew up his forces without opposition. They could not stand the fire of his artillery, but immediately fled in confusion; 700 were killed in the pursuit, and 1200 taken prisoners. The Duke treated them with great lenity: he dismissed those who promised to live peaceably under the government; 300 who rejected this con-

dition were embarked for the Plantations, and perished in the voyage. The Duke of Monmouth was naturally brave and merciful, but he was supposed to have courted popularity on this occasion. The seeds of rebellion were now blasted, and he prevailed upon the King to grant an act of indemnity in favour of those poor wretches who had been harrassed and hunted into rebellion by the severity of the government; but Lauderdale took care to draw it up in such a manner, that it rather seemed a full pardon to him, and all his adherents, than an indulgence to the inter-communed Covenanters.

BOUCHAIN, SIEGE OF. A fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, situated on the Schelde, 9 miles north from Cambray. In the year 1676, the Duke of Orleans laid siege to Bouchain, while Louis XIV. with the grand army, covered it against any attempts of the Prince of Orange. The garrison only held out four days, and surrendered prisoners of war.

When the Duke of Marlborough first formed his design of besieging Bouchain in the year 1711, his camp lay near Douay. The French lines thrown up by Marechal Villars begun at Bouchain, and continued along the Sanset and Scarpe to Arras, and thence along the Upper Scarpe to Canche. These famous lines were defended by redoubts, and other works, in such a manner, that Villars judged them impenetrable, and called them the *Ne plus ultra* of Marlborough. This nobleman advancing within two leagues of the French lines, ordered a great number of fascines to be made, declaring he would attack them next morning; so that Villars drew all his forces on that side, in expectation of an engagement. The Duke, on the supposition that the passage of the Sanset by Arleux would be left unguarded, had ordered the Generals Cadogan and Hompesch to assemble 20 battalions and 17 squadrons from Douay and the neighbouring garrisons, and march to Arleux, where they should endeavour to pass the Sanset: Brigadier

gadier Sutton was detached with the artillery and pontoons, to lay bridges over the canal near Goulezen, and over the Scarpe at Vitry, while the Duke, with the whole Confederate army, began his march for the same place about nine in the evening. He proceeded with such expedition, that by five in the morning he passed the river at Vitry; there he received intelligence that Hompesch had taken possession of the passes on the Sanset and Schelde without opposition, the enemy having withdrawn their detachments from that side just as he had imagined. He himself with his vanguard of 50 squadrons, hastened his march towards Arleux, and before eight o'clock arrived at Bacha-Bacheul, where in two hours he was joined by the heads of the columns into which he had divided his infantry. Villars being certified of his intention, about two in the morning decamped with his whole army, and putting himself at the head of the King's household troops, marched all night with such expedition, that about 11 in the forenoon he was in sight of the Duke of Marlborough, who had by this time joined Baron de Hompesch. The French General immediately retreated to the main body of his army, which had advanced to the high road between Arras and Cambrai, while the Allies encamped on the Schelde, between Oisy and Estrum, after a march of 10 leagues without halting, scarce to be paralleled in history. By this plan, so happily executed, the Duke of Marlborough fairly outwitted Villars; and without the loss of one man, entered the lines which he had pronounced impenetrable. This stroke of the English General was extolled as a master-piece of military skill, while Villars was exposed to the ridicule even of his own officers.

The field deputies of the States-General proposed that he should give battle to the enemy, who passed the Schelde at Creve-cour, in order to cover Bouchain; but the Duke would not hazard an engagement, considering how much the army was fa-

tigued by the long march, and that any misfortune while they continued in the French lines might be fatal. His intention was to besiege Bouchain, an enterprize that was deemed impracticable, since it must be done in the sight of a superior army; the place was situated in a morass, strongly fortified, and defended by a garrison of 6000 men, commanded by Count de Ravignan. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the dissuasions of his own friends, he resolved to undertake the siege, and in the meantime dispatched Brigadier Sutton to England, with an account of his having passed the French lines, which was not at all agreeable to his enemies. They had prognosticated that nothing would be done during this campaign, and began to insinuate, that the Duke could strike no stroke of importance without the assistance of Prince Eugene, who had lately left him, by an order from the Court of Vienna, to command in the Empire against the Elector of Bavaria: they now endeavoured to lessen the glory of his success, and even taxed him with having removed his camp from a convenient situation to a place where the troops were in danger of starving. Nothing could be more provoking than this scandalous malevolence to a great man, who had done so much honour to his country, and was then exposing his life in her service.

On the 10th of August, 1711, Bouchain was invested, and the Duke of Marlborough exerted himself to the utmost extent of his vigilance and capacity, well knowing the difficulties of the undertaking, and how much his reputation would depend upon his success. He was indefatigable in forming lines, erecting regular forts, raising batteries, and throwing bridges over the Sanset and Schelde, making a causeway through a deep morass, and providing for the security of convoys against a numerous army on one side, and the garrison of Conde and Valenciennes on the other. Villars on the contrary hand took every precaution that skill and experience could

could suggest, to baffle the Duke's endeavours, he even made some efforts to raise the siege, but they were rendered ineffectual by the Duke's consummate prudence and activity. He also laid a scheme for surprising Douay, but it likewise miscarried. Marlborough certainly shewed, on this occasion, the greatest proofs of his foresight and penetration he had ever done through the whole course of his life. The operations of the siege were directed by the Generals Fagel, Colyer, and Schwartz, while he with his army covered it. The approaches were carried on in the usual manner till the 30th, when the dispositions were altered: the generals each assigned themselves a particular attack, and this was no sooner done, and the batteries began again to play, than the cannon of the ramparts were dismounted, and the outworks ruined. The bastions on the right and left of the lower town were taken by storm.

On the 12th of September, about noon, the besieged seeing that the breaches at two of the attacks against the upper town were wide enough, and that all things were preparing for a general assault, beat the chamade; and hostages being exchanged, the French, who were conducted to General Fagel's quarters, whither the Duke of Marlborough repaired, began to propose articles of capitulation, but were immediately answered by the Duke, that he would not have them read: for since they had waited to the last extremity, they had no other terms to expect but to be made prisoners of war; bidding them acquaint their commander with it, and send back the hostages, if he would not accept these conditions. Upon the return of the hostages into the town, the Governor refused to comply with that condition; the hostilities were therefore immediately renewed with incredible fury. The besiegers made such a terrible fire, that the besieged hung out a white flag at all their attacks, and beat a parley again the same day: new hostages being exchanged, they consented

to surrender prisoners, but demanded to march out with the usual marks of honour, and to be conducted to France, there to remain, without doing any service till they were exchanged. They pretended that they desired this favour, because of the misery the prisoners of their nation were reduced to in Holland, where they seemed to be abandoned by their court, which took no care for their subsistence. This being likewise rejected, and the fire again renewed with greater fury than before, they at length agreed to become prisoners of war upon the Duke's own terms, being now reduced to half their original number.

The Governor said, after he had marched out, that he was in a condition to have held out some days longer; but that his soldiers, seeing Villars did not attempt their relief agreeable to his promise, forced him to capitulate. But Marlborough's measures were so wisely taken, that Villars could not make a diversion in their favour. It must be allowed that this was the boldest enterprize during the whole war: that it required all the fortitude, skill, and resolution, of a great general, and all the valour and intrepidity of the Confederate troops, who never before exhibited such amazing proofs of courage. The passing of the French lines, and the taking of Bouchain, will be for ever recorded in the annals of England and France. This was the last military exploit performed by the great Duke of Marlborough; for which, as well as all his other great cares and labours, he was most scandalously and ungratefully treated by his countrymen at home, while every other nation in Europe was filled with acclamations in his praise.

Marechal Villars, after the departure of the Duke of Marlborough from the army, found means to surprise Bouchain the following year.

BOVINES, BATTLE AT. A small city of Namur, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Maese, and

between Tournay and Lille. We would, if it were possible, present the reader with a very particular and circumstantial account of this battle, but the obscurity in which historians have suffered the particulars to be buried, renders ineffectual our design. It is true many strange stories have been told of this action, but they all seem the product of romantic imagination. As truth is every where the object of our search, we shall content ourselves with selecting the account only from such writers as bear a testimony of regard.

King John of England, Otho, Emperor of Germany, Ferdinand, Earl of Flanders, with the Dukes of Holland and Boulogne, having entered into an association to crush Philip II. King of France, it was agreed that John of England should attack Poitou and Anjou, while they in conjunction, attacked France from the Netherlands; but John's pusillanimity checked his career; and Philip having little to fear from that side, marched his army to oppose Otho and his Confederates. At, or near Bovines, the two armies met, on the 27th day of July, 1214, when a desperate conflict ensued. The French troops fought with incredible bravery, and gained immortal honour, as their numbers scarcely exceeded half of their enemy's, who are said by Mezerai to amount to 150,000 fighting men. Philip excited his troops to deeds of valour by his personal prowess: he was unhorsed, wounded in the neck, and trod under foot. The troops, emulated by the example of their monarch, bore down all opposition, and gained him a complete victory. They took Otho's standard, whose device was a dragon, with a Roman eagle over it: the chariot that bore it they broke to pieces. Twenty-two other standards were taken, with their bearers, and the Earl of Flanders, with the Dukes of Holland and Boulogne, and many other noblemen: Otho himself very narrowly escaped the same fate; but he died soon after, and, as it is said, from the chagrin he suffered here. The vanquished, over-

whelmed with consternation and dismay, never thought of making a regular retreat; they ran away from the field of battle in confusion, and in detachments. Philip did not fail to improve his advantage; his troops killed as many of the enemy in the pursuit as in the action; till at length they retiring among fastnesses and unfrequented places, could be pursued no longer. Thus in one day, he ruined and dispersed the mighty Confederate army, designed for his destruction. John of England, terrified with the news of Philip's amazing success, made the best of his way to England, after an inglorious campaign; and the Barons of Anjou, Maine, and Normandy, who were to have revolted, and seconded the operations of Otho and John, durst not appear in arms. Such were the consequences of this great victory.

Philip now became so formidable in the eyes of his enemies, that no prince ever afterwards durst attack him. He made a triumphal entry into Paris, where the citizens celebrated his success eight days together.

BOVINES, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1554, by the French, who making themselves masters of it by assault, sacked it, and made a prodigious slaughter of the inhabitants, because they defended the place so bravely, hanging great numbers of them.

BOUILLON. An earldom situated on the confines of Luxemburg and Champagne, in Flanders; was subdued by the forces of the Emperor Charles V. consisting of 20,000 men, commanded by the Count of Nassau. The reason for this irruption into Bouillon, was occasioned by some encroachment the Aulic Council had made upon that province; and which induced Robert de la Mark, the lord of it, to quit the service of the Emperor, and throwing himself upon France for protection, was easily persuaded in the heat of his resentment, to send a herald to Worms, and to declare war in form against the Emperor. Francis I. King of France, waiting for a pretext to enter upon a war against Charles, who had just

just been exalted, in preference to him, to the Imperial dignity, assisted Robert with troops, wherewith he ravaged Luxemburg. But Henry VIII. of England, remonstrating against this proceeding to Francis, he withdrew his troops, and left Robert de la Mark to the mercy of the Emperor.

BOULOGNE, SIEGE OF. A port town of Picardy, and capital of the Boulognois in France, situated at the mouth of the river Lenart, 16 miles south-west from Calais. In the year 882, the Danes, and their northern confederates, who had long infested those parts of the French dominions which lie next the sea, made a descent about two miles and a half from Boulogne, which hitherto they had not ventured to attack. Count Hernequin drew together the militia of the country to oppose them; but he was defeated, and the affair was more unhappy in its consequence: instead of throwing his broken corps into the town, he abandoned the whole territory to the enemy, and sought his safety in a precipitate retreat. The enemy, not caring to pursue, laid siege to Boulogne; and after demolishing its walls, entered the town, where they committed the most cruel barbarities on the inhabitants: the naked houses did not escape their ferocity: the whole town was laid in a heap of ruins, the small remains of which are still to be seen. Philip, King of France, in 1231, rebuilt it as it now stands. We read of its being often attacked, but its sieges have never been material, except

In the year 1492, Henry VII. King of England, invaded France, and laid siege to Boulogne the 19th of October; but by the treaty of Estaples, concluded eight days after, he was obliged to raise the siege.

In the year 1543, the Emperor Charles, and Henry VIII. King of England, entered into a league against France, when it was agreed, that at the beginning of the following year, each should march 40,000

men, which should join in the neighbourhood of Paris. Had this design been executed, Paris, and all the country as far as the Loire, would have been in great danger; for the French troops did not amount to more than 40,000 men. But instead of pursuing their original plan of operations, they amused themselves in tedious sieges. Charles sat down before St. Didier, and Henry before Boulogne on the 26th of July, 1544. He pushed the siege with all imaginable vigour, but could not master it till the 14th of September. Some French authors say, that he owed this acquisition to the cowardice of the Governor, Major Vervin, who, in opposition to the earnest remonstrances of the inhabitants, was obstinately bent upon surrendering. They acknowledge he held out till the English had given one general assault; but this, they say, was more owing to the valour of Captain Corse, than any resolution of his own; and that the latter happening to fall in that assault, nothing could prevail with him to stand a second, though the inhabitants offered to defend the town themselves, without any assistance from the garrison. They add, that before the hostages were delivered, he had certain information, that the Dauphin was upon his march to raise the siege, and would reach the town in three days at most. Whereas so much rain having fallen, the ground was become so slippery, it was impossible the besiegers should give a second assault in that time: but the Governor's fears prevailing so far, nothing could prevent his surrendering; and the English having got possession of the town, drove out the French inhabitants. The Dauphin came afterwards, and made some attempts to retake the place, but his efforts proved ineffectual; and Henry, from this period, began to distrust his ally; but both were guilty of having infringed the treaty. Charles concluded a separate peace; and Henry returned to England, expecting the French would invade in their turn. By the treaty made at Outreau, the 24th of March,

March, 1550, Boulogne was restored, or rather sold to the French Monarch, for 4000 crowns of gold.

BOURDEAUX, SIEGE OF. A city of France, capital of Guienne, situated on the river Garonne, about 90 miles south of Rochelle. In the year 731, it was forced and sacked by the Saracens from Spain. In the year 1699, new insurrections began to rise in different parts of France. The parliament of Bourdeaux were provoked to see their jurisdiction diminished, by the establishment of a court of aids, which deprived them of all business with the King's revenue. The complaints made to the Duke of Espernon, their Governor, producing no effect, they were at length incited to open rebellion, and took up arms just when the parliament of Paris laid down theirs. Spain being at this time at war with France, promised to assist the Bourdelois; who, with this view, took under their protection the Princess of Conde, and made war against their Governor. When they heard that Marechal de Meilleraie, with the King's army, was advancing, they petitioned the King to remove Espernon, and they would continue loyal. But no ear being given to their request, the citizens resolved to stand the siege; and on the 12th of September, 1650, the town was invested by the King's army. Mazarine hanged an officer of the malecontents, and the malecontents hanged another of the King's. Marechal de la Meilleraie commanded Pallnau to cut off the communication between the suburbs and the city, whilst he himself should attack the barricades and houses of the suburbs; but having charged before Pallnau was come up, he met with greater resistance than he had imagined. The musqueteers, who were posted in the hedges and vineyards, which covered the suburbs, first stoppt the forces of his Majesty, who lost a great number of soldiers, and several officers. The Duke of Bouillon was posted in the church yard of St. Surin, with as many of the townsmen as

he had been able to get together, to relieve the posts; and the Duke of Rochefoucault was at the barricade, this being the principal attack. The action was very warm, 120 of the townsmen being killed, and 700 or 800 of the King's troops. Nevertheless, the latter forced the barricade, took the suburbs, but could advance no farther.

The Marechal thought it necessary to open the trenches, in order to carry the half-moon. As it had no ditch, the townsmen would not mount guard there, and only shot from behind the adjacent walls. The besiegers attacked this half-moon three times, with the flower of their troops, and the Bourdelois made as many sallies, in every one of which they scoured the French, and burnt the lodgements. The siege at the 13th day, was not more advanced than the first. It is surprising, that a heap of filth could serve as a fortification against 11,000 regular troops: nothing shews more evidently, how far the abilities of a general may go on those occasions, when all hopes of succour are lost. The Duke of Bouillon, by the brave defence he made here, and by other well known actions, gave proof of his great skill in the science of war. As the Bourdelois had not infantry enough to relieve the guards of such posts as were attacked, and those who were not wounded, were too much harrassed in fight, Bouillon and Rochefoucault relieved them by the troopers who dismounted; and they themselves staid in Bourdeaux, in order that their presence might prevail with greater numbers to continue there. At last Marechal de la Meilleraie carried on the French through the passage, which goes from the Carthusians to the archbishopric, and raised a battery of six pieces of cannon, which ruined the walls of the city. While these things were doing, the parliament of Paris sent two officers of the great chamber, to entreat her Majesty to pardon the inhabitants of Guienne: having paid their compliments to the Queen, they went immediately

diately to Bourdeaux, represented in the strongest terms to the parliament and to the townsmen, the great dangers to which they were exposed, offered themselves as sureties for whatever promises the Queen should make, and at last prevailed with the Bourdelois to sue for peace. Deputies from the city followed the two counsellors, who returned to Bourg; and after a truce of six days, the 29th of September, a treaty was concluded; by which it was stipulated, that the King should pardon his subjects of Bourdeaux; that the Prince of Conde and the Duke d'Enguien, should retire to Montrond; that the Dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault, give their parole of honour never to bear arms against the King; and that his Majesty should come into Bourdeaux with only the guards usually attending him, and send away his forces. Immediately the Princess of Conde, and the Prince her son, the Dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault, left Bourdeaux, and went to Bourg, to pay their compliments to the King and Queen. On their first approaching their Majesties, they fell upon their knees, and begged pardon: the Queen received them very graciously, and they dined with Cardinal Mazarine. The conferences they had with his Eminence, to persuade him to set the princes at liberty and join with them, raised the jealousy of the Frondeurs, and afterwards gave occasion to the enlargement of the princes, and the Cardinal's exile. Their Majesties went on board a galley, which the Bourdelois had sent them, and made their entry into Bourdeaux, the cannon firing, and in the middle of public acclamations. They continued here ten days, during which, they restored the first president and the officers, who refused to join in the rebellion, and left the city. The 15th, the court set out for Fountainbleau, where they arrived about the end of the month. The minister, proud of his having so happily ended the war of Guienne, no longer spared the Frondeurs, and caused the three princes to be conveyed from the castle of

Marcoufi to Havre-de-Grace, whence he thought it would be more difficult for his enemies to rescue them.

BOYNE, BATTLE ON ITS BANKS. A river in Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and falls into the Irish Channel, a little below Drogheda. On the 4th of June, 1690, King William set out for Ireland, attended by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, the Earls of Oxford, Scarborough, Manchester, and many other persons of distinction. On the 14th he landed at Carrickfergus, from whence he immediately proceeded to Belfast, where he was met by the Duke of Schomberg, the Prince of Wertemberg, Major-General Kirke, and other officers. By this time Colonel Wolesey, at the head of 1000 men, had defeated a strong detachment of the enemy near Belturbat. Sir John Lanier had taken Bedloe-castle, and that of Charlemont, a strong post of great importance; together with Balingary near Cavan, had been reduced.

King William having reposed himself two or three days at Belfast, visited the Duke's head quarters at Lisburne, and advancing to Hillsborough, where he published an order against pressing of horses, and committing violence on the country people. When some of his general officers proposed cautious measures, he declared he did not come to Ireland to let the grass grow under his feet. He ordered the army to encamp, and to be reviewed at Loughbrilland, where he found it amounted to 36,000 effective men. Then he marched to Dundalk, and afterwards to Ardee, which the enemy had just abandoned.

King James trusted so much to the disputes in the English parliament, that he did not believe his son-in-law would be able to quit that kingdom, and he had been six days in Ireland, before he received intimation of his arrival; but when he knew that, he left Dublin under the guard of the militia, commanded by Lutterel, and with a reinforcement of 6000 infantry, which he had lately received from France, joined:

joined the rest of his forces, which now almost equalled William's army in number, exclusive of about 15,000 men who remained in different garrisons. He occupied a very advantageous post on the banks of the Boyne, and, contrary to the advice of his general officers, resolved to risk a battle. They proposed to strengthen their garrisons, and retire to the Shannon, to wait the effect of the operations at sea; for Louis had promised to equip a powerful armament against the English fleet, and to send over a great number of small frigates to destroy William's transports, as soon as their convoy should be returned to England. The execution of this scheme was not at all difficult, and must have proved fatal to the English army, for their stores and ammunition were still on board the ships, which sailed along the coast as the troops advanced in their march, and there was not one secure harbour into which they could retire on any emergency. James, however, was bent upon hazarding an engagement, and expressed uncommon confidence and alacrity. Besides the river, which was deep, his front was secured by a morass and a rising ground, so that the English army could not attack him, without manifest disadvantage. King William marched up to the opposite bank of the river, and as he reconnoitred their situation, was exposed to the fire of some field pieces, which the enemy had purposely planted against his person. They killed a man and two horses close by him, and the second bullet rebounding from the earth, grazed upon his right shoulder, so as to carry off part of his clothes and skin, and produce a considerable contusion. This accident, which he bore without the least emotion, created some confusion among his attendants, which the enemy perceiving, concluded he was killed, and shouted aloud in token of their joy. Their whole camp resounded with acclamations, and several squadrons of their horse were drawn downwards, towards the river, as if they had intended to pass it immediately, and at-

tack the English army. The report was instantly communicated from place to place, until it reached Dublin; from thence it was conveyed to Paris, where, contrary to the custom of the French court, the people were encouraged to celebrate the event with bonfires and illuminations. William rode along the line, to shew himself to the army after his narrow escape. At night he called a council of war, and declared his resolution to attack the enemy in the morning. Schomberg at first opposed this design, but finding the King determined, he advised that a strong detachment of horse and foot should that night pass the Boyne, at Slane-bridge, and take post between the enemy and the pass of Duleck, that the action might be more decisive. This counsel being rejected, the King determined that early in the morning (Tuesday, July the 1st.) Lieutenant-General Douglas, with the right wing of the infantry, and young Schomberg with the horse, should pass at Slane-bridge, while the main body of foot should force their passage at Old-bridge, and the left at certain fords, between the enemy's camp and Drogheda. The Duke perceiving his advice was not relished by the Dutch generals, retired to his tent, where the order of battle being brought to him, he received it with an air of discontent, saying, it was the first that had ever been sent him in that manner. The proper dispositions being made, William rode quite through the army by torch-light, and then retired to his tent, after having given orders for the soldiers to distinguish themselves from the enemy, by wearing green boughs in their hats, during the action.

At six o'clock in the morning, General Douglas, with young Schomberg, the Earl of Portland, and Overkirk, marched towards Slane-bridge, and passed the river with very little opposition. When they reached the further bank, they perceived the enemy drawn up in two lines, and amounting to a considerable number of horse and foot, with a morass in their front,

so that Douglas was obliged to wait for a reinforcement. This being arrived, the infantry were led on to the charge through the morass, while Count Schomberg rode through it with his cavalry, to attack the enemy in flank. The Irish, instead of waiting the assault, faced about, and retreated towards Duleck with some precipitation, yet not so fast, but that Schomberg fell in among their rear, and did considerable execution. King James, however, soon reinforced his left wing from the center, and the Count was in his turn obliged to send for assistance. At this juncture, King William's main body, consisting of the Dutch guards, the French regiments, and some battalions of English, passed the river, which was waist high, under a general discharge of artillery. King James had imprudently removed his cannon from the other side, but he had posted a strong body of musqueteers along the bank, behind hedges, houses, and some works raised for the occasion. They poured in a close fire upon the English troops, before they reached the shore, but it produced very little effect, for the Irish gave way after a short resistance, and some battalions landed without further opposition. Yet before they could form, they were charged with great impetuosity by a squadron of the enemy's horse, and a considerable body of their cavalry and foot, commanded by General Hamilton, who advanced from behind some little hillocks to attack those that were landed, as well as to prevent the rest from reaching the shore. His infantry turned their backs and fled immediately, but the horse charged with incredible fury, both upon the bank and in the river, so as to put the unformed regiments into confusion. Then the Duke of Schomberg passing the river in person, put himself at the head of the French Protestants, and pointing to the enemy, said, "Gentlemen, those are your persecutors." With these words he advanced to the attack, where he himself sustained a violent onset from a party of the Irish horse, which

had broke through one of the regiments, and were now on their return. They were mistaken for English, and allowed to gallop to the Duke, who received two severe wounds in the head; but the French regiments being now sensible of their mistake, rashly threw in their fire upon the Irish, while they were engaged with the Duke, and instead of saving, shot him dead upon the spot.

Thus fell the gallant Schomberg, in the thirty-second year of his age, after having rivalled the best generals in his age, in military reputation. He was descended of a noble family in the Palatinate, and his mother was an Englishwoman, daughter of Lord Dudley. Being obliged to leave his country on account of the troubles, by which it was agitated, he commenced a soldier of fortune, and served successively in the armies of Holland, England, France, Portugal, and Brandenburg. He attained the dignities of Marechal in France, Grandee in Portugal, Generalissimo in Prussia, and Duke in England. He professed the Protestant religion, was courteous and humble in his deportment; cool, penetrating, resolute, and sagacious; nor was his probity inferior to his courage. The fate of this General had well nigh proved fatal to the English army, which was immediately involved in tumult and disorder, while the infantry of King James rallied, and returned to their posts, with a face of resolution. They were just ready to fall upon the center, when King William having passed with the left wing, composed of the Danish, Dutch, and Inniskilling horse, advanced to attack them on the right. They were struck with such a panic at his appearance, that they made a sudden halt, and then facing about, retreated to the village of Dunmore. There they made such a vigorous stand, that the Dutch and Danish horse, though headed by the King in person, recoiled; even the Inniskillers gave way, and that whole wing would have been routed, had not a detachment of dragoons, belonging to the regiments

of Cunningham and Levifon, dismounted, and lined the hedges on each side of the defile, through which the fugitives were driven. There they did such execution upon the pursuers, as soon checked their ardour. The horse which were broken, had now time to rally, and returning to the charge, drove the enemy before them in their turn.

In this action General Hamilton, who had been the life and soul of the Irish during the whole engagement, was wounded and taken, an incident which discouraged them to such a degree, that they made no further effort to retrieve the advantage they had lost. He was immediately brought to the King, who asked him if he thought the Irish would make any further resistance? He replied, "Upon my honour, I believe they will; for they have still a good body of horse entire." William eying him with a look of disdain, repeated, "Your honour! your honour!" but took no other notice of his having acted contrary to his engagement, when he was permitted to go to Ireland on promise of persuading Tyrconnel to submit to the new government. The Irish now abandoned the field with precipitation; but the French and Swiss troops, who acted as auxiliaries under Lauzan, retreated in good order, after having maintained the battle for some time, with intrepidity and perseverance. As King William did not think proper to pursue, the carnage was not great.

The Irish lost about 1500 men, among whom were the Lords Dougan and Carlinford, Sir Neil O'Neil, the Marquis of Hocquencourt, &c. and the English about one-third of that number; though the victory was dearly purchased in the death of the gallant Schomberg, and the brave Caillemote, who had followed the Duke's fortunes, and commanded one of the Protestant regiments: after having received a mortal wound, he was carried back through the river by four soldiers, and though in the agonies of death, he with a cheerful

countenance, encouraged those who were crossing to do their duty, exclaiming, "A la glorie mes enfans; a la glorie!" To glory, my lads; to glory! Another very remarkable person fell in this action, the Reverend Mr. Walker, who had so valiantly defended Londonderry against the whole army of King James. He had been very graciously received by King William, who gratified him with a reward of 5000*l.* and a promise of further favour: but his military genius still predominating, he attended his royal patron, and being shot in the belly, died in a few minutes. King William's courage during the whole engagement, was more conspicuous than his military skill; but his omitting to pursue, has been charged as a flagrant instance of his misconduct.

King James stood, during the whole action, on the hill of Dunmore, surrounded with some squadrons of horse, and seeing victory declare against him, retired to Dublin, without having made the least effort to re-assemble his broken forces. Had he possessed either spirit or conduct, his army might have been rallied, and reinforced from his garrisons, so as to be in a condition to keep the field, and even act upon the offensive; for his loss was not so considerable, nor his overthrow so complete, had he not made them so by his own pusillanimity, as to be irretrievable. Soon after this action, James embarked for France, but not without taking his leave of the city of Dublin, which he resigned to the fortune of the victor. He complained of the cowardice of the Irish, and forbid them to plunder the city, saying, though he was obliged to yield to force, he would still labour for their deliverance: and taking the Duke of Berwick, Tyrconnel, and the Marquis of Powis, they embarked at Waterford, on board a vessel which had been prepared for his reception. At sea he fell in with the French squadron, commanded by the Sieur de Foran, who persuaded him to go on board one of his frigates, which was a prime sailer. In this he

he was safely conveyed to France, and returned to the place of his former residence at St. Germain's. Drogheda surrendered the day after the battle; and in a few days after that, King William took possession of Dublin, which were the immediate consequences.

BRADFORD IN WILTS, BATTLE AT. In 652, a battle was fought here between the West Saxons and Britons, which proved fatal to the latter. It was then called Bradenford.

BRAILOW, ACTION NEAR IN 1770. It is situated in Podolia, a province belonging to Turkey in Europe. General Stoffeln, with 6000 Russians, marching to invest this place, was attacked near it, January 29th, by a detachment from the grand Turkish army, consisting of 20,000 men, under the command of Auli Pacha, whom he entirely defeated. Four thousand Turks were left on the field of battle, and one general's staff, six horse-tails, one large pair of colours, and eleven cannon, fell into the hands of the conquerors. Twelve thousand of the Turks took shelter in Brailow.

BRAILOW, TAKEN IN 1770. As soon as General Stoffeln had defeated the Turks on the 29th, he invested the fortress of Brailow, and made the necessary dispositions for besieging it in all its forms. The Turks made all possible resistance on their part till the 3d of February, when they endeavoured to make their escape, and quit the place without noise. For this purpose, almost all the garrison embarked the following night in three vessels, with a view of crossing the Danube, by favour of the darkness of the night, and under a terrible fire from all their artillery. But in spite of these measures, they were not able to conceal their design from the Russian General, who ordered some cannon toward the shore, which had all the desired success. For the vessels in which the Turks had embarked were sunk, and the greatest part of those on board drowned. The remainder of the garrison still con-

tinued to defend themselves till the next day, when the Russians gave the assault at midnight, carried the breach, and put all they met to the sword. They found in the place more than 100 pieces of cannon, a considerable sum of money, and a very large quantity of stores and provisions. The Turks, when they saw the fortress lost, set fire to the great magazine, with the intention of blowing up both themselves and the Russians; but the latter being timely informed of it, ran up, and happily succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had reached the powder rooms. Among the prisoners was Auli Pacha.

BRANDYWINE-CREEK, ACTION THERE IN 1777. This creek falls into the Delaware river, near Newcastle, in Pennsylvania, in America. General Howe, proceeding on his march from the head of Elk river, with the grand army, to attack Philadelphia, Lord Cornwallis and General Knyphausen, with two columns, on the 11th of September, proceeded to Chad's-Ford. But General Washington having intelligence of this movement about noon, detached General Sullivan to his right, with near 10,000 men, who took a strong position on the commanding ground above Birmingham church, with his left near to Brandywine-creek, both flanks being covered by very thick woods, and his artillery advantageously disposed.

As soon as this was observed, which was about four o'clock, the King's troops advanced in three columns, and upon approaching the enemy, formed the line with the right towards the Brandywine; the guards being upon the right, and the British grenadiers upon their left, supported by the Hessian grenadiers in a second line; to the left of the center were the two battalions of light infantry, with the Hessian and Anspach chasseurs, supported by the fourth brigade. The third brigade formed the reserve.

Lord Cornwallis having formed the line, the light infantry and chasseurs began the
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attack: the guards and grenadiers instantly advanced from the right, the whole under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry: but they pushed on with an impetuosity not to be sustained by the enemy, who falling back into the woods in their rear, the King's troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near two miles.

After this success, a part of the enemy's right took a second position in a wood about half a mile from Dilworth, from whence the light infantry, and chafseurs, soon dislodged them; and from this time, they did not rally again in form.

From the most correct accounts, the strength of the enemy's army opposed to Lord Cornwallis, and Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, was not less than 15,000 men; a part of which retired to Chester, and remained there that night; but the greater body did not stop till they reached Philadelphia. Their loss in officers was considerable; and they had about 300 men killed, 600 wounded, and near 400 made prisoners.

The loss on the King's side was 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 74 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 17 captains, 25 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 40 serjeants, 4 drummers, 395 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

On the 18th of September, upon intelligence that General Wayne was lying in the woods with a corps of 1500 men, and four pieces of cannon, about three miles distant, and in the rear of the left wing of the army, Major General Grey was detached on the 20th, late at night, with the light infantry, the 42d and 44th regiments, to surprise this corps. The most effectual precaution being taken by the General to prevent his men from firing, he gained the enemy's left about one o'clock; and having, by bayonet, forced their out-centries and picquets, he rushed in upon their encampment, directed by the light of their fires, killed and wounded not less than 300 on the spot, taking be-

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tween 70 and 80 prisoners, including several officers, the greater part of their arms, and eight waggons, loaded with baggage and stores. Upon the first alarm, the Americans carried off their cannon, and the darkness of the night only saved the remainder of the corps. One captain of light infantry, and three men, were killed in the attack, and four men wounded. On the 25th, the King's army marched in two columns to German Town; and Lord Cornwallis, with the British grenadiers, &c. took possession of Philadelphia. See that Article.

BRATINBURG, CITY OF, DESTROYED IN 1288. It is situated in Denmark, near the confines of Sweden. Eric VII. King of Denmark, being murdered by James, Count of Halland, and Canute Strigeth, Grand Marshal of the court, and their accomplices, who were sheltered by Haquin, King of Norway, occasioned a war between the two kingdoms, during which, the murderers equipped a fleet, and taking this city, rased it to the ground.

BRAUNSBURG, TOWN OF, TAKEN IN 1626. It is situated in Polish Prussia; and while it belonged to Poland, Gustavus Adolphus made himself master of it, during his war against that country.

BRECHIN, SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. On the south-side of the town of Brechin, which stands on the river Southesk, in Angus in Scotland, about 15 miles north-east from Dundee. Edward I. King of England, in order to oppose the progress of William Wallace, (see the article of **BERWICK**) marched a fourth time into Scotland. That Monarch appeared before the castle of Brechin, in the year 1303, and summoned the Governor, Sir Thomas Maule, to surrender, who refused; upon which, Edward resolved to besiege him. He was obliged to carry on his operations regularly. Maule made such a vigorous defence, that Edward for twenty days plied his engines without success. The Governor seemed to make a light of his endeavours, and even provoked him by exhibiting

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exhibiting some marks of contempt, which however cost him his life; for as he wiped the wall with his handkerchief, in derision of Edward's batteries, he was killed by a stone from one of their engines; and his death produced such a consternation in the garrison, that they surrendered at discretion.

There are some writers who affirm, that a body of Danes were defeated near the town of Brechin, in the year 1010, in which Camus, their general, was killed; and that he was buried under the great stone, which is now called Camus cross. This Camus was killed by a progenitor of the family of Keith, for which he was enobled, and made Hereditary Earl Marshal of Scotland.

BREDA, SIEGE OF. A city of Brabant, situated on the river Merk, 27 miles north-east from Antwerp. In the year 1581, this city was mastered by the Prince of Parma. But the Hollanders, under Prince Maurice of Nassau, retook it in 1590 by surprise, with the loss of only 36 men. The method Prince Maurice took to effect his design, was the sending a boat up the canal into the city, laden with turf, under which he concealed 60 soldiers, who made themselves masters of the castle, and afterwards took the city by capitulation. The inhabitants of Breda tell a remarkable tale of one of these soldiers, who being unable to abstain from coughing, by reason of the cold season, he desired his comrades to kill him, lest the notice he was necessitated to make, should disconcert their project, and they be all butchered, or made slaves: but whether he was killed, we are not acquainted.

In 1625, this town was besieged by the Marquis de Spinola, the Spanish General, with an army of 18,000 men. The town was now in a better state of defence than ever. Justin of Nassau, (natural son to William I.) was Governor: he had taken every precaution that a wise officer, and a brave soldier, could suggest. On the 27th of August the place was invested, and con-

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tinued to be so some time, without any bombardment; and Spinola did not attempt to make any regular approaches till November. They were no sooner resolved to be begun, than the Governor found means to turn the course of the Merk, by a dyke, which had communication with the marshes on which Spinola, with the flower of his army, was encamped. Thus the Spanish camp being laid under water, the troops were reduced to great extremities. In December the army amounted to only 12,000 fighting men; the garrison was near half that number. The Spaniards now began to despair, and were on the point of abandoning their enterprize, when news arrived in their camp, that 70 Dutch vessels, with provisions for the garrison, had been dispersed and lost in a storm, and that the numerous garrison was reduced to great necessities for want of food. This gave them fresh hopes; and Spinola gaining possession of the dyke which had done him such incredible damage, turned its course back into the Merk, and began to bombard the town. In February, 1626, he sent for a reinforcement, and his army was augmented to 25,000 foot, and 8000 horse. The garrison at this time was to have been reinforced, but the auxiliary troops were retarded by the death of James I. King of England; and the Prince of Orange and the French were no way forward; therefore it was March before they embarked at Calais, and April before they appeared to its relief, under the command of the new Stadtholder, Frederick Henry, who, upon Spinola's advancing to give him battle, retired, sending at the same time orders to the Governor of Breda, to surrender when he thought proper. These orders fell into Spinola's hands, and he, after examining the contents, forwarded them to the Governor, who not seeing the Prince's own hand signed to them, said they were forged, and did not scruple to call the whole an artifice of Spinola's; therefore he dismissed the Spanish officer, telling him he would defend the place to the

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the last extremity; and that in respect to his present condition, he was misinformed; for there were provisions and ammunition enough in the town for six months longer; though this was intended to deceive Spinola; he despatched a courier to the Prince of Orange, declaring his necessities. The Prince returned him an answer, written with his own hand, to make the best terms he could, for he could give him no relief; upon which the Governor capitulated on honourable conditions on the fifth of June, 1626. Spinola embraced him the day following, and spoke greatly in his praise. He afterwards received the thanks of the Prince of Orange, and the States, for his noble and vigorous defence.

The loss of this important place greatly afflicted the Hollanders; they sought every opportunity to regain it; and at length in the year 1637, the siege was resolved on.

The Prince of Orange found it necessary to conceal his design from the Cardinal Infante, the Spanish General, or it would be impracticable; for this purpose he made preparations as if he intended to besiege Dunkirk, which drew the Cardinal's attention into Flanders, while he, by a rapid march, appeared unexpectedly before Breda; however, the place was not unprovided for his reception. Several additional fortifications had been lately added, and the garrison consisted of three thousand men, under the command of Omer de Fourbin, a man of known abilities and courage.

The Cardinal, when he heard where the Prince was, hastened towards Antwerp, but thinking his force insufficient to hazard a battle, without which he found he could not relieve Breda, therefore he remained a tame spectator of the siege some time: but inactivity was not his disposition; he endeavoured to divert the Prince's attention, by advancing to besiege other places; but his feints had no effect on the Prince, who pressed the siege with all possible vigour; notwithstanding which the garrison made an obstinate defence,

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until at length, quite tired with severe duty, the Governor desired to capitulate, having held out near three months. He obtained honourable conditions, and great reputation by his noble defence; but the want of ammunition obliged him to surrender much sooner than he intended.

BREEVORT, TAKEN IN 1597. This town is situated on a little river in Guelderland, near the borders of the bishopric of Munster, and so encompassed with marshes and fens, that there is no access to it but by a narrow path. Prince Maurice during the siege, contrived swimming machines, by which he attacked it. But he lost so many men, that the soldiers, when they took the place by storm were so enraged, that the Prince could not restrain them from the cruelties, &c. usual on such occasions, and the neighbouring country having sent thither their best effects, the soldiers found a very rich booty.

BREITENFIELD, ACTION NEAR, IN 1642. It is situated near Liepsic in Germany, and the Swedes under General Forstenfon, having laid siege to Liepsic, the Imperialists, commanded by the Archduke, marched to succour that place. Both armies met on a plain near Brietenfield, and while the cannonading continued, one ball killed the horses of General Forstenfon, of Charles Gustavus (afterwards King of Sweden), and of the Count Palatine, without the riders receiving the least hurt. In fine, victory declared in favour of the Swedes, who lost 2000 men, and John Lilienhock, grand master of the artillery. The Imperialists had 5000 killed, and 2500 taken prisoners.

BREMEN. The capital of a duchy of the same name in Germany, now belonging to Great Britain. This duchy was formerly a territory of Sweden, but subdued by Denmark, in 1712, whose King sold it to George I. of Great Britain. In 1577, the Duke of Cumberland being obliged to retreat before the French, under the command of Duke de Richlieu, from his camp at Hoya, left this city entirely

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tirely to the mercy of the French, who appearing before it, the burghers opened the gates, and they took possession on the 29th of August. In 1761, the French under Prince de Conde, attempted to seize this city, it being full of magazines for the use of the Allied army; but they met with such a warm reception from the burgher and garrison as obliged them to desist from their enterprize.

BREMERWEDE, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1657. It is situated in the duchy of Bremen, now belonging to Great Britain; but while it belonged to Sweden, the Danes invading this duchy, took the place above-mentioned, and many other places, which a detachment of Swedes commanded by General Wrangle, obliged them soon afterwards to abandon.

BRENNEVILLE, BATTLE OF, IN 1119. This place is situated in the Province of Normandy, in France, and the battle here spoken of was occasioned by Louis le Gros, King of France, attempting to establish William Clito, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in the estates of his father, who had been deprived of them by his brother Henry I. of England, after the battle of Fenarchbray, Henry I. entirely defeating Louis le Gros in this battle, obliged him to lay aside his design of establishing William Clito in Normandy; therefore he created him Earl of Flanders.

BRENTFORD, BATTLE AT. A market town of Middlesex, situated on the river Brent, and lies about ten miles west from London. Edmund, surnamed Ironside, had no sooner filled the throne of England, which was vacant by the death of his father, Ethelred II. than he found himself involved in a war with Canute, the Dane, and that the bishops and abbots, and many of the nobility of the kingdom had opposed his election, and declared for his enemy. Notwithstanding their abnegation, Edmund found means to oppose his adversary, and gained a victory over him at Penne in Somersetshire. But Canute recovered himself, and after the desperate battle at Seor-

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stan, laid siege to London. Edmund obliged him to raise it, when he embarked his army on board his ships, and sailed up the Thames as far as Brentford. Edmund passed the Brent full in Canute's face, and that of his whole army, and attacked him with such impetuosity, as presently to give him a total overthrow, anno 1016. We have none of the particulars of this action, except that the slaughter was very great, especially of Canute's troops. Edmund soon after gained a small advantage over the enemy at Ottenford; but that, and this at Brentford, were lost by the battle at Ashdown, in Essex.

Here was one of those battles fought during the time of the grand rebellion in the year 1642. King Charles I. after his victory at Edge-hill, marched to Colebrook, and from thence intended to proceed to the capital, in hopes of stirring up a party in his favour. The Parliament suspected the design, and were seized with a panic: they desired a peace, and sent the Earls of Northumberland and Pembroke, and three members of the lower house, with an humble petition, begging of his Majesty that he would choose his residence somewhere near London, where he might have an opportunity of treating with a committee of Parliament, in order to prevent further bloodshed. Charles was disposed to accept of an accommodation, and named Windsor castle; and the deputies returned very well satisfied with the reception they had met with. In all probability, a peace would have been the consequence of this petition, had not Prince Rupert, by his unruly ambition for arms, broke off all amicable measures. That Prince, with the royal cavalry, advanced as far as Hounslow, and understanding that the Earl of Essex, the General of the Parliament's forces, had taken possession of Kingston, Acton, and Brentford, so that he was in danger of being intercepted, he sent a messenger to the King, desiring he might be sustained by the rest of the army. The infantry immediately began their march, and the
avenues

avenues of Brentford being barricaded by the enemy, the place was taken by assault, after a warm action, in which the King's troops took above 500 prisoners, 11 pair of colours, 15 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. The Parliament loudly inveighed against this proceeding, and called it a proof of the King's insincerity. But Charles, to shew them he was still desirous of peace, said he would expect their deputies at Brentford. His messenger was imprisoned, and Essex's army reinforced, upon which Charles wheeled off to Kingston. The battle on Hopton-heath was the next military exploit.

BRESLAU, BATTLE AT. Capital of the duchy of Breslau, and of all Silesia, situated on the river Oder. Here the treaty for ceding Silesia to the King of Prussia was made, 1742, which was afterwards confirmed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The King of Prussia, after his unfortunate defeat at Colin, the 18th of June, 1757, being obliged to raise the siege of Prague, retreated into Silesia. This repulse raised the courage of his enemies. The Russians, who had for four months lingered on their march, now entered Prussia. The Swedes transported 30,000 men into Pomerania, to second the operations of the Russians. The French, who had made themselves masters of Hanover, threatened to invade Magdebourg, and the army of the Empire to retake Saxony. This powerful confederacy obliged him to divide his army, and the Austrians now took advantage of this division, and invaded Silesia: so that this consummate general knew not which of these numerous armies to attack first. But imagining a defeat of the army of the Empire would be most favourable to his affairs, as this army acted in some measure, in conjunction with the French: accordingly he marched with surprising expedition, and gained a complete victory over it at Robach. During his absence from Silesia, the Austrians resolved to carry all before them in that country. Prince Charles of Lorraine, the Marechals Daun

and Nadaſti, commanders of the Austrian army, penetrated as far as Breslau, under the cannon of which, the Prince of Bevern, with 30,000 Prussians, lay intrenched.

These Generals finding, before they could take the city, that the intrenchments must be forced, they made the necessary dispositions for that purpose. Marechal Daun placed himself on the right, Prince Charles commanded in the center, and Marechal Nadaſti on the left. Thus did the Austrian army, consisting of 100,000 men, on the 21st of November, 1757, march up to the intrenchments. Next day, at daylight, they began to cannonade them from 40 twenty-four pounders, and near 100 lesser pieces, which continued a few hours, when the small arms began the fire, which was smarter than any of the officers in either army had ever seen before. The Austrians seemed irresistible, and the Prussians inaccessible. Both sides fought with great animosity, which contributed greatly to the carnage. The Austrians at length, with incredible labour and fatigue, though wholly exposed to a numerous artillery, well served, and a prodigious fire of musquetry, cleared the redoubts, defiles, and morasses, notwithstanding the bravest opposition made by the Prussians. In a few minutes, however, they were obliged to give ground, and evacuate the possessions they had made, owing to the heavy fire of the Prussians, which they could not withstand, and whose balls fell among them like showers of hail.

Marechal Nadaſti, on whom the whole dependence of victory lay, made several attempts to carry the flanks of the intrenchments sword in hand; but his bravest efforts were every time repulsed, and the enemy's grape shot mowed down his infantry in lines. His troops were at length so incommoded with the dead and wounded under foot, they could not observe the regularity of order. Finding his task impracticable, he began to draw off his men, and make a retreat from the field of battle; when all at once, unexpectedly and unaccountably, the

the Prussian Generals took the same resolution. Part of their army had suffered greatly in the engagement, and they became apprehensive of a total defeat, in case their intrenchments should be forced in any part. They put a garrison into Breslau, and retired behind the Oder. The Austrians returning, with astonishment saw themselves masters of the field they had been just obliged to relinquish.

In this action the Austrians lost about 26,000 men, a number that almost equalled the whole Prussian army, which is said to have lost only 4000, including 1600 prisoners. It may indeed be observed, this victory, with which the Austrians were at first so greatly elated, was one of those bloody actions, in which victory does not compensate for the loss. Count Kaunitz did not hesitate to say, as soon as he received the account of it, that such another victory would ruin the whole Austrian army. Nor will it be difficult to be believed, when it is remembered that the heat of action lasted seven hours, and that there were four intrenchments to be forced, that were deemed inaccessible according to the rules of war.

The immediate consequence of this battle was the surrender of Breslau, which capitulated the following day, on condition that the garrison should not serve against the empress, nor her allies, for twelve months. But a more unfortunate stroke happened to the Prussians, which gave rise to many conjectures. On the morning of the 23d of November, the Prince of Bevern going to reconnoitre without escort, and attended only by a groom, fell in with an advanced party of Croats, a small body of whom had crossed the Oder; they took him prisoner, and he was conducted to Vienna, from whence he purchased his liberty, after a short residence, and the King of Prussia on his arrival at Berlin, made him Governor of Stetin.

The Austrians met likewise with an accident, by which they lost one of their

best generals. The Marechal Nadaſti, not having succeeded in the enterprize assigned him, the court of Vienna, from a misrepresentation of his conduct, by Marechal Daun, his avowed adversary, thought fit to dismiss him from the service; but it does not seem, from any printed account of this action, that he was the least culpable in his conduct, which, during the whole campaign, had contributed greatly to the glory of the Austrian arms. The King of France made several solicitations to the Empress, that he might be reinstated in his military employments; but Marechal Daun's interest being all prevalent, there was no attention paid to them. The Count Nadaſti leads now a secluded life, in solitude and oblivion, stifling under the same roof those noble qualifications which might adorn kings and heroes.

The King of Prussia, as we have before observed, being absent, and the defeated army having lost its commander, his presence now became indispensibly necessary, to oppose the progress of the enemy in Silesia. He received advice of the unfortunate battle, and immediately began his march with surprising rapidity, which he continued nine days successively without halting. When he effected the junction of his forces, he found the whole did not amount to more than 50,000 men, whereas the Austrian army, which had been greatly reinforced, was now augmented to 110,000, according to their own accounts. As he approached Breslau, the Austrians, confiding in their superiority, abandoned their strong camp, (the same which the Prince of Bevern lately occupied) and advanced to meet him, but encamped near the village of Leuthen, about two miles from Breslau. The ground was advantageous, and improved to the utmost, by the diligence and skill of Count Daun, who remembering that he was the only general that had carried the honours of the field from the King of Prussia, knew how difficult it was to obtain a victory; he possessed himself of all the eminences, and secured

cured them with artillery; to the right and left he erected batteries, which might flank the approach of the Prussians. The ground in front was rendered almost impassable, by felled trees, which were promiscuously laid with their knots and boughs upwards.

At day break, on the fifth of December, 1757, the King, going to reconnoitre, perceived a large corps of the enemy posted on a rising ground, which he took for the whole Austrian army; but it not being light enough to exactly distinguish them, and he did not choose to advance alone, dreading a misfortune like the Prince of Bevern's, therefore he divided his army into two columns, and with the vanguard drew nearer to the enemy, when he discovered that the troops which occupied the rising ground, consisted only of four regiments of Saxon light horse, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count Nostitz, he immediately attacked them with his hussars, and after killing about 300 of them, routed the rest. He continued to advance with his column under favour of a fog, which happened to be very thick, and undiscovered reached the enemies batteries, before they knew of his approach, and took possession of them, after an obstinate resistance of about 40 minutes. For this advantage he owed more to the assistance of the sword than the musquet, as he had given strict orders against firing, that the Austrian generals might not know he was so near them. Mean while the other column cleared away the felled trees, which obstructed its forming, and both being executed at nearly the same time, the whole army presented itself to Prince Charles's front. Nothing could equal the surprise of that Prince; he was thrown into confusion with the bare appearance of the Prussian Monarch, an object which at that time he so little expected: Marechal Daun was in the same dilemma. They were astonished how the King had passed their batteries, which they had never heard to fire. However, there was no time to he-

sitate, the Prussian infantry were preparing to charge, and the Austrians were constrained to fight in a disposition they did not like.

The King began to attack with his usual resolution, and at the second fire obliged Prince Charles to give ground, who rallied, and obliged him to do the same in his turn, but the Prince was so eager to pursue, he made an interval in his motion to advance, which the Prussian General Seidlitz observing, he instantly, with a body of cavalry, threw himself into it, and caused great confusion, as well as a terrible carnage in the Austrian army. The King was some time in doubt what could occasion so great a tumult in the heart of the enemy, not knowing that Seidlitz was there, till receiving an aid de camp from that General, desiring a reinforcement, with which he said, he would drive the Austrian army off the field of battle.

The King, elated with an affair so much to his advantage, immediately made a vigorous effort with the whole front of his army, charging with such fury and intrepidity, it was impossible to stand the shock. The enemy fell into disorder, and Seidlitz was immediately relieved; mean time, a detachment of the enemy's cavalry attempted some diversion on the right flank of the Prussians, but were so gallantly received, that few escaped being either cut to pieces, or made prisoners. The king pressing very hard, the enemy had not time to rally; but to remedy this evil, they immediately presented a new front, by means of their prodigious numbers, suffering the broken regiments to leave the field of battle by the best way they could. This was handled in the same manner, and two more; then the whole Austrian army began to give way, and retire to Leathen, which was defended on all sides by intrenchments and redoubts. Here they rallied and the action was renewed, and continued with a brave opposition on both sides, a full hour: at length the Prussians, after many reiterated attacks, obliged the enemy

enemy to abandon this post with great precipitation; and two battalions of the Prussian guards, in attacking their rear, seemed to cause more confusion than the whole army had done before. The hussars, and other light cavalry, detached in pursuit of the enemy, slew a great number, and made some thousands prisoners. The King pursued as far as Lissa, and halted, choosing to give his victorious army some rest, and there passed the night.

This action began at two o'clock and lasted till dark. The killed of the Austrians amounted to more than 12,000 men, and their wounded was near twice that number. Twenty-one thousand five hundred were made prisoners; 241 pieces of cannon, 60 pair of colours and standards, and 300 baggage waggons, laden, were taken.

Next day a cornet of the regiment of Ziethen, with only 10 men, took 100 Austrians in their flight, whom he conducted to the head quarters. For this exploit, he received the *Order of Merit* from the King, and was immediately created a captain.

The confusion and destruction of the Austrian army was so great, that we do not remember to have seen its parallel in history. The roads from Silesia to Bohemia were almost rendered impassable by the number of carriages, some of which were broken, others for want of horses abandoned, and the baggage of every sort that lay in heaps, wherever the fugitives had taken their route. Almost the whole army was without officers. The private men knew not who had the command, nor where the head quarters were: they ran desolate and dejected, without arms or baggage, to Schweidnitz, where Marechal Daun taking the entire command upon himself, conducted them in the best manner he could into Bohemia.

After the defeat of the Austrian army, Prince Charles threw a garrison of 12,000 men into Breslau, under the command of the Lieutenant-Generals Stahernberg and

Beck; then he provided for his own safety, without troubling his head about the rest of the army, and took the highest road to Vienna, where they were making great preparations for celebrating the victory gained over the Prince of Bevern, but this unfortunate stroke put a stop to their further proceedings.

A few days after the action, one of the Prussian detachments took a messenger carrying some despatches from Marechal Daun to Vienna. The officers brought the courier to the King, who, in examining the contents of the dispatches, found a very affecting letter addressed to the Empress, imploring her to send immediate succours to the army, for it was almost totally ruined. The unavoidable accidents of war had reduced it to 30,000 men, who were in a most miserable condition, in want of cloathing, provision, shoes, &c. This little billet did not fail to kindle in his breast the two contrasting passions, of pity and triumph. He felt for the unhappy sufferers, but had reason to rejoice that victory was attended with so great an overthrow. He wrote at the bottom of it,

"All this I know to be true, FREDERICK." and granted the courier a passport through his territories.

Posterity will hardly credit this amazing victory; nor could we, at this distance, have believed the accounts, had not the consequences, which can never be concealed, declared it could be no other. If it should be thought that we have exaggerated in either the numbers of the armies, or the slain, we shall endeavour to remove the suspicion by replying, that we have made the strictest research for all the accounts, and though we have not particularly followed any one, yet from the nature of the attacks, and the nicest comparison, we are led to presume, we are as near the truth, as any one account hitherto published.

The people of England were greatly elated with the success of the King of Prussia,

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Prussia, who became more and more their darling; they looked upon every victory he gained, as a battle fought for them. The newspapers were filled with panegyrics, and all popular esteem seemed to center in him.

In a few days after the above action, the King prepared to besiege Breslau. Finding the garrison were resolved to defend it, he opened his trenches before it as soon as possible, and began a furious bombardment. The ardour of the Prussian soldiers is scarcely credible; it was with difficulty their officers could prevent their scaling the walls, and taking the town by assault, notwithstanding the great fatigue they had undergone, and the severity of the season. The siege continued from the 14th of December till the 29th, when one of the bastions being greatly damaged by a magazine of powder blown up near it, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, to the amount of 13,000 men, 10,000 of whom were fit to bear arms, the rest were sick and wounded. The Prussians in their approaches, did not lose 30 men; whereas the Austrians had above 100 killed. This is something surprising, as we find in most sieges, the besiegers lose more men than the besieged.

Thus did the King of Prussia drive the Austrians out of Silesia, whose troops but a few days before, had almost the entire possession of it. This sudden turn of fortune amazed all Europe, and might well occasion the Paris Gazette to cry out, "Now vanquished, now victorious!" The number of men the Austrians are said to have lost, from the time of their entering Silesia to their departure, amounted at least to 80,000 men.

When he entered the city of Breslau, he gave orders for taking into custody several persons, whom he suspected of infidelity, particularly the canons of the cathedral: the Bishop, l'Abbe Prade, had a guard set over his palace, but he found means to make his escape. There was never any authentic account what became

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of him: Fame said he was hanged; but as she never knows what she says, she is not to be credited. There is more probability that he leads a monastic life in the purlieus of Rome; for it is certain he was seen at the Holy See a short time after his departure from Breslau.

BREST, SIEGE OF. An excellent port and harbour on Cameret Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean, and western coast of Brittany in France, 150 miles north-west from Nantz, and 300 west from Paris. During the French wars in the reign of our famous Edward III. happened this siege, anno 1374. The Duke of Brittany, as the Bretons suspected, sent advice to his father-in-law, the King of England, of seven large Spanish carracks being in the harbour of St. Malo, because the English Admiral, the Earl of Salisbury, came with a fleet and destroyed them, to their great dissatisfaction. Charles V. King of France, made use of this pretence for confiscating that province; and the Constable du Guesclin, being charged with the execution of this sentence, entered Bretagne at the head of an army, and having subdued many places came before Brest, in which was a loyal garrison, commanded by Sir Robert Knolles. The army of the besiegers amounted to about 6000 men, who laboured incessantly at the task they had undertaken. The besieged having stood several assaults, agreed to surrender, if not relieved in 30 days. The siege was now turned into a blockade: but the Earl of Salisbury landed his soldiers in the neighbourhood, and sent word to the Constable that he was come to relieve Brest, and demanded that he would either release the hostages, or come and give him battle: both these were rejected, and the Earl relieved Brest without opposition: but du Guesclin sent the hostages to prison.

BREST, ATTEMPT ON. In the year 1694, King William resolved to make the French feel the force of his arms in the most sensible manner; and taking the advantage, which the absence of the Brest fleet



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fleet gave, he equipped a large fleet to scour the French coast, and make an attempt on Brest.

On the first of May, 1694, Admiral Ruffel joined the fleet at St. Helen's, consisting of fifty-two English, and forty-one Dutch ships of the line, besides frigates, fireships, and other smaller vessels. The Admiral having the land forces completely embarked, and every thing ready, sailed with the whole fleet on the 29th of May, having before given the necessary directions for the separating, at a proper station, the squadron that was intended for the Brest expedition, which was commanded by the Lord Berkley. On the last day of the month, at nine in the morning, a council of war was held on board the *Britannia*, at which were present the following persons, viz. Edward Ruffel, Esq; admiral of the fleet; the Lord Berkley, admiral of the blue; Sir Cloudesley Shovel, vice-admiral of the red; Colonel Aylmer, vice-admiral of the blue; Colonel Mitchel, rear-admiral of the red; the Marquis of Carmarthen, rear-admiral of the blue; Captain Byng, eldest captain to the Admiral; Lieutenant-General Talmash; the Earl of Macclesfield; the Lord Cutts; Sir Martin Beckman; Admiral Allemonde, admiral of the Dutch; Vice-admiral Vander-Putten; Vice-admiral Schey; Vice-admiral Vandergoes; Rear-admiral Evertson, and Captain Vander-Dussen, in which it was resolved, that the fleet designed for Brest should immediately proceed to Camaret Bay, and should land the forces on board under the direction of Lieutenant-General Talmash; and the necessary instructions were given to Lord Berkley, and the officers that were to command under him.

For this place, on the 5th of June, the Lord Berkley parted with his squadron from the grand fleet, having with him 29 English and Dutch men of war of the line, besides small frigates, fireships, and machines, tenders, well-boats, and five bomb-ketches. On the sixth a council of war was held, in which the proper mea-

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asures were taken for landing the forces; and it was agreed that Lord Cutts should command 600 grenadiers, and Lieutenant-General Talmash advance in person, at the head of the troops that were to support them. On the 7th, the fleet came to an anchor between Camaret Bay, and the bay of Bertaume, the French playing upon them with bombs from four batteries. The Marquis of Carmarthen demanded leave of Lord Berkley, the admiral, to go into Camaret Bay, in order to observe the situation of the forts, and the posture of the enemy. On his Lordship's return, and making his report, the Admiral ordered two sixty gun ships to go in, and cover the boats while they were landing; to which the Marquis objecting that it was too small a force, a council of war was called on the eighth, in which it was resolved to send in three English, and as many Dutch frigates, besides the two men of war before-mentioned. One of these, however, the *Richmond*, deserted the post assigned her, and the Marquis of Carmarthen carried in the other five, and posted them in their proper places; which, though a necessary, was a very dangerous service; for at their going in, a bomb broke over the *Monk*, a great piece of which struck through her poop, and two decks more, and came out again into the water, near one of the stern ports on the larboard side in the gun room, killing three marines, and one of them by the side of the Marquis. So soon as the *Monk* got into the Bay, and came up with the western point, Camaret Fort fired upon her very warmly; and when the rest of the ships were properly posted, they were surprised to find themselves played upon from three batteries, not one of which was discerned till they felt the shot from it. These military compliments they returned with great spirit; and by keeping a brisk fire, covered the troops in their landing, which was not, however, performed with that regularity that might have been expected. The reason of this was, the French had been so well

well informed of our design, and such strange delays had been made in embarking the forces, that when our fleet came upon the coast, they found the French every where covered with impregnable intrenchments, and supported by a body of regular troops, more numerous than the forces intended for this descent.

This was represented to Lieutenant-General Talmash in the council of war, and he was advised not to expose himself or his men: to which he answered, "This advice comes too late; the honour of the English nation is at stake, therefore I must and will land. I know that I sacrifice myself and the men; but it is necessary, and must be done, that both our enemies and allies may know, that even desperate undertakings cannot daunt English courage." He embarked on board the small vessels, with about eight hundred men, and landed as many of them as he could, but to very little purpose; for several of the well-boats sticking, all that were in them were either killed or wounded, before they could get to shore; and those that did land were soon driven back to their boats, and with much difficulty carried off again. Amongst the wounded was Lieutenant-General Talmash himself, who received a shot in his thigh, of which he soon after died.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds, whose courage no man ever called in question, tells us on this occasion, that had the English force been double to what it was, they would have found the attempt impracticable. When the men on board the ships saw a few boats come off again; and the whole affair over, they began to be out of heart, and the Marquis had much ado to bring them out of the bay. The Monk had not either a yard or a sail standing; she was towed off; the rest of the vessels were also brought off with great difficulty, except a Dutch frigate, called the Teesep, of 30 guns, which had 12 feet water in her hold, all her men being killed except eight; and of half an

English company that was accidentally left on board her, only an ensign, a drummer, and a private man escaped; so that they were obliged to leave her behind. A council of war being called in the evening, it was resolved therein to return to Spithead. The loss upon this occasion was computed at 700 of the land forces killed, wounded, and taken; and about 400 killed and wounded on board the ships.

The Marquis de Quincey, who is at once the most moderate of all the French writers, informs us, that at the time this attempt was made, M. de Vauban had taken care to put the town of Brest into an excellent state of defence; it was surrounded with strong walls, good ramparts, large and deep ditches cut in the rock, with bastions and half moons at proper distances. He had erected a new battery of 16 pieces of cannon, and six mortars, on the bastion of the town, nearest the castle, between it and the grand battery, with several smaller batteries in other places: he had likewise taken care to render all the vaults in the castle bomb-proof, and had made the best disposition possible of 90 mortars, and 300 pieces of cannon. As for the vessels in the port, they were placed out of the reach even of bombs; and with respect to men, he had 1400 bombardiers, 3000 gentlemen, who served as volunteers, and of regular troops 4000 foot, and a regiment of dragoons. General Talmash's landing therefore with 800 men, might well be called a sacrifice, and yet more than half of these men could never be got on shore; we must therefore admit, that when the Marquis says 400 were killed, 548 soldiers, and 40 officers made prisoners, he carries the thing a little too far. Father Daniel, however, and some other writers, carry it as far, and indeed most of them agree in computing our whole loss at 2000 men. As to what they say of ships being sunk, and hundreds of men drowned in the retreat, they are mere ornaments necessary to a French detail; as their having but 45 men killed in this action is another

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other stroke of the marvellous, which every reader, perhaps, may not be in the humour to credit.

After this unlucky attempt, the unfortunate wounded general proposed that a small squadron of frigates and bomb-vessels might be sent into the harbour of Brest, to bombard that town; but this was judged to be a rash, and as things stood, an impracticable undertaking; therefore Lord Berkley sailed immediately for our own coast, and arrived on the 15th of June, 1694, at St. Helen's.

BREST FLEET, commanded by M. de Conflans, defeated by Sir Edward Hawke, in the year 1759. See **BELLEISLE**.

BRETON CAPE, See **LOUISBOURG**.

BRIAR CREEK, ACTION OF, IN 1779. This Creek falls into the Savannah river, in the Province of Georgia, North America, and General Prevost having drove the Americans from the town of Savannah, they took post at the Creek above-mentioned, with a view of cutting off all communication with the British army, and the back country. This manœuvre being observed by Prevost, he thought it requisite to dislodge them, and with that view, sent Major M'Pherson, and Sir James Baird with a detachment, who, gaining their rear by a long circuit of fifty miles, surprised and totally defeated them on the 3d of March. The number of prisoners taken were 27 officers and 200 privates, and their killed amounted to 150; but their greatest loss consisted in the number of officers and men drowned in attempting to save themselves from the slaughter, by plunging into a deep and rapid river. The loss in the British army was only five privates killed, and one officer and ten privates wounded.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, in Great Britain, and sustained several sieges in the civil war between King Charles I. and his Parliament. It was at first garrisoned for the Parliament, but being taken by the Royalists, it held out for the King till the war was nearly ended, when it surrendered to Oliver Cromwel,

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who found a vast quantity of ammunition, and 100,000l.

BRIEG, SIEGE OF. A city of Silesia, situated on the Oder, about 11 miles south-east from Breslau, formerly very beautiful, especially the college, arsenal, and castle; but now much decayed, and only famous for a manufacture of fine cloth, of which it sells 12,000 beeves at a fair. The Prussians, immediately after the battle at Moltwitz, invested Brieg, which held out seven days; during that time they threw in 2122 bombs, and 14,714 cannon balls, which reduced a great part of the city to ashes, and destroyed a wing of the castle. At the end of which time the garrison capitulated upon honourable terms; and the Prussians possessed themselves of the town the 23d of April, 1741, having only lost about 60 men in the approaches. The garrison could have held out much longer, but seeing no hopes of relief, and dreading a storm, they thought it best to surrender.

BRIGNAI, BATTLE OF, IN 1363. This place is situated in Lower Provence, France. James de Bourbon, Count de la Marche, attempting to drive out the free-booters, called the Great Companies, who had desolated France, and afterwards went into Italy, was defeated and killed by them. These companies were composed of soldiers of different nations, who elected a chief without any authority.

BRIHUEGA, SIEGE OF. A town of New Castile in Spain, about 43 miles north-east from Madrid. The Duke de Vendome's relation of this affair, which he sent to his court, seems to be the most impartial and true, therefore we have chosen his rather than count Staremberg's. King Philip having intelligence at Guadalaxara, the 7th of December, 1710, that the Confederates had a considerable body of troops in Brihuega, under General Stanhope, his Majesty sent forward at midnight the grenadiers and picquets of the army, under the command of the Marquis de la Vera, who had stopped between Alcala and Guadalaxara,

dalaxara, to advance with all expedition. The troops arrived the same day, in the afternoon, before Brihuega. Immediately the King caused the place to be viewed and invested; and after the firing of some cannon shot against the walls, the garrison were summoned to surrender. Upon their refusal, men were employed all the night in raising batteries; but it was impossible to set the miners to work under the wall. The batteries began to fire the ninth in the morning. In a little time they made a breach, but to no purpose, there being a terrace of earth within the wall. The Duke of Vendome, viewing the approaches to the place, observed on the left of the breach several houses contiguous to the wall on the outside; he caused some men to take possession of them, with design to set the miners to work under the wall; and at the same time he ordered batteries to be placed, to open the wall on that side, and to beat down an adjacent gate. Dispositions were made for beginning the attack with the detachment which the King of Spain had brought with him; it consisted of all the grenadiers, of 100 men, chosen out of each of the eight battalions of guards, and of 50 men drawn out of each of 22 other battalions: then the infantry, who followed more slowly, arrived, and at the same time the rest of the cavalry. His Catholic Majesty formed two attacks; and having given orders for supporting that of the left, which was the true attack, the breach being imperfect at the right, he was informed that Count Staremberg was advancing to succour Brihuega.

Upon this news, having taken advice of the Duke of Vendome, the King caused the cavalry to march, which the Duke of Vendome led, and posted them himself on the hill, to that side by which the Confederates were approaching, and then returned to his Majesty. The infantry made an assault on the town; the action was long and hard disputed, because the Confederate troops were not only injured to

service, and numerous, but had likewise good intrenchments in the streets; but the springing of a mine opened a pretty large breach, and besides, the gate at the left was beaten down.

The place was entered, and the Allies being forced, set fire to their first intrenchment, which was made of dry wood, as also to the neighbouring houses, which stopt the troops: but the fire being extinguished, they were pushed from one house to another, and at length, driven to their last intrenchment. While this was doing at the attack on the left, the troops appointed to act at that on the right, executed the order given them by the Duke of Vendome, to attack the breach, and maintain themselves there, for making a division of General Stanhope's forces; who, seeing themselves reduced to extremity, and being absolutely in want of ammunition, they beat a parley about six o'clock at night. The capitulation was regulated with the Duke de Vendome; according to which, the garrison, consisting of eight English battalions, and as many squadrons, and one Portuguese battalion, were made prisoners of war.

BRINN. A city of Moravia, situated at the confluence of the Schwarta and Zivetta, and remarkable for its long defence against the Swedes, in 1645, when an army of that nation, commanded by General Forstenfon, made an irruption into that province, after he had defeated the Imperialists at Jancowitz. The Prussians besieged this city in 1742, but were obliged to abandon it.

BRIQUERAS. A town of French Piedmont, on the confines of Dauphiné, Italy. It was taken and fortified by the French in 1692. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, retook it. But the French took it again.

BRISSAC OLD, SIEGE OF. A town of Germany, situated in Alsace on the Rhine, about 30 miles from Strasburg, a noted fortification, but a miserable town. In the year 1633, Gustavus Horne, a Swede, general

general to Gustavus Adolphus, made an attempt upon it ; but the Duke of 'Teria broke his measures, and threw succours into it, which obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

In the year 1638, when France had involved herself in a war with almost all Europe, by the intrigues of the Queen Mother and Cardinal Richlieu, the Duke of Weymar was sent to besiege this fortress, held at this time by the Emperor, and by both parties looked upon as the bulwark of Germany. He sat down before it in April ; but finding his force too small to reduce a place of its strength, Cardinal Richlieu sent him two reinforcements, under the conduct of the Viscount de Turenne, and the Count de Guebriant, as Lieutenant-Generals ; a rank till that time not known in France. On the other hand, the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Bavaria, neglected nothing to succour that place ; the preservation of which was of very great importance to them. General Goetz, with Duke Savelli, who had escaped out of prison, assembled an army on the banks of the Danube, drew towards Brissac, made several marches round the town, and twice found means to throw in provisions. In order to hinder the like succours for the future, the Duke of Weymar resolved to attack the enemy's army : he went out of his lines with two thirds of his troops, which were in all but 16,000 men : General Goetz had 20,000. Weymar, after a march of less than two hours, through woody and very narrow ways, found the enemy in the plain of Witten Weir, where he drew up his army in the line of battle. After some discharging of the artillery on both sides, the two armies engaged with great fury ; the right wing of the Imperialists was pushed into a hollow way that was behind it, and routed, without being able to rally. Duke Savelli, who had commanded it, was taken, with seven pieces of cannon. Weymar's right wing being on very disadvantageous ground, was put into disorder :

Goetz had posted himself on an eminence, in order to attack it in flank ; but the Viscount de Turenne, who commanded it, finding himself in danger of being surrounded, called the Duke of Weymar to his assistance, and they warmly charged Goetz ; who, nevertheless, kept his ground on the eminence.

As it would have been difficult to dislodge him from it by force, recourse was had to stratagem. The Count de Guebriant advised the sending some troops into the neighbouring forest, with drums and trumpets. At the noise made by those instruments, the Imperialists, thinking they were going to be attacked in their rear, quitted their eminence. Weymar's troops seized it, and at the same time took the cannon on the left wing of the Imperialists : in the heat and confusion of the action, the Imperialists likewise took that of the Confederates on the right wing ; so that both sides employed the enemy's artillery in cannonading each other. After a conflict that lasted seven hours, and in which all the troops charged several times, the Imperialists were put to flight, and yielded the Duke of Weymar a complete victory, the glory of which was shared by the Count de Guebriant, and the Viscount de Turenne. Goetz made his escape, having lost in this battle all his cannon, his ammunition, 3000 waggons, 5000 sacks of corn, and all his baggage. Two thousand Imperialists were killed on the spot, 1500 were made prisoners, and 45 standards were taken, and all the colours. The Emperor ordered all his generals to make a second attempt, at the hazard of a second defeat ; not valuing the loss of an army, provided he could save a town which, in the hands of the French, would become the key of Germany, a barrier against the enterprizes of the Imperialists in France, and an obstacle to Ferdinand's landing of succours to the Spaniards in the Low-Countries.

The Duke of Weymar, however, being persuaded that the enemy were no longer

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in a condition to oppose his enterprize, returned to his intrenchments before Brissac, and continued the siege; but scarce had he finished his lines, when the Duke of Lorraine, with a body of troops, marched against him, about the middle of October. Weymar quitted his lines a second time, and leaving a part of his army there, under the conduct of the Viscount de Turenne, and the Count de Guebriant, went to meet the enemy, whom he found near Tannes. The Duke of Lorraine began the attack at ten in the morning; and after an obstinate fight, in the heat of which the Generals encountered one another, the enemy's squadrons were broke: the Duke of Weymar taking advantage of their disorder, entirely routed them; and obtained as complete a victory over the Lorrainers, as he had done over the Germans. General Goetz, and Lamboy, the Spanish general, who had succeeded Savelli, being apprised of the defeat of the Lorrainers, got some troops together, and came to the very banks of the Rhine through bye ways, and reached the Duke of Weymar's quarters before their march was perceived. They took a view of his lines, attacked them vigorously, and carried two redoubts. All was giving way before them, when Turenne and the Count de Guebriant came up; they drove them out of the lines; and the Imperialists, who returned to the charge several times, being as often repulsed with loss, passed the Rhine, and laid siege to Ensisheim. From this place, the ancient capital of the Upper Alsace, on the river Ill, in the neighbourhood of Brissac, they might have incommoded Weymar's army: but the Viscount did not allow them time to make themselves masters of that town; he attacked them with part of the French troops, beat them in their very camp, obliged them to raise the siege, and disperse themselves in such a manner, that they had no further thoughts of relieving Brissac. During the siege of that town, which lasted near eight months, there were six engagements, of which

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those of Witten Weir, Tannes, and Ensisheim, might be called battles.

The besieged suffered all the calamities attending a long siege, before Reynac, who commanded in the place, would surrender. Provisions became so excessively scarce, that he was obliged to post some of his soldiers in the churchyards, to prevent digging up the bodies of the dead. Of all the outworks, the besieged had only one fort left, called Reynac's ravelin: but as by this they continued masters of the chief branch of the Rhine, they had hopes of receiving succours on that side, which hindered them from proposing or listening to any terms. The Duke of Weymar having observed that the Viscount had been successful to all his undertakings during the siege, ordered him to attack that fort. Turenne advanced to it at the head of 400 men, who cut down the palisades with hatchets, entered it in three places at once, and put all who defended it to the sword. The Governor of the town, after the loss of that fort, despairing of relief, at length capitulated. He surrendered on the 17th of December.

This conquest was confirmed to the French by the treaty of Westphalia; but by the peace of Ryswick, resurrendered to the Emperor.

In 1703, the French surprized it, or rather bought it. The Duke of Burgundy, who was sent to besiege it, appeared before it, and pretended to make the formalities of a siege, when the troops seeing there was access into the town, entered it; upon which the Governor, Count d'Arco, surrendered; for which he was afterwards tried, and being found guilty of treachery, condemned to lose his head. The sentence was executed on an open marsh, on the banks of the Leck. By the peace of Baden, it was again resurrendered to the Emperor.

BRISTOL, SIEGE OF THE CASTLE OF. Bristol is a city and port, situated on the river Avon, part in Gloucestershire, and part in Somersetshire, 10 miles west from Bath.

Bath. Edward II. in the year 1325, having incurred the displeasure of his wife, by entertaining as his favourite Hugh D'Espenser, Earl of Winchester, she resolved to invade England from France. The people hating D'Espenser, powerfully reinforced her party on her arrival. The military tenants having refused to give the King any assistance, he fled into Wales, leaving D'Espenser with a garrison to defend Bristol. The Earl of Kent, with the flower of the Queen's troops, resolved to reduce it to her obedience. With this view, they invested it. The garrison, not liking their governor, mutinied, and obliged him to surrender, after a weak resistance of three days. When the Queen was informed that D'Espenser was taken, she ordered him to be tried on the charge of widening the breach between the King and his Barons; of introducing a custom of condemning people without trial; and of advising his Majesty to put the late Earl of Lancaster death, without cause assigned. He was condemned to die the death of a traitor. He was hanged on the common gallows in his armour, the 25th of October, and his body cut to pieces, and given to the dogs, and his head was set up at Winchester.

Richard II. having in the year 1398, banished the Duke of Lancaster, a popular nobleman, exacted very exorbitant sums from his people, to support his extravagances, and almost impoverished the kingdom. The subjects were greatly dissatisfied with these proceedings, they began to murmur, and to think of deposing Richard. The Duke of Lancaster, who was in France, was invited over by many of the nobility, to head the party they would raise in his favour. At this time Richard was in Ireland, quelling an insurrection there. The Duke of Lancaster landed in Yorkshire, and began to march towards the capital. In every county, multitudes espoused his cause. He entered London in triumph; having secured that city, he proceeded westward. At Bristol

he expected to meet with great resistance; but having received a reinforcement, by which his army amounted to 60,000 men, he proceeded to it, and the castle refusing to surrender, he invested it, anno 1399. The garrison, commanded by Sir Peter Courtenay, were prepared for a vigorous defence; but the Duke assaulted it with so much ardour and resolution, that in four days they were forced to surrender at discretion. Three of Richard's adherents, viz. the Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussy, and Sir Henry Green, who were utterly detested by the people, being found in the castle, were beheaded, at the importunate request of the inhabitants. Richard hearing how things went against him, returned to England, and resigned his crown, in favour of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who was surnamed Bolingbroke.

BRISTOL, SIEGE OF. In the year 1643, being the time of the grand rebellion, this city was besieged by the Royalists. The project was formed by Prince Rupert, and Charles having consented to it, the whole army moved towards the place, the garrison of which consisted of 2500 foot, and a regiment of dragoons, commanded by Nathaniel Tiennes, well provided with provisions and ammunition. The town was in a good posture of defence, as well as the castle. The Cornish troops took post on the side of Somersetshire, and the Prince established his quarters on the side of Gloucestershire. In a council of war, held on the 26th day of July, it was resolved to proceed by assault, and not by approach, as is customary in most sieges. On the morrow, the troops began the attack on both sides of the town, with great intrepidity. The Cornish men met with such difficulties from the nature of the ground, and the obstinate defence of the besieged, that, notwithstanding their undaunted courage and resolution, they were repulsed three times with great slaughter, and the loss of many gallant officers. On the other side, where the place was more accessible, Prince Rupert had better success.

Colonel Washington entered the line, and made room for the horse to follow. The enemy forthwith abandoned their posts, and retired within the town. So that the assailants, at the expence of much blood, had only obtained possession of the suburbs, and retained little hope of making themselves masters of the city, when the Governor demanded a parley. He obtained an honourable capitulation, in consequence of which, he surrendered the town, and marched out with his arms and baggage; but the soldiers were insulted and plundered by the Royalists, in revenge of some former ill treatment they themselves had met with; and many other outrages were committed in the city, on supposition that the inhabitants were disaffected to his Majesty.

King Charles's affairs, after the battle at Naishby, anno 1645, were thrown into a perplexed situation, Prince Rupert retired to Bristol, with, according to Rushworth, 900 horse, 2500 foot, and 1500 auxiliaries, well provided with provisions and ammunition. General Fairfax, Commander of of the Parliament forces, laid siege to Bristol, the 22d of August, 1645. It was expected Prince Rupert would perform wonders in defence of the place, and he even wrote to the King, that he should be able to hold out four months, unless a mutiny should compel him to surrender. Notwithstanding this promise, he offered to capitulate on the first summons, and actually delivered up the place, before the besiegers had made their approaches. Charles was so enraged at his behaviour, that he ordered him in a letter to depart the kingdom, and revoked all his commissions. The Prince published a vindication of his conduct, but he does not demonstrate the necessity of surrendering so immediately.

Bristol was seized in 1688, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the Prince of Orange.

BRISTOL, in N. Am. See BORDENTOWN.

BROD, BATTLE AT. A small town of Sclavonia, situated on the river Save, about 16 miles south from Posëga. In the year 1668, Prince Louis of Baden, command-

ing a detachment of the Imperial army in Sclavonia, which consisted only of about 3500 men, received intelligence that about 5000 Turks lay encamped near Brod, he marched the 5th of November to give them battle; but at his arrival in the neighbourhood of Brod, found he had been misinformed as to the number of his enemy, who were at least 14,000, commanded by a basha. However, calling the officers of his little army together, he told them, it was to no purpose to think of retreating, they were too far advanced; a retreat could not be made, but they would be pursued, and probably constrained to fight at a disadvantage; therefore he advised an attack, trusting to Providence for the success of it. The officers consented, and the necessary preparations were made, but before they had done, the Turks had surrounded them, and in two or three places began the attack: the Hungarians very intrepidly sustained the shock, and as quick as possible formed two fronts, and attacked the Turks with great fury; the horse came down upon them first, who were immediately put into disorder, and fled precipitately from the field of battle, without ever returning. The infantry made a vigorous onset, but they were as well received, and the compliment as bravely returned. Victory continued doubtful near two hours; at length, after many extraordinary efforts, she declared in favour of the Christians, who were so far spent and fatigued with the work of carnage, as to be on the point of retreating, when on a sudden, a panic seized the Turks, and in a moment their whole army was in confusion, and flying from the field of battle, without any body being able to account for the cause. The Turks lost about 4700 men killed, 200 made prisoners, 36 colours, and the whole baggage were taken. The Hungarians had about 800 killed, and 1100 wounded.

BROMRIDGE, OR BROMFIELD, BATTLE AT. Constantine, King of Scotland, and Anlaff, a Danish Chief, in 938, having raised an army against Athelstan, were defeated

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feated by him at Brunanburgh, now Bromford in Northumberland. The Allies lost Constantine of Scotland, six Irish or Welsh chiefs, and 12 earls and general officers. This battle recovered Northumberland to England, and the Scots were obliged to secure themselves, by retiring to their strong holds. The Saxon princes slain in this battle were carried by the army into Devonshire, and were buried at Axminster, on the borders of the county.

BRUGES, a city in the Austrian Netherlands, Flanders, and during the Low Country wars, had its share in the distresses of the times. It was taken in 1706 by the Confederates, surprised by the French in 1708, but submitted again to the Allies at the end of the same year, and has ever since continued in the possession of the House of Austria.

BRUNDOLO, a city situated on an island, formed by the river Adige, and Fararo, near where they fall into the Gulf of Venice. This territory was destroyed with the city in 808, and again repaired in some measure. But in 1379, the Genoese sacked it, and the Venetians to drive them out, were forced to cannonade the place, which destroyed some remaining fortifications, so that little is left of the city or harbour.

BRUNEFORD, BATTLE AT. A little village near Bombridge in Northumberland. Some writers are of opinion, that this battle was fought near the Humber. In the year 934, while Athelstan, King of England, was busied in some affairs at his court, Constantine, King of Scotland, and Anlaff, King of Northumberland, invaded his kingdom, at the head of a numerous army, with a view to conquer Bernicia, for the Scottish King. Athelstan no sooner heard of this invasion, than he straightway marched with his army to give them battle, when he understood that they advanced to meet him, and the two armies came in sight of each other near Bruneford. A battle would doubtless have immediately ensued, had not the numbers of

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men in both armies been so nearly equal, and both so advantageously posted, as to render it a very hazardous attempt for one to force the other; therefore they lay some time inactive, until the inattention or the conduct of the adversary should afford an opportunity.

During this pause, Anlaff is said to have entered the English camp as a musician, and played so ravishingly as to attract the notice of Athelstan, who ordered him to perform in the royal tent, and rewarded him with a liberal present. In his retreat he was known by a common foldier, who allowed him to pass, and then informed the King of the discovery he had made. Athelstan chid him for allowing him to retire, but applauded the man's fidelity, when he told him he had once taken the oath of allegiance to that Prince, and therefore would never be concerned in any particular attempt against his person.

The King shifted his quarters that very day, and the same spot of ground was occupied by a Bishop, newly come to his camp, who lost his life in consequence of choosing that situation; for in the middle of the night, Anlaff, at the head of a chosen band, attacked the English encampment, and penetrating to this place, slew the prelate and all his attendants. Athelstan, whose tent was removed at the distance of a mile from this scene of blood, taking the alarm, drew up his forces in order of battle, and at day break the two armies were fairly engaged. They fought all day, with equal bravery on both sides, till at length the chancellor Turketul, at the head of a select body of Londoners, bore down all before him, and unhorsed the Scottish King, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The fate of this Prince was no sooner made known to the rest of the Confederates, than they gave way, and a terrible slaughter ensued. Besides Constantine, who died of his wounds, six chiefs of Ireland and Wales, and twice that number of counts and generals, lost their lives in this engagement. The victory was.

was as complete in its consequences as on the field of battle, for Athelstan met with no further opposition in reducing his opponents.

BRUNSWICK, SIEGE OF. Capital of the duchy of that name, situated on the river Ocker in Lower Saxony, 35 miles east from Hanover. Towards the end of the 15th century, when Henry, surnamed the Bad, was Duke of Brunswick, several exorbitant taxes were attempted to be laid on all commodities, exported or imported. The inhabitants thought these demands unreasonable, and declared their sentiments against the saddling of these contributions. The Duke very stiffly insisted, but they as obstinately refused. For some time, they thought the Duke's menaces signified nothing, confiding in their own strength and number, though without arms, provisions, or any other preparations against a siege. This negligence is imputed to the instigations of some of the nobility, who told the inhabitants there was no danger of a siege.

Henry, on the other hand, privately sounded all the neighbouring Princes' inclinations, in reference to his design against Brunswick; some he conferred with in person, and engaged in his interest; others he renewed his former alliance with, and managed his business so dexterously, that he engaged them all, a thing very unusual, to arm on his behalf against the city. Then it was that the Burghers began to blame their own neglect, who in all this time had made no manner of preparations for their defence. It is true the place was well fortified, and populous; but then they had not trained a sufficient number of citizens to defend the walls; and what was worst of all, they had but a small quantity of provision for so vast a multitude, which must produce a famine if the siege lasted any time. The besiegers made their attacks sometimes; but they had greater hopes from the famine, which would prove more pernicious to the Brunswickers.

The Duke observing that the monastery of Reddage-Schuysen was commodious for

him by its situation, he there pitched his camp towards the beginning of winter, and fortified the same in such a manner, as might be thought inexpugnable: he set guards on all places by which access might be had to the city. Some sallies were made, and skirmishes happened, wherein blood was shed; and there was likewise some cannonading, with alternate success. It was thought that the citizens, if they had exerted themselves, would have had the advantage; and that if they had joined a body out of the many thousands they had in the place, to the small number of regular troops they had, they might easily have been upon an equality with the besiegers; but a long peace, and unaccustomedness to arms, had made them slothful: they were often vigorous in intestine divisions, but shewed but little valour in opposing a foreign enemy.

The siege lasted part of the summer, the autumn, and the whole winter; and the chief hope of the Duke and his allies consisted in starving the place to a surrender. Those who were without knew this very well: and therefore having laid up all the stores they could at Helldesheim, the people of that bishopric drew all the force they were able together, and from among their neighbours, and sent a message to the besieged to sally with all the force they could make, and meet the provision they had ready to throw into the place. The Hildesheimers, with all their store, arrived safe at the town of Peyna, and from thence moved forward to meet the Brunswickers, as before concerted. The Duke was not ignorant of all these preparations, and therefore he drew out all the horse and foot he could spare to go and meet them; he sent his cannon before, ordered it to be placed in such a manner as might most annoy the enemy, and then followed with the troops in person.

Now the Hildesheimers, in conjunction with the Brunswickers who came to meet them, marched directly against the Duke, and especially towards that place where

he had planted his cannon, and began the engagement. Here the citizens, being superior in number, repulsed the Duke's troops; and if they had, as they might, pressed hard upon them, they had taken their artillery from them. But they chose rather to reserve their strength against the main body of the Duke's army, advancing against them; and therefore they marched to a village not far from them, and there began to fortify their camp with waggons, and other warlike implements, and placed their cannon to the best advantage they could think of, to any approaching enemy. But they committed one error in the very beginning, that they took up too narrow a tract of ground for the number they were; so that they could not easily face about, and bring their barricades on the other side. The Duke was not ignorant of this mistake, and therefore he marched his men about, and followed the same way by which they had entered into the valley, and fell with such fury on the enemy, that the first troops of his horse were so pressed that they could not advance. There were wonders performed on both sides; and at last the Duke's troops began to recoil; and the Duke and his commanders spent some time in consulting whether they should return to the charge, which put fresh courage into the Brunswickers, who advanced with four battalions, and, in short, got safe with their provisions into the city, ready to perish with famine, and consequently to fall into the Duke's hand.

Soon after this, says our author, a peace was concluded; but whether the Brunswickers enjoyed their privileges by that treaty, he does not say, as there were some secret articles, which were never made public.

BRUNSWIC. A town situated in the Jerseys, near New York, America. On General Howe's quitting the camp at this place, June 22d, 1777, the Americans made a shew of harraffing his rear, with a few troops, and three pieces of cannon;

and also posted some battalions in the woods, to harrafs the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them, with the loss of only two men killed, and 13 wounded. The enemy had 9 killed, and about 30 wounded.

BRUSSELS, SIEGE OF. The capital of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the river Senne, which discharges itself into the Schelde. Here we find some footsteps of the ancients fancy for the number *Seven*; for there are seven parish churches, seven principal streets, about which are seven stately houses, rented by the public; seven gates of Doric work, seven considerable families, seven sheriffs, who have the care of affairs, and seven licensed midwives, &c. The streets of Brussels are large and handsome, and the buildings, both public and private, uniform and elegant. Among their hospitals, there is one for poor penitent whores, and another for foundling children. The adjacent country is extremely pleasant; but superstition abounds to extravagance. In the year 1695, Marechal Villeroy, with 100,000 men, appeared before this city, while King William was besieging Namur: but before he committed hostilities, he sent the following letter, dated the 13th of August, to the Governor, the Prince of Berghen.

"The King being full of goodness towards his subjects, and care to contribute to their defence, seeing the Prince of Orange sends his fleet upon the coast of France, to bombard his sea-port towns, and endeavour to ruin them, without getting any other advantage by it, has thought that he could not put a stop to such disorders, but by making reprisals, which is the reason that his Majesty has sent me an order to come and bombard your town; and at the same time to declare, it is with reluctance the King has laid this obligation on himself; and as soon as he shall be assured, that the sea-port towns of France shall be no more bombarded, the King will likewise not
"bombard

"bombard any place belonging to the
 "Princes, against whom he is at war: re-
 "serving, nevertheless, the liberty on both
 "sides, to do it in such places as shall be
 "besieged. His Majesty has resolved upon
 "the bombardment of Brussels with so
 "much the more pain, as the Electress of
 "Bavaria is there. If you will let me
 "know in what part of the town she is,
 "the King has commanded me not to fire
 "there."

The Elector of Bavaria was just arrived from the King's camp before Namur, when the Governor sat down to write the following answer.

"The declaration you sent me of the
 "orders you have received from the King
 "your master to bombard this town, and
 "the reason which his said Majesty does
 "alledge, upon which you demand an an-
 "swer; it cannot be given by his Electro-
 "ral Highness, who is just now arrived,
 "since it regards the King of Great Bri-
 "tain, who is before the castle of Namur;
 "but his Electoral Highness will acquaint
 "him with it, to have an answer in twen-
 "ty-four hours, if you agree to it. As
 "for the consideration his Most Christian
 "Majesty has for the Electress, she is in
 "the King's palace."

The firing begun at five o'clock in the evening, and though the Prince of Vaudemont lay then within the walls with 30,000 men, he could not prevent the enemy from beating down above 2000 houses, several churches and abbeys, and the old stadthouse. In short, what with the bombs and red-hot bullets, the city lying exposed on the side of a hill, in 48 hours it was reduced almost to an heap of rubbish. In three nights Villeroi threw 4000 bombs into the town. It is impossible to express the confusion this occasioned in so populous a city: never was any enterprize more advantageously undertaken, nor more dexterously managed; but as the Marechal was directed to relieve Namur, he soon left Brussels, and hastened thither. But the city emerged more stately and beautiful

out of its ruins, though with immense loss to the inhabitants.

When the Marechal retreated, neither Vaudemont nor the Governor attempted to harass him.

In 1700, Brussels owned Philip of Anjou, king of Spain, and put itself under French protection; but it submitted to the Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramilies.

On the 22d of November, 1708, the Elector of Bavaria (then in the French interest) invested Brussels, and next day sent a summons to the governor, General Pascal; who answered it like a man of honour, and made the necessary dispositions for a resolute defence, in concert with Major-General Murray, Baron Wrangel, the States deputies, and the council of state. On the 26th in the morning, the French began to fire from their batteries against the city and outworks, and about nine in the evening made several attacks, which continued with great obstinacy and slaughter on both sides till ten the next morning, when the French, daunted by the stout resistance and superior bravery of the Confederate troops, who were animated by the presence and example of their generals, retreated on all sides in great confusion. However, it had not been possible for Pascal to defend himself much longer with a garrison of scarce 5000 men, in so great and unfortified a place, the preservation whereof was therefore principally owing to the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, who, with incredible expedition and secrecy, passed the Schelde on the 27th in the morning, without almost any opposition. Upon intelligence of this the Elector made a precipitate retreat from Brussels, leaving all his artillery and wounded men behind.

On the 29th day of January, 1746, Marechal Saxe appeared before this place, and on the 3d day of February opened his batteries against it. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, Austrians and Dutch, under the command of Count Kaunitz; but

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Count Lanoy was the governor, who made a sort of a resistance till the 20th, and then he surrendered the garrison prisoners of war.

BUCHAREST, ACTION NEAR, IN 1771. A large town of Turkey in Europe, situated in the middle of Walachia. October the 31st, Lieutenant-General Essen engaged with so much advantage a considerable body of Turks commanded by the Seraskier Mousson Oglou Pacha, that the enemy left upon this occasion near 2000 men who were killed on the spot, and 1350 who were taken prisoners, an immense booty, ten colours, and 14 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the conquerors, who in pursuing the rest, took 30 pieces of cannon, and obliged 2000 men to lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. The consequence of this victory, was the retaking Giurgewo by the Russians. See that Article.

BUDA, SIEGES OF. Capital of Lower Hungary, situated on the Danube, about 130 miles south-east from Vienna, well fortified, and defended by a strong castle on an eminence. The natural baths of Buda, according to Dr. Brown, are the finest, and the buildings and bathing rooms about them, the most magnificent in Europe. In the year 1526, the Sultan Solyman appeared before this city, with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops scaled them, and entering the town sword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garrison they could find. The castle capitulated; but its garrison were prisoners, and sent into bondage. The famous library of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, which had been collected with such incredible cost and care, Solyman ordered to be burned.

In 1527, the Marquis of Brandenburg took it for the King of Hungary.

In 1529, Solyman retook it, and again put all the garrison and inhabitants to the sword.

In 1530, the Marquis again sat down before it, in hopes of reducing it by a

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blockade; but hearing a large body of Turks were on their march for its relief, he raised the siege with precipitation.

In 1540, he besieged it, but with no better success than before, and raised it for the same reason.

In 1542, it was besieged by a body of Hungarians, commanded by Adolphus of Swarttemberg, without success.

In 1598, he besieged it with the same effect as before: still the Turks came to its assistance, and still the Hungarians abandoned their enterprize.

In 1599, it was attempted with the same success as before.

In 1602, a body of Imperialists made a fresh attempt upon it, took part of the town and the upper suburb, but could not carry the upper town, because the Turks came to its relief; and after skirmishing with their army, threw 2000 men into the place, and then drove off the besiegers.

In 1603, the Hungarian General Locher made a fruitless attempt upon it: however, he made himself master of the baths, and put all to the sword he met. The women had but just time to escape, before he entered their seraglio. Of all these unsuccessful attempts, Locher's seems to have bid the fairest for conquest; and had his force been larger, probably he would not have miscarried.

BUDA, SIEGE OF. In the year 1684, the Duke of Lorraine invested it. The garrison at this time consisted of 18,000 men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Basha, a brave and experienced officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence, than the Turks at this time usually did. When the trenches were opened, and batteries raised, the besiegers began to make a terrible fire; but were driven back to a powder mill at some distance, in a sally from the besieged. At that instant came up four fresh battalions, which encouraged the rest to rally, and obliged the Turks to re-enter the town. About 200 Christians were killed in this action, and among them some officers of distinction.

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distinction. Next day Count Stahrenberg was commanded to storm the lower town, by two breaches which the artillery had made. The enemy abandoned it on his approach, having first set fire to the buildings, and retired to the upper town.

In the meantime the Duke of Lorraine received advice, that a body of 12,000 Turks, commanded by the Seraskier, lay within half a league of Buda, he instantly advanced to attack them with his horse, and a few regiments of foot, before they could be joined by other troops, leaving the rest of the infantry to defend the lines. He came up with them on the 22d day of July, and that instant began the charge. The Seraskier quitted his intrenchments, and received the Germans in such good order, that victory was a long time in suspense; at length it declared for the latter. It was indeed so great, that though the Seraskier carried off his artillery, and got together the remains of his army, he durst not hazard a second engagement, but sought only a place of security.

All this while the siege went on with vigour. The besieged made several sallies with good success, and in general defended themselves much better than the Turks had ever before done. They even repulsed the Imperialists in a general assault; which misfortune, and a mortal dysentery that reigned in the army, obliged the Duke of Lorraine to raise the siege, after he had lost 30,000 men to no purpose.

In June, 1686, the Duke of Lorraine again laid siege to Buda. On the 21st his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began; by the 24th three breaches were made, and several times the town was set on fire: and it may be observed of this siege, like that of Bergen-op-Zoom, during its whole continuance, nothing was to be heard but the roar of bombs and cannon: nothing to be seen but fire and smoke. Schoning, the Brandenburg General, led the first attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines sprung by the Infidels. The Elector, with

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the Princes Louis and Eugene, attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity, had already repelled the besieged on their side, when the Duke of Lorraine coming up, the place was carried. It was a dear purchase, however, to the Imperialists, who lost 1500, besides a great number wounded.

The Duke then sent to summons the Basha, offering him honourable conditions, which the other boldly rejected; and upon intelligence that the Grand Viziar was within half a day's march with his army, gave a general discharge of the artillery in token of joy. The Viziar, indeed, was at hand, and would gladly have risked a battle to relieve the place, had not the dread of ill success, which, according to the rigorous policy of the Turks, might have cost him his life, made him act with more caution. All he attempted was to draw the Imperialists out of their lines, who, as they had no occasion to run that hazard in order to carry the town, and were already much weakened in the siege, would not stir from their quarters. Three thousand Turks that made a sally on the 27th of July, did considerable damage; and Prince Eugene had a horse killed under him in the skirmish. The same day a breach, that was made in the castle, was attacked by the besiegers; they entered it twice sword in hand, but they were as often repulsed, with the loss of 500 men; among whom were the Counts of Stahrenberg, Heberstein, and Kaunitz: the Princes Eugene, and Louis of Baden, were slightly wounded. At last the besiegers had pushed their attack so far, that every thing was ready for a general assault, which, after all means to make the Basha surrender had been found ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and sacked, and the brave Basha was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witness of the bloodshed his resolution had occasioned. The German soldiers, enraged against the Turks for their obstinate resistance, had no respect to age or sex, but exerted

exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector put an end to the execution.

BUDA, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1770. In the late war between the Russians and Turks, the Tartars passing the Niester, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulsed at the first onset. Nevertheless, on the 16th of March, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a Russian detachment commanded by Captain Stukulow, coming up with them in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them; seized their camp, and took all their baggage. A Sultan, 2 Mirzas, and 236 private men were killed on the spot, and 362 Christians and Jews were rescued from slavery.

BUDWEIS, SIEGE OF. A town of Bohemia, situated on the Moldau, 65 miles south from Prague. Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Prussians, in the year 1744, the King sent General Nafau with 8000 men to take Budweis. He arrived before it on the 29th of September. The garrison consisted of 2000 hussars, and pandours, commanded by Baron Munray, who made dispositions for defending the place; and the same night made a sally, but was repulsed, with the loss of 100 men, and 85 taken prisoners. The Prussian General on the next day had made the necessary preparations for a siege, and threw some bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate, and being allowed the military honours, retired to General Minski, the commander of the Austrian army in the absence of Prince Charles of Lorraine, now commanding on the Rhine. This siege cost the Prussians 19 men; but they were soon afterwards obliged to abandon it at the general evacuation of Bohemia.

BUGIA, ACTION THERE, IN 1674. It is situated on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean sea, and belongs to the kingdom of Algiers. Sir Edward Spragg

being sent with a fleet of 12 sail to chastise the Algerines, got intelligence that there were several of their men of war in Bugia Bay, and calling a council of war, it was resolved to attack them. In his passage to the Bay, the Eagle fireship was disabled by a storm, as was another of his fleet, which was obliged to bear away for the Christian shore. Nevertheless, Sir Edward persisted in his design, and refitting the Eagle, bore into the Bay with a brisk gale; but by the time they had reached within half gunshot of the forts and castles it fell quite calm; and soon after, when the wind rose again it proved contrary. Sir Edward finding the wind to change every half hour, resolved to make an attempt on them in the night with his boats, and the smallest of the fire-ships, which rowed as well as a long-boat. About 12 at night of the 2d of May, he sent in all his boats, and the Eagle fireship, under the command of his eldest lieutenant Mr. Nugent. But the night proving very dark, Mr. Nugent leaving one of the boats with the fireship besides her own, rowed in to discover the enemy's ships, and found himself in a few minutes within pistol shot of them, when concluding his business as good as done, rowed off to find the fireship, but to his amazement saw her burst into a flame. The enemy taking the alarm, Mr. Nugent was obliged to row off with his boats; and thus so fine an opportunity was lost of destroying the Algerine ships without the loss of a man. The next day the enemy unrigged all their ships, and made a strong boom with their yards, top-masts and cables, buoyed up with casks, the wind preventing their being annoyed, and by a drunken gunner firing a pistol, Sir Edward's other little fireship was lost, so that he had none left but the Victory, and she drew too much water to enter that part of the Bay where the enemy's ships lay. However, ordering her to be lightened, and a breeze springing up about noon, he threw out a signal for his fleet to form a line, and bear into the Bay. He came to an anchor

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in four fathom water, close under their castle walls, which fired upon him without ceasing for two hours. During this time, he sent in his own pinnace, and those of the Mary and Dragon, which cut the boom, though not without considerable loss. The boom being cut, the fireship sailed in, and was laid athwart hawse of the enemy's ships as they laid moored together aground, and destroyed them all. This loss was irreparable to the Algerines, who had picked those seven ships to fight Sir Edward, and had furnished them with their best brass ordnance and stores, from all the rest of their vessels. They had also between 18 and 1900 men, double officered, under the command of old Terkay, between 300 and 400 of whom were killed and wounded. The castles and town were much damaged, and a vast number of the people in them killed and wounded, and the surgeons chests being burnt in their ships, great numbers died for want of having their wounds dressed. Besides the following list, there were burnt a Genoese ship, a small English prize, and a fettee.

A List of the Frigates burnt, and their number of Guns.

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.
White Horse,	Tabark Rays	34
Orange Tree,	Courhaly	34
Three Cypress Trees,	Caram Hamet	34
Three Half Moons,	Brayham Tagrin	28
Pearl,	Brayham Turco	26
Golden Crown,	Halua Tagrin	24
Half Moon,	Hammett	24

BULL'S FERRY, ENGAGEMENT OF, IN 1780; situated on Long Island, North-America. A better account of which cannot be given than the following letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain.

"I have the satisfaction of communicating to your Lordship an instance of courage, which reflects the greatest honour on a small body of the refugees.

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About 70 of them had taken post on a part of the opposite shore on the north river, called Bull's Ferry, where they had fortified themselves with a blockhouse and stockade, to be protected in cutting wood, the labour they were employed in for their maintenance.

A corps of near 2000 Rebels, under their generals, Wayne, Irving, and Proctor, with seven pieces of cannon, made an attack upon them on the 21st ult. Notwithstanding a cannonade of three hours, almost every shot of which penetrated through the blockhouse, and an attempt to carry the place by assault, they were repulsed by these brave men, with the loss of a great many killed and wounded. The exertions of the refugees did not cease; after having resisted so great a force, they followed the enemy, seized their stragglers, and rescued from them the cattle they were driving from the neighbouring district.

The blockhouse, which I visited, was pierced with 52 shot in one face only; and the two small guns that were in it dismounted. Six of the refugees were killed, and 15 wounded, the far greater part in the blockhouse."

BUNKER'S HILL, BATTLE AT. This place is in sight of Boston in New England; and we cannot convey a better account of this battle than by giving the following letter of General Burgoyne to his nephew Lord Stanley.

Boston, June 25, 1775.

"Boston is a peninsula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which on the first troubles General Gage fortified; arms of the sea, and the harbour, surround the rest; on the other side one of these arms, to the north, is Charles-Town (or rather was, for it is now rubbish), and over it a large hill, which is also, like Boston, a peninsula: to the south of the town is a still larger scope of ground, containing three hills, joining also to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorchester Neck: the heights as above described, both north and south, (in the soldier's phrase) command the town, that is, give an opportunity

portunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make against them, and consequently are much more advantageous. It was absolutely necessary we should make ourselves masters of these heights, and we proposed to begin with Dorchester, because from particular situation of batteries and shipping (too long to describe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any considerable loss: every thing was accordingly disposed; my two colleagues and myself (who, by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military sentiment) had, in concert with General Gage, formed the plan: Howe was to land the transports on one point, Clinton in the center, and I was to cannonade from the Causeway, or the Neck; each to take advantage of circumstances: the operations must have been very easy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had pushed intrenchments with great diligence, during the night, on the heights of Charles-Town, and we evidently saw, that every hour gave them fresh strength; it therefore became necessary to alter our plan, and attack on that side. Howe, as second in command, was detached with about 2000 men, and landed on the outward side of the peninsula, covered with shipping, without opposition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was over Charles-Town, where the strength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier General Pigot. Clinton and myself took our stand (for we had not any fixed post) in a large battery directly opposite to Charles-Town, and commanding it, and also reaching to the height above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's disposition was exceeding soldier-like; in my opinion it was perfect. As his first arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thousand impediments from strong fences, and were much exposed. They were also exceedingly hurt by musquetry from Charles-Town, though Clinton and I did not per-

ceive it, till Howe sent us word by a boat, and desired us to set fire to the town, which was immediately done. We threw a parcel of shells, and the whole was instantly in flames. Our battery afterwards kept an incessant fire on the heights: it was seconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ship of the line.

And now ensued one of the greatest scenes of war that can be conceived: if we look to the height, Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of intrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; and to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by thousands, over the land; and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries cannonading them: straight before us a large and a noble town in one great blaze: the church steeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest; behind us the church steeples and heights of our own camp covered with spectators of the rest of our army which was not engaged; the hills round the country covered with spectators; the enemy all anxious suspense; the roar of cannon, mortars, and musquetry; the crush of churches, ships upon the stocks, and whole streets falling together in ruin, to fill the ear; the storm of the redoubts, with the objects above described, to fill the eye; and the reflections that perhaps a defeat was a final loss to the British empire in America, to fill the mind; made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witness to. I much lament my nephew's absence: it was a sight for a young soldier that the longest service may not furnish again; and had he been with me he would likewise have been out of danger; for, except two cannon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not on any part of the direction of the enemy's shot. A moment of the day was critical: Howe's left were staggered; two battalions had been sent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach seeming in embarrassment

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barrassment what way to march; Clinton, then next for business, took the part, without waiting for orders, to throw himself into a boat to head them; he arrived in time to be of service, the day ended with glory, and the success was most important, considering the ascendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loss was uncommon in officers, for the numbers engaged."

BURFORD, BATTLE AT, IN 752. Ethelbald, King of Mercia, having by his success, excited the envy of the Kings of Wessex and Northumberland, they raised an army and invaded his dominions. One of their armies met him at Burford, then called Beorford, in Oxfordshire, where he was defeated with great loss.

BURY, BATTLE AT. Commonly called St. Edmund's-bury, from Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was murdered and buried here, anno 870. A borough town of Suffolk, situated on an eminence near the river Lark, or Bourne, and overlooks a very fruitful country every way; hence called the English Montpelier. It lies 12 miles east from Newmarket, and 70 north-east from London. When Edward ascended the throne of England, at the decease of the great Alfred, in the year 900, the Danes finding they had no longer the superior qualities of that great Prince, to overawe them, resolved to oppose the successor, and set up Ethelwald, the eldest son of Ethelbert, whom Alfred succeeded; and for that purpose, they raised a considerable army, and made an incursion into the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Wilts, which they ravaged without mercy; but retired before they could be overtaken by the forces of Edward, who pursued them as far as the borders of East Anglia, and wasted all the country between the Ouse, the North Fens, and Bury: then Edward retreated with the main body of his troops: but the Kentish men lagging behind for the sake of plunder, were surprised near Bury by the Danes, who remained masters of the field after a very obstinate engagement;

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yet had no reason to boast of their victory, which was purchased with the loss of Ethelwald, the Danish Prince Eonric, and divers general officers. The Danes now gave over all hopes of conquest, though they maintained a lingering warfare about two years longer; but were at length forced to sue for peace, which Edward granted, on condition that they should acknowledge his sovereignty, and send back the Normans to their own country, whom they had called to their assistance.

BUSBUDGIA FORT TAKEN. See **CALCUTTA.**

BUTZBACH, TAKEN IN 1760. It is situated in Westphalia, Germany; and Prince Ferdinand, Commander in Chief of the British and Hanoverian forces, opened the campaign of this year, by detaching from General Imhoff's camp at Kirchhayn, General Luckner, to surprise this place. On the night of the 23d of May, he marched from Kirchhayn, and on the 24th, at noon, he fell in with a French patrol, who gave the alarm; whereupon the garrison of Butzbach, consisting of piquets to the number of 500, under Brigadier Waldener, fled from thence, but were pursued and overtaken near a wood, when about 100 were made prisoners, with 4 officers; the rest were either cut to pieces, or dispersed.

BUXAR, BATTLE ON THE PLAINS OF, IN 1764. These plains are situated near Patna, in the Kingdom of Bengal, East-Indies. Sujah Dowlah, whose dominions (the province of Ouds) lies north-west of Patna, having been induced to make war against the British East-India Company, sent Major Carnac an insolent demand of the three provinces ceded by Mihr Cossim to the Company; and threatening to take them by force, attacked the Major under the walls of Patna. This Prince, whose reputation in arms was founded on repeated successes against his neighbours, met with so different a reception from what he had been used to, that he was very glad to retreat, leaving many of his men behind him.

him. This engagement was in reality only a drawn battle ; for the Sujah's troops being very numerous, and his loss of men easily recruited, gave him a great advantage over our small army, harrassed and fatigued by a long campaign. He returned, and encamped during the rains, at a very small distance from Patna, on the side opposite that occupied by the Major, who now acted on the defensive ; and both parties remained quiet, except now and then a slight skirmish.

Major Monro, with part of his Highland regiment from Bombay, arrived just in time to prevent the entire ruin of the Company's forces who had begun a mutiny ; but punishing some of the ring-leaders, and the rains beginning to decrease, the army was put in motion, which he took the command of. On the 22d of October, the Major encamped so near the enemy, as to be just out of range of their shot ; and on the 23d, they began to attack him at nine in the morning, when soon after the action became general. A morass in front of the Company's troops, prevented their moving forward for some time, by which means, the number of the enemy's cannon, and which were well levelled, galled them very much. Major Monro was forced to order a battalion of Seapoys, with one gun, from the right of the first line, to move forward to silence one of their batteries which played upon

our flank ; and obliged to support it by another battalion from the second line, which had the desired effect. He then ordered both the lines to face to the right, and keep marching, in order to clear the left wing of the morass, and when done, face to our former front ; the right wing wheeling up to the left, to clear a tope, or small wood, that was on the right : the first line moved forward, keeping a very brisk cannonade. The Major sent orders to Major Pemble, who commanded the second line, to face it to the right about, and follow the first ; but that officer saw the propriety of that movement so soon, that he began to put it in execution, before he received the orders. Immediately after, both lines pushed forward with so much ardour and resolution, at which time the small arms began, that the enemy soon after began to give way ; and five minutes before twelve o'clock, their whole army was put to flight.

The loss on the Company's side, was 2 officers killed, 6 or 7 wounded, about 60 Europeans, and 600 Seapoys. The enemy left full 7000 behind them, 130 pieces of cannon, all their tents, baggage, &c. some elephants and some camels. Their greatest loss was when they crossed a nullah, over which they had thrown two bridges. Sujah Dowlah fled to one of his most distant cities.

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CABECAS DES REYES, BATTLE IN THE PLAIN OF. Cabecas des Reyes signifies in English the King's head. This plain is situated in Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, between the river Alcaccer de Sal, and the town Beja. This battle was fought in the year 1139, between the first King of Portugal and the Moors. We shall introduce our relation of it, with a sketch of the history of Portugal to that time.

Portugal, which comprehends the greatest part of that province, which the Romans called Lusitania, fell with the rest of Spain under Roderic, the last Gothic King, into the hands of the Moors, who were in possession of it a long time: but in the year 1093, Alphonso VI. King of Castile and Leon, took the field against the Moors, and called several foreign princes to his assistance. Among those that came was one named Henry, whose pedigree is variously related by historians. By some he is said to be descended from the House of Burgundy, being a younger son of Robert, Duke of Burgundy, whose father was Robert, King of France. Others say that he was descended from the House of Lorrain, and that the reason why he was called a Burgundian, was because he was born at Befançon. To this Henry, King Alphonso VI. gave in marriage his natural daughter Theresa, as a reward of his valour, assigning him for a dowry, under the title of an earldom, all that part of Portugal, which was then in the possession of the Christians, which comprehended that part

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of the country where are the cities of Braga, Coimbra, Viseo, Lamego, and Porto; also that tract which is now called Tralos Montes; granting him at the same time, power to conquer the rest of that country, as far as the river Guadiana, and to keep it under his jurisdiction; but upon these conditions, that he should be a vassal of Spain, repair to the diets of the kingdom, and in case of a war, be obliged to serve with 300 horse. Henry died in the year 1112, leaving a son very young, whose name was Alphonso. The Prince's inheritance was usurped during his minority, by Ferdinand Paiz, who married his mother soon after Henry's death: but as soon as he was grown up, he took arms against his father-in-law, and drove him out of Portugal, and threw his mother into prison. That Princess implored the assistance of Alphonso VII. King of Castile and Leon, to revenge her cause: she promised to disinherit her son, and to give him all Portugal. Allured with the bait, he marched against the Earl of Portugal, and the two armies came to a battle in the plain of Valdeves, (which see) when victory declaring for the Portuguese, Alphonso, their Prince, said he would be no longer subject to the Spanish yoke.

The King of Castile, finding himself no longer able to cope with his enemy, entered into a league with Ismar, the Moorish King of that territory now called Guadiana, assigning him a perpetual dominion over Portugal, after he had conquered it. Alphonso, Earl of Portugal, was no sooner apprized

apprized of this, than he marched into the territory of the Moors, and began to lay waste all before him, till he came to the plain then called Urichio, but now Cabecas des Reyes, where he encamped, anno 1139. Ifmar assembled his forces, which amounted to thrice the number of Alphonso's, and marched to give him battle. The vast multitude of the Infidels somewhat disheartened the Portuguese; but Alphonso, to raise their spirits, ordered himself to be proclaimed King of Portugal, by the title of Alphonso I. and first King of Portugal, in his camp. The soldiers, emulated with having a King of their own, whose magnanimity they extolled to the highest degree, resolved to brave every danger in his defence. When Ifmar approached, the 27th of July, he found Alphonso in his camp, ready to receive him; upon which he founded the charge, and a desperate battle ensued, which was maintained with the greatest obstinacy and intrepidity by both armies, till almost night, when victory, after a terrible carnage, and eight hours dispute, put an end to the contest, by declaring for the Portuguese, whose impetuosity, from the first time the Moors gave way, seemed irresistible: they bore down all opposition, and entirely drove the Moors off the field of battle. Amongst the trophies that were taken, were five standards, belonging to five different kings of the Moors. In honour of this exploit, he quartered five shields in his standard, which is the origin of the arms of Portugal. The number of men killed in each army, is not mentioned by any authentic writer. The victory was so great, that none dared after that time dispute the crown of Portugal with him, or deny him the title of King. The Moors severely felt the heavy hand of chastisement, in the consequences of this action; for Ifmar refusing to own him as King of Portugal, he threatened to lay waste his whole country; upon which the Infidel came to terms.

CADIZ, ENGAGEMENT OFF. A city and port in the province of Andalusia, in Spain,

situated on the north-west end of the island of Leon, opposite to Port Mary, on the continent, 60 miles south-west from Seville, and 40 north-west from Gibraltar. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge, and with the opposite shore forms a bay, twelve miles long, and six broad; but about the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the other on the island, so near together, that the forts upon them, called the Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage; and within these points is the harbour, which it is impossible for an enemy to enter, till it has taken these forts. In the year 1408, the Spanish Admiral, Alonzo Entiquez, with his fleet, consisting of 13 galleys, attacked the fleet of the Moors, fitted out by the Kings of Tunis and Tremezen, consisting of 23 galleys, and after an obstinate fight, which lasted several hours, he took eight of them; the rest, discouraged by the disaster of seeing some others sunk, betook themselves to flight.

Thus far Mariana. There are other Spanish writers who do not mention this action, and some who magnify it beyond credibility.

In the year 1587, being the year before the Spanish armada failed, Admiral Drake, with a fleet, was sent to destroy the enemy's ships in this port. He sunk two galleys, and took, burned, and destroyed, 100 vessels, loaded with provisions and ammunition of war; together with a galleon of 1400 tons, belonging to the Marquis of Santa Cruz; and another of Ragusa, loaded with merchandize.

CADIZ, TAKEN, AND PLUNDERED. In the year 1596, Queen Elizabeth of England, equipped a fleet of 150 sail, to scour the Spanish coast. The land forces were embarked under the command of the Earl of Essex, and amounted to 7000 men. Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral, bore chief command at sea. They set sail from Plymouth on the 1st day of June, and on the 20th day of that month, anchored near

St. Sebastian's chapel, on the west side of the isle of Cadiz, before the Spaniards had the least notice of their approach. The Spanish ships of war retiring into the Puntal, were next day attacked by the English, and the engagement lasted from break of day till noon, when the enemy seeing their galleons miserably shattered, and a great number of their men killed, resolved to set fire to their vessels, and run them ashore. The ship of the Spanish Admiral, called the St. Philip, was burned, together with two or three other ships that lay near her; but the St. Matthew and St. Andrew were saved and taken. Immediately after this action, the Earl of Essex landed at Puntal with 800 men, and advanced against a body of 500 Spaniards, who retreated into Cadiz at his approach. They were so closely pursued, and the inhabitants in such confusion, that no steps could be taken for the defence of the place, until the English had burst open the gate, and entered the city. After a short skirmish in the streets, the assailants made themselves masters of the market-place, and the garrison retired into the castle, though they soon capitulated, on condition that the inhabitants should have liberty to depart with their wearing apparel, and all their other effects be distributed as booty among the soldiers; that they should pay 520,000 ducats for the ransom of their lives, and send 40 of their chief citizens to England, as hostages for the payment of the money. The Earl of Essex being now entirely master of the place, turned out all the inhabitants, and loaded the ships with the money and rich effects, which the soldiers had not taken in plunder.

Mean while Admiral Howard detached Sir Walter Raleigh to burn the merchant ships, which had retired to Port Real: 2,000,000 of ducats were offered as their ransom, but he rejected the proposal, saying, that he was come to burn, and not to ransom their ships. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, however, found means to unload some, and set fire to others, that

they might not fall into the hands of the English. Besides the loss which their merchants sustained in this expedition, the King lost 2 galleons, 13 ships of war, and 24 vessels laden with merchandize for the Indies, over and above the ammunition which he had provided for his design upon England.

The Earl of Essex was of opinion that Cadiz ought to be kept, as a thorn in the side of the Spaniards, and offered to remain in person for its defence; but the majority being impatient to return to their own country with the booty they had obtained, his motion was over-ruled, and they set sail for England, after having set fire to the town and adjacent villages. In their return, they looked into the ports of the Groyne, St. Andero, and St. Sebastian's, but meeting with no ships, nor any thing to plunder, they continued their course for England, where they arrived on the 8th of August, 1596.

CADIZ, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Queen Anne and the States General, in order to support the Archduke Charles on the Spanish throne, fitted out this expedition. It consisted of 30 English and 20 Dutch ships of the line, and 160 small vessels and tenders, on board of which were embarked 9663 English, and 4138 Dutch troops; the command of which was given to the Duke of Ormond; and the chief Admiral was Sir George Rooke. On the 19th day of June, 1702, this armament weighed from Spithead, and came to an anchor at St. Helen's. On the 22d, the two Rear-Admirals, Fairbourn and Graydon, were detached with a squadron of English and Dutch ships, with instructions first to look into the Groyne, and in case there were any ships there to block them up, but if not, to cruize ten or twelve leagues north-west off Cape Finisterre, till they should be joined by the fleet, which on the 10th day of August reached the rock of Lisbon.

On the 12th they came before Cadiz, and anchored at the distance of two leagues from the city. Sir Thomas Smith, Quar-

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ter-Master General, having viewed and founded the shore on the back side of the isle of Leon, and reported that there were very convenient bays to make a descent, the Duke of Ormond vehemently insisted, in a council of war, upon landing in that isle, in order to make a sudden and vigorous attack upon the town, where the consternation was so great, that in all probability the enterprize would have succeeded: but several of the council, especially the sea officers, opposing the Duke's motion, it was resolved that the army should first take the fort of St. Katharine, and Port St. Mary, to facilitate thereby a near approach to Cadiz. The next day the Duke of Ormond sent a trumpet, with a letter to the Duke of Brancaccio, the Governor, whom the Duke had known in the Spanish service in the last confederate war; but in answer to the letter, inviting him to submit to the House of Austria, Brancaccio declared he would acquit himself honourably of the trust that was reposed in him by the King.

On the 15th of August the Duke of Ormond landed his forces in the Bay of Bulls, above a mile on the left of St. Katharine's fort; the cannon of which fired on his men all the while, but with little execution. The first that landed were 1200 grenadiers, led by Brigadier Pallant, and the Earl of Donnegall; they were obliged to wade to the shore, and were all very wet when they reached it. In the meantime Captain Jumper, in the *Lenox*, and some English and Dutch light frigates, kept firing on the horse that appeared near the coast, and they were soon after repulsed by the English foot. The Duke of Ormond, as soon as the troops were landed, sent to summon fort St. Katharine's; but the Governor replied, he had cannon mounted, with powder and ball sufficient to receive him.

On the 6th the whole army marched to a camp marked out for them near La Rotta, a town within a league of the place where they landed, from which most of the inhabitants were fled; but strict orders being

given against plundering, many of them returned. The Duke of Ormond having left a garrison of 300 men at La Rotta, marched on the 26th of August, towards fort St. Mary. Some Spanish horse, about 600 in number, fired upon the Duke's advanced guards, and killed Lieutenant-Colonel Gore's horse amongst the dragoon's; but retired upon the approach of the English grenadiers; a detachment of whom, under Colonel Pierce of the guards, was sent to take fort St. Katharine, which they did, and made 120 Spaniards prisoners of war. The Duke entered fort St. Mary, attended by most of the general officers; and notwithstanding the strict orders the Duke gave against plundering, there was very great failure in the execution of them. Mr. Methuen, her Majesty's Envoy in Portugal, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, dated the 1st of August, gave this wholesome advice concerning the conduct of the army; That the point of the greatest consequence was to insinuate to the Spaniards, and shew by their proceedings, that they came not as enemies to Spain, but only to free them from France, and give them assistance to establish themselves under the government of the House of Austria.

It being found too difficult to approach Cadiz, while the Spaniards were in possession of Matagorda fort, over against the Puntal, it was ordered to be attacked; but after a fruitless attempt, the design was given over, and the troops ordered to embark, which was done accordingly; and few or none of our people were lost in getting on board their ships.

The Confederates found Cadiz in a much better condition than they expected, which, added to the manner in which they were received, did not a little surprise them. But what disconcerted the design of the expedition as much as any thing, was the general officers being so much divided in their opinions, that a retreat was thought more advisable than any other measure in a council of war. Bishop Burnet says, that Sir George Rooke spoke coldly of this

expedition before he went out ; and this he tells us, to prove that Sir George intended to do the enemy no hurt. But the mischief lies here, says Dr. Campbell, Sir George suspected they would do no great good, because this expedition was of a doubtful nature ; for, on the one hand, they were enjoined to speak to the Spaniards as friends, and at the same time were ordered to act against them as foes.

Thus ended the attempt upon Cadiz, which was concerted upon a supposition, that the Spaniards had a natural affection for the House of Austria, and would join with the Confederates, in favour of that family, against the French.

CADIZ, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1741. Admiral Haddock, while laying with his fleet to block up Cadiz, and to prevent their junction with the Toulon squadron, which wanted to convoy a body of forces to distress the Queen of Hungary in Italy. Two of his fleet fell in with three French men of war the latter end of July, and took them to be register ships from the West-Indies, and accordingly hailed them ; but receiving no answer till the third time, and then a dissatisfactory one, Capt. Barnet of the *Dragón* fired a shot a-head ; which Chevalier de Caylus, the French Commodore returned with a broadside, on which a desperate engagement ensued for two hours, when the French, after losing one of their captains, with several men, and 70 wounded, thought fit to cease firing ; and the Chevalier, after mutual apologies with Captain Barnet, was obliged to bear away to Malaga to refit, his ships having received great damage. The British ships had their masts and rigging very much damaged, with four men killed and 14 wounded.

In 1756, the Antigallican privateer, Captain Forster, fitted out from London, having taken the *Penthièvre*, a French East-Indiaman, upon the coast of Spain, carried her into Cadiz ; in which port Captain Forster got leave to have his vessels repaired in the king's docks. But during this

time the French found means to engage the Governor to stop both the privateer and prize, alledging for this breach of neutrality, that she was not taken at a proper distance from the shore ; and Captain Forster refusing to deliver the prize up, the Governor, as she lay in the harbour, sent a sixty gun ship and a frigate to oblige him to strike the British colours, which he resolutely refusing to do, the two ships attacked her for near an hour, though they met with no resistance. The ensign being soon shot away, and Captain Forster seeing they were determined to sink him, sent a man up to strike the pendant, who was killed in the act ; nevertheless they continued their firing, by which seven men were wounded, and at last finding no resistance they took possession, and next day sent Captain Forster and his crew to prison, and delivered up the ship to the French consul.

CADSANT, BATTLE ON. Cadfant is an island on the Coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Schelde, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. In the year 1337, at the breaking out of the rupture between Edward III. King of England, and Philip VI. King of France, Louis, Count of Flanders, was solicited by both these monarchs to take a part in the quarrel : the gold of Philip being at length prevalent, he espoused his interest, and put to death some gentlemen, because they espoused the interest of Edward. That prince not liking the alliance that was made, endeavoured to break it, and turn it to his advantage. He offered to give his daughter in marriage with the Count's eldest son ; but the proposal was rejected. Then the Bishop of Lincoln undertook to gain the Flemings over to his party. To effect this, he went with two colleagues to confer with Jacob Van Ardevelt, the Governor of Ghent, a man so extremely popular, as to be more powerful than the Count himself. Upon the promise of some particular privileges in trade he was gained, with all his interest. Count Louis, on the other hand, was not wanting in traversing the
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the English negotiations ; he sent his natural brother, Guy de Rickenbourg, with a body of forces, to secure the isle of Cadfant, cut off the communication between those parts and Brabant, and intercept the English ambassadors in their return. These being apprized of his intention, remained at Dort, until a fleet of 40 ships was sent for their convoy ; then they sailed for England, and in their passage fell in with two large Flemish ships of war, having on board the Bishop of Glasgow, with 150 Scottish gentlemen, a considerable sum of money, and a small body of soldiers, sent from the King of France to the assistance of the Brussians in Scotland ; the ships were taken and plundered, and the Bishop, with his followers, cut in pieces.

As Guy de Rickenbourg, in being master of Cadfant, had it in his power to intercept all passage by sea to Bruges and Ghent, Edward resolved to dislodge him from that post, and sent the Earls of Derby and Suffolk, with several other noblemen and knights, 500 men at arms, and 3000 archers on board his fleet, to expel the Flemings from that island. Their landing was obstinately disputed by Guy de Rickenbourg, at the head of 5000 men, in spite of whose efforts the English made good their footing on the beach, though even after their landing, a desperate engagement ensued. The Earl of Derby was felled to the ground, but rescued by Sir Walter Manny, a gallant Knight of Hainault, to whose prowess the victory was in a great measure owing : 3000 of the enemy were killed on the spot, and a great number of persons of distinction taken prisoners, among whom was their commander, by whose ransom Sir Walter Manny was enriched. This action happened in the beginning of November, 1337. Immediately after it, Edward concluded a treaty with Jacob Van Ardevelt. Count Louis, seeing himself robbed of his power, quitted his territory.

CAEN TAKEN, AND BATTLE AT. The capital of the county of Caen, in the pro-

vince of Normandy, in France, situated on the river Orne, 75 miles west from Rouen, and 30 south-west from Havre de Grace. Caen became subject to the King of England, together with the rest of Normandy. It was retaken by Philip the August in the year 1104, and continued undisturbed under the dominion of France till 1346, when Edward III. of England, having invaded France, over-run Normandy, and after taking and pillaging Barfleur, Cherbourg, Montbourg, and St. Lo, came within a few leagues of Caen, intending to lay siege to it. The town was not, at that time, inclosed within walls ; it had on one side ramparts, and the river Orne ; on the other a strong castle, in which Robert de Blagny had shut up himself with a garrison of 300 Genoese ; but in some places it was quite open. As on this account it was the more liable to be surprised, the Earl of Eu, then constable of France, had drawn together the militia of the country, and Philip had called the Earl of Tankerville out of Guienne, to assist in the defence of it. The Constable, finding himself at the head of a numerous army, did not think proper to shut himself up in the town till the enemy should come to attack him ; but having drawn up his army in the best order he could, led them out to meet the English, and, having given them battle, was totally defeated at the first attack, and had the mortification to see himself and Tankerville prisoners in the hands of the English : nor was this all, the English, vigorously pursuing the fugitives, entered the town together with them and plundered it.

The English not only made a prodigious slaughter at the gates, but having forded the river, entered into the town at several other places, and put to the sword all that they met with. Meantime, the Constable and the Earl of Tankerville, who were defending the bridge, had no notion that the river could be forded, till they saw the English behind them cutting the citizens to pieces. They then apprehended that further resistance could answer no end, and

and therefore surrendered to Sir Thomas Holland, an English knight, that happened to be in sight. The French historian adds, that the English continuing their cruel executions after the principal men of the town had surrendered, those of the citizens that survived, being driven to despair, resolved to sell their lives as dear as they could, and therefore vigorously renewed the battle with stones, and every other offensive weapon that fell in their way, so that in a little time 500 of the English were slain. Edward, provoked at the loss of so many good foldiers, ordered fire to be set to the four corners of the town; but Geoffrey de Harcourt, one of his generals and greatest favourites, pitying his poor countrymen, diverted the effects of the King's anger.

Edward ordered it to be proclaimed in every part of the town, that those who submitted should have their lives saved; upon which the citizens laid down their arms.

Caen was again taken by assault by the English, in the year 1417, under the command of the brave King Henry V. and continued in their hands near thirty years.

CAEN, SIEGE OF. In the year 1448, Charles VII. of France having taken advantage of the weak and unhappy reign of Henry VI. of England, renewed the war against him; and having taken almost all Normandy, except Caen and Cherbourg, laid siege to the former, and invested it on all sides. The Constable lodged himself in the abbey of St. Stephen, the Count de Dunois in the suburbs of Vaucelles, and immediately laid a bridge over the river in the meadow below the town, by means whereof the Counts of Eu and Nevers passed the Orne, and posted themselves in the suburbs of Vaugueux, and the Ladies Abbey, otherwise called the Abbey of the Trinity. Soon after the King arrived, and lodged in the abbey of Ardennes, about half a league from the town. This siege was the most regular, the best disposed, and the most considerable in respect of expence, works,

and machines, of any that were formed in the conquest of Normandy. There were batteries raised in five-and-twenty places, a great number of mines were sprung, and the trenches were carried on as far as the ditch. The very first day the Count de Dunois carried by main force the bulwark, on the side of the river Orne, which stood quite close to the wall; and the Constable on his side, by springing mines, blew up a part of the wall, and the tower on the side next St. Stephen's; so that the English, seeing themselves thus laid open, demanded a capitulation. There were in the town 4000 good troops, and the Duke of Somerset was in the castle with 300 men, who might have held it out a long time, and given much trouble to the besiegers, being well provided and lodged in a place which was then, and continued for a long time to be, one of the best fortifications of all France. This was the reason why Charles granted them a cessation of arms from the day after the feast of St. John to the 1st of August, on condition, "That if they were not relieved in that time, by an army able to fight that of France, they should surrender the town and castle, and be conveyed to England in ships which the King of France should be obliged to provide for them." The time being past, and no relief appearing, the town bailiff carried the keys to the Constable, who presently delivered them up to the Count de Dunois, on whom the Government of the town had been conferred by the King. On the 6th of August, Charles made his entry into the town, and was received by the magistrates with great pomp, every one of them upon the occasion, endeavouring to excel the other in magnificence.

CAEN, ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE IT. After the death of Henry III. the inhabitants of Caen declared in favour of the King of Navarre, and continued closely attached to his interest, till he obtained peaceable possession of the crown of France. But during the wars, which were carried on for some considerable

considerable time by the party of the League against that Prince, the former contrived a scheme, in the year 1593, for seizing the town of Caen, which they had very near carried into execution. The town, as has been already observed, is divided into two parts by a branch of the river Orne; the one on the side next the castle, the other on that next the isle of St. John, having a communication with one another by a bridge, which on account of its nearness to the principal church of the place, is called the bridge of St. Peter. At this bridge there is a gate on the side next the isle of St. John, and over it is the town-house, built upon a large arch. In the absence of M. de la Veronne, Governor of the castle, who had gone to wait on the King, together with the best part of his garrison, a captain belonging to the League, named la Motte-Corbiniere, formed a design to surprise the town, by means of a correspondence he had with some of the inhabitants. His intention was to get, with the help of his friends, into the division next the isle of St. John, then to shut the gate of the bridge, to secure himself against the garrison of the castle; this done, to seize the town-house, and then, having got all his friends together, to make himself master of the other part of the town, and in consequence thereof, of the castle. With this view, he got into that next the isle of St. John, with 70 or 80 troopers. At the noise they made, his friends ran to him from all quarters in such numbers, that it seemed impossible to resist them, and Caen had been infallibly lost, had not the prudence and resolution of Oliver-Reverend de Bougy, a gentleman of that country, who happened to be in the place, effectually prevented the execution of the plot. Immediately upon the alarm he runs into the street, sends notice to his friends, and rouses the inhabitants: but in the meantime, foreseeing that his enemies would shut the gate of the bridge, he sends one of his people to nail quickly a piece of wood between the joints; so that while

the conspirators attempted to shut the gate, they found themselves disappointed; and the more they hastened, the less they were capable of discovering the impediment, till he arrived himself, with 15 or 20 more, whom he had animated by his example. Upon his approach, the conspirators were surprised and put into confusion; and as they could not get the gate shut, one of Bougy's attendants, called Riviere-Reuouf, pushed through the open part of it with great resolution, shot la Motte-Corbiniere in the head with a pistol, and by his death disappointed the project, and dispersed the conspirators. The magistrates were extremely sensible of the greatness of the danger when it was over: and the King afterwards gave Bougy this testimony, "That as he had experienced his fidelity on former occasions, so upon this he was sensible he had saved all the Lower Normandy."

CAER CRADOCK. A large hill in Shropshire, at the confluence of the rivers Clun and Tend, and which was the scene of that action between Ostorius the Roman General, and Caractacus the Briton, of which Tacitus gives an account. The tokens are still to be seen near Lanterden, and several other adjoining places.

CAFFA, TAKEN IN 1771. This town is the capital of Crim Tartary, and situated on the Black Sea. Prince Dolgorueki, after having defeated 27,000 Turks under the walls of Caffa, took that fortress, and made the Seraskier and 1000 men prisoners. The rest of the garrison, with the Abbassa Bassa, made their escape in vessels. This city formerly fell under the dominion of the Genoese in the Holy War; but Mahomet II. took it from them in 1574.

CAGLIARI TAKEN. The capital of the island of Sardinia, in Upper Italy. In the year 1708, the British squadron, commanded by Sir John Leake, appeared before this place, then in the possession of the Spaniards. The inhabitants dreading a severe bombardment, compelled the Governor to surrender, after having received a few.

a few shells from the Admiral. It was given to Charles III. the nominal King of Spain. In the year 1717, the Spaniards retook it, and two years afterwards it was ceded by a treaty to the Duke of Savoy, and is still in the possession of that House.

CAJANEBURG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1715. It is situated upon lake Ula, in Finland; and its standing upon a high rock renders it almost impregnable. Nevertheless, Peter the Great of Russia, having reduced all Finland except this place, it was obliged to surrender to Prince Gallitzin, by which he had it in his power to make inroads into the very heart of Sweden.

CALAIS, SIEGES OF, AND ENGAGEMENT NEAR. The capital of the Pais Reconquis, in the province of Picardy, in France, situated on the coast of the English Channel, 22 miles south-east from Dover, and 140 north from Paris. On the death of King John of England, Louis of France was opposed in his attempts on the crown of England by the Earl of Pembroke, as well as several of the Barons, by whom he was defeated at Lincoln, and repulsed at Dover, when he retreated to London, waiting the arrival of fresh supplies from France, which embarked at Calais on August the 24th, 1217, but were met in their passage by the fleet of the Cinque Ports, which gave them battle, and took and sunk the greatest part of them. The English consisted but of 40, the French were 80 large ships, when the English getting to the windward, bore down upon them, and made great slaughter with their archers. But what contributed most to this victory, was their having great quantities of quick lime in powder on board, which being cast into the air, was blown by the wind into the Frenchmen's eyes, and blinded them. In the year 1346, it was besieged by the English, under the command of the brave and victorious King Edward III. This Prince, upon the death of Charles, surnamed the Fair, King of France, without male issue, claimed the succession of that crown, as being the ne-

phew and nearest remaining relation of the deceased.

This claim, however just, having been rejected by the French, who preferred the pretensions of Philip de Valois, and put him in actual possession of the throne. Edward resolved, as soon as the situation of his affairs would permit, to support his claim by force of arms. Accordingly, having entered into alliances with the Emperor, and several Princes of Germany, and drawn together a numerous army, he began a long and bloody war against France, in which he often met with surprising success, particularly in the year 1340, when, with a fleet of 300 ships, he fell in with the French fleet, consisting of 400 sail, on the coast of Flanders; and in an engagement, the greatest and most memorable that ever had been in those seas, continued with the greatest obstinacy and resolution on both sides, from eight o'clock in the morning to seven at night, he obtained so signal and complete a victory, that vast numbers of the French were forced to jump over board into the sea, to avoid the sword of their enemies; and of all their numerous fleet, no more than 30 ships escaped, the rest being all taken or sunk.

Immediately upon this victory, he landed his troops in Flanders without the least opposition, and soon assembled an army of 150,000 men, consisting of English, Germans, Flemings, and Gascons; the finest army that ever was commanded by any King of England, and one which the French durst not meet in the field all that campaign. The success of his arms was also considerable in Brittany and Guienne; and a few days before he invested Calais, he gained the famous battle of Cressley, and thereby obtained one of the most signal and complete victories recorded in history.

Edward having continued some days near the field of battle to bury the dead, and take care of the wounded, marched his army thro' the Bollognois, and approached Calais in order to besiege it. This place was exceeding strong, and no less troublesome

some to the English, than Dunkirk has been in latter times. By becoming master of it, he not only freed himself from an uneasy neighbourhood, but also had, as it were, the keys of France in his own power, and might enter it at his pleasure. The place was invested the 8th of September, 1346, and Edward summoned the Governor to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to put the garrison, and all the inhabitants to the sword: but this threat having produced nothing to his advantage, he took an exact view of the fortifications, and finding the strength of them to be such, that it would be a matter of great difficulty and danger to carry the town by force, he resolved to reduce it by famine. To this end he drew round it, on the land side, four lines of circumvallation regularly fortified, and by sea blocked it up with no less than 700 ships, so that no supplies of any kind could be carried into it.

The Governor observing these operations, and foreseeing the length of the siege, took care to turn all the useless mouths out of the city, that the provisions might hold out the longer; and though by the maxims of war, Edward was not obliged to have compassion on those unhappy people, who are said to have been 1700 in number, yet he generously received them into his camp, gave them a good dinner and two sterlings a-piece, then left them at liberty to go where they pleased.

Meantime, Philip was exceeding uneasy at the prospect of losing a place of such importance, and sought all possible means of raising the blockade, but found none effectual to his purpose. The King of England was so well fortified in his lines, that nothing but disgrace and disappointment could be got by attacking them; and, on the other hand, no provocation could engage him to leave them, and give his rival battle, till the fate of Calais should be determined. The only promising expedient was that of employing the arms of the King of Scotland to make a diversion, by invading England.

This was accordingly attempted without success. David, King of Scotland, to oblige Philip his ally, put himself at the head of 30,000 men, and penetrated into England as far as the city of Durham; but this did not in the least disturb Edward's measures: for his queen Philippa, drawing together with great expedition all the forces that remained in the country, gave the Scots battle, and their King had not only the mortification to see his army defeated, but also to find himself a prisoner in the hands of the English. In fine, when Philip had employed all his arts to save Calais from falling into the hands of the English, and the blockade had continued near a year, provisions began to be exceeding scarce in the town, and the inhabitants, despairing of relief, desired to capitulate; but a capitulation, deferred to the last extremity, was not likely to be very favourable to the besieged. Edward agreed to grant the garrison, and the citizens in general their lives, but at the same time, to punish them for their obstinacy in keeping him so long at their gates, he excepted out of the latter six of the principal men among them, to be the victims of his resentment; and, to distress the inhabitants the more, left the choice of these six to themselves. This severity caused the greatest consternation in the town; such a cruel choice could not be easily made, and yet there was no time to be lost; all places were full of confusion and amazement, till the brave Eustace de Pierre, one of the principal men of the city, seeing fear and despair painted on the faces of his fellow-citizens, voluntarily offered himself to be one of the six. The example of so great generosity soon animated five others to join with him in offering up their lives as a sacrifice to satisfy the rage of the conqueror, and devoting themselves to death to save the rest of the inhabitants. They set out therefore for King Edward's camp, barefooted, in their shirts, with ropes about their necks, and presented to him the keys of the city.

But however much they found him incensed, at the intercession of his queen, who cast herself at his feet, and with many tears, in the most moving terms, entreated for them, their lives were spared; and that excellent princess, who had saved them from death, not satisfied therewith, ordered cloaths to be brought them; having entertained them in her own tent, dismissed them with a present of six pieces of gold each. Edward having made his entry into the city, turned out all the French, and peopled it with English inhabitants, which possibly is the reason why it remained so long in the hands of the English, who continued in the uninterrupted possession of it more than 200 years.

Soon after the reduction of Calais, the Pope sent two cardinals to negotiate some sort of accommodation between the two kings, neither of whom was averse to a short respite from the toils of war. Edward was willing to allow his army rest and ease, after the fatigues of so long a siege; and on the other hand, Philip was weary of a war wherein he had met with nothing but disasters and discouragements: so both readily consented to a truce, which was to continue for a year, from the 28th of September 1347. Upon the conclusion of this truce, Edward having left a strong garrison in Calais, returned in triumph to England; and Philip began to make preparations for renewing the war, being determined, if possible, by any means to recover Calais. The loss of that important place lay heavy upon him, because he foresaw the consequences of its remaining in the hands of the English. But as he was sensible he could not make himself master of it by open force, he resolved to try whether he could not succeed by bribing the Governor, who being a foreigner, might, he hoped, be the more easily prevailed upon to betray it to him. The Seigneur de Montmorency, and Geoffrey Seigneur de Charny, at that time governors of St. Omer, to oblige their prince, undertook the management of the affair, not-

withstanding the ignomy that must necessarily attend so base an action; and having practised upon Aymeri de Pavia, a native of Lombardy, and Governor of the town, obtained of him a solemn promise, that, upon the receipt of 20,000 crowns, he would secretly admit into the castle of Calais, 100 Frenchmen at arms, with 12 knights, and with their assistance, on a certain night to be agreed on between them, open the gates, and let in a sufficient body of French, who were to be at hand for that purpose, and to surprise the garrison. Matters were so far carried, that the very night for betraying the town was appointed, the money received by the Governor, and the 100 men at arms let in, at different times, by the postern gate, into the castle, with such secrecy, that the Governor and the French conspirators were now quite sure of the success of their plot. But notwithstanding all the caution that had been used, King Edward had got some hints of the design; and having sent for the Governor of Calais, offered him a full and free pardon, if, instead of delivering the town to the French, he would betray the French to him, and suffer them to fall into the pit which themselves had digged. The traitor, considering that he was infallibly undone, if he did not comply with the King's desire, made a complete discovery of the whole plot, and acquainted the King with the precise time concerted for betraying the town. Edward, fully informed of all the circumstances, took his measures so as to be at Calais the very night it was to have been surprised, with the Prince of Wales and 800 men at arms. The French authors say, the 100 Frenchmen were not received into the town, nor the money delivered till this night; but, be this as it will, they were all made prisoners, and next morning, by break of day, the King sallied out at one of the gates, and the Prince of Wales at another, to fall on the French who were waiting there, under the command of the Seigneurs de Charny and Ribaultmont, to seize the town

as soon as the gates should be opened. They were not a little surprised at their disappointment: however, they fought bravely. The King chose to fight on foot, under the banner of Lord Walter de Manny; and happening to engage in single combat, with Eustace de Ribaumont, who commanded that body of the French, the latter struck the King twice down upon his knees; but being seasonably relieved by his own men, he escaped the danger, defeated Ribaumont's party, and made that officer prisoner.

Meantime the Prince of Wales attacked de Charny with great vigour, who, on his part, made a long and obstinate defence, but was at last routed and taken prisoner. The French in this action lost 600 men, besides a good number of prisoners, who, with their two commanders, were led in a sort of triumph to Calais, where they expected by this time to have been masters. And notwithstanding the expedition in which they had been engaged was not very honourable, yet as they had undertaken it in obedience to their King, Edward treated them with great civility, and entertained the principal officers with a splendid supper. When they were at table he visited them himself, and could not help upbraiding Charny with his dishonourable conduct, in attempting to take from him by treachery, and in open violation of treaty, a place which he had fairly won. But on the contrary, he greatly commended Eustace de Ribaumont for his valour, and as a testimony of his esteem, made him a present of a string of pearls, which he used to carry in his cap, bidding him wear them as a badge of his regard; adding, that the ladies, of whom he understood Ribaumont was a great admirer, would not value him the less for it; and after several obliging expressions, set him at liberty without ransom. Before the King left Calais, he made John de Beauchamp Governor of it; thinking it imprudent to trust any longer a place of so great importance in the hands of a foreigner,

who had suffered himself to be seduced by a bribe. But the loss of his place was not the heaviest punishment Aymeri met with for his double treachery; for some time after he fell into the hands of the French, who caused him to be torn to pieces by four horses.

The attempt upon Calais having turned out quite contrary to the expectations of the French, Philip disowned it, and cast the blame entirely upon de Charny and Montmorency. Edward was not yet ready to renew the war, and therefore pretended to be contented with this satisfaction, and suffered the truce to continue, though it had been thus shamefully violated by his enemies.

Merchants were drawn to Calais from all parts of Europe; and that old and stately building, now called the Court of Guise, remains to this day a monument of the vast commerce of that place. It was originally the exchange of the English merchants at Calais, the staple for wool was held in it; and its magnificent structure, and vast extent, shew the immense riches of the merchants of that place, while it was in the possession of the English. In a word, the revenue which the kings of England drew from Calais, was so considerable, that in the year 1472, Edward IV. offered Louis XI. to come into France with all his forces, and assist him against the Duke of Burgundy, if he would repay him but the tax of the wool, which had been sent from his dominions into the Low Countries. This prosperity might have continued long, had it not been for the inauspicious and wicked reign of Queen Mary; of whose weakness, and absolute want of true policy, the French took advantage to wrest Calais out of her hands.

This unhappy Princess had seasonable warning of the danger. Her consort, Philip, King of Spain, had given her information, in the end of the year 1557, that the French were forming designs upon Calais, and she had also an offer made her of some of his troops to strengthen the gar-

rison, which he knew to be weak. Lord Wentworth, who was Governor of Calais, had also frequently solicited supplies, as he had not at that time, a fourth part of the troops and ammunition, necessary to defend the place. This advice of King Philip's, though communicated to the Queen's council, was quite neglected, as were also Lord Wentworth's solicitations; nothing being done for securing the town. The bigotted Queen's thoughts were so taken up with schemes for the ruin of the Protestants, that she could think of nothing else; and her council, chiefly composed of persecuting priests, were no less warm in the prosecution of those pious projects. By this means the French became easily masters of Calais. The Duke of Guise laid siege to it on the 1st of January, 1558, and having carried the fort, which commanded the avenues on the land side, and the risbank, which gave him also the command of the harbour, obliged the Governor to capitulate the seventh day of the siege. Soon after the capitulation, he ordered all the English to leave the place, as Edward III. had dealt by the French, when it fell into the hands of the English. Upon the death of Queen Mary, which happened that same year, Queen Elizabeth, her successor to the throne, finding that the continuation of the war with France would be very inconvenient at that time, concluded a peace with the French King, on the 2d of April, 1559; whereby it was agreed, that Calais, and the other places lately taken from the English, should continue in the hands of the French for eight years, and at the end of that term, return to the English. But this, like the other treaties entered into by the French, which are not favourable to their interest, they never intended to observe. The excuses made by the French authors, for the conduct of their court upon this occasion, are various, but all equally inconsistent with reason, and the express words, as well as the design of the treaty. But Calais was yet to suffer another revolution.

Henry IV. of France, having declared war against Spain, in the year 1594, a French officer, named Rosne, who had been a Field Marechal in time of the League, and a bigotted partizan against Henry, persuaded the Archduke Albret, who commanded the Spanish army, to attack Calais, and contributed not a little to the success of that undertaking. The Governor, whose name was Bedossan, having been killed, was succeeded in his command by Bertrand de Patras de Campaigno, called the Black Cadet, who in the time of the siege, had found means to get into the citadel, at the head of 150 men. The Spaniards, however, and a great number of Italians, made a general assault, in which almost all the garrison and townsmen that defended the citadel, were killed, and the Governor Campaigno taken sword in hand; whereby the Spaniards became masters of the town and citadel the sixteenth day, from the opening of the trenches. All the inhabitants, though by the capitulation they had liberty to stay in the city, retired to France, except two families, whose posterity have never yet been admitted to any place in the magistracy. The Spanish officers and soldiers seized all the goods in the town, and sold them at a rate so very low, that one of the houses still retains for its sign, the gammon of bacon, as a memorial of its being purchased at that time for that joint of meat and some bottles of wine. The Spaniards thought they were not like to stay long there, and they were in the right; for the town was restored to France by the treaty of Vervins, in 1598, two years after it had fallen under the dominion of Spain.

Calais was bombarded by an English squadron, commanded by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the year 1694, but without receiving much damage: and a short time before by Lord Berkeley, when the risbank and magazine were destroyed.

CALCINATO, BATTLE AT. A town of the Bresciano, a territory belonging to the Venetian dominions, in Upper Italy. It lies

lies on the river Ohiese, between Brescia to the west, and Castiglione to the east. In the year 1706, the campaign in Italy did not open so favourably for the Duke of Savoy, as the Allies could wish, therefore Prince Eugene represented to the Emperor, the necessity of sending that Prince a reinforcement. The Emperor very readily came into his opinion; but the mischief was, that the funds were wanting for any new undertaking. Eugene, in order to remedy this inconvenience, persuaded him to mortgage his mines in Silesia to the English, for 250,000*l.* ster*l.* The money was presently raised, and the Duke of Marlborough came to Vienna, to solicit the speedy application of it in support of the Duke of Savoy; Eugene joined him in this solicitation, which proved so effectual, that 10,000 auxiliary Hessians, and 4000 or 5000 Palatines, were ordered to reinforce the army in Italy.

The French King tried every effort to render the designs of the Allies abortive, but he could not effect his purpose; yet the Duke de Vendome, his general, had nearly done it by this action. Towards the close of the campaign, in the year 1705, he had resolved to attack the quarters of the Imperial army, in the absence of Prince Eugene; but his Highness's staying longer in Italy than was expected, and the French troops being much fatigued, Vendome contented himself with placing his troops in such a manner, that he might soon bring them together. He communicated his design to the court of Versailles, and to Count Medavi, and came to Milan early in the spring of the year 1706, to put it into execution. To disguise his intention, he expressed a dissatisfaction with Medavi; complained that the magazines had been neglected, and that he could not take the field till late in the spring. He then feigned himself sick, and took medicines as if he had been really so. All this deceived Count Raventlau, who waited the coming of Prince Eugene, without the least suspicion; but had, however, for-

tified the post of Calcinato, where lay the center of his troops. When Vendome understood that the German General was lulled into security, he left his physic on a sudden, and put himself at the head of 18,000 foot, and 5000 horse. The Imperialists were not above half that number. At day-break on the 9th of April, he arrived at the foot of the hills, of which he was possessed, before Raventlau knew any thing of his march. But the task was difficult to mount these eminences; therefore the Imperialists had time to form themselves about Carindola and Calcinato, and had made a good disposition, before the Duke de Vendome could come to attack them.

The French having passed the canals and ditches that were in their way, stood to receive the first fire of the Germans; then their left wing fell upon the Germans right with bayonets at the ends of their muskets, and without firing the action was warm; but the Imperial cavalry giving way, the infantry also lost some ground. Count Raventlau flying to that wing, rallied the horse, and bringing them again to the charge, repulsed the horse of the enemy. He thought the battle had been won, when news was brought him that the enemy had defeated his right wing, and penetrated between his left and the quarter of Montechiaro; this made him instantly think of retiring, least his retreat to Salo should be cut off: he did it at first in pretty good order; but many of his soldiers, overwhelmed with numbers, took to flight; and some of them never stopped till they came to Reveredo, where they arrived at the same time as Prince Eugene. The French had another advantage in this action besides that of numbers, which was the use of their artillery; whereas that of the Imperialists was most of it at Gavardo. These latter lost the greatest part of their baggage, 25 colours, and 12 standards. They had 3000 men killed and wounded, and a great number made prisoners.

Prince

Prince Eugene having gathered together the remains of Raventlau's army, and added to it three regiments from Bavaria, with some troops that were left in the Veronese, hastened to Gavardo to oppose the design of Marechal Vendome, who had caused Moscolino to be attacked, and hoped to cut off the Imperialists communication with the Trentine. His Highness on this occasion made a most excellent retreat; repulsed the French from a post they attempted to force, after an action of three hours, and led his troops round the lake into the Veronese, in spite of Vendome. The French got possession of Salo, and the Prince of several posts along the Adige.

CALCUTTA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. The principal English settlement in the kingdom of Bengal, in the East-Indies. The Nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his subjects in the English fort at Calcutta, and, as it is said, at the refusal of some duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid siege to that place. The Governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with several of the principal persons in the settlement, who saved themselves, with their most valuable effects, on board the ships.

Thus deserted, Mr. Holwell, the second in command, bravely held the place to the last extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garrison. A very noble defence was insufficient to keep an untenable place, or to affect an ungenerous enemy. The fort was taken the 20th of June, 1756, and the garrison being made prisoners, were thrust into a narrow dungeon, called the Black Hole. Mr. Holwell, with a few others, came out alive, to paint a scene of the most cruel distress which perhaps human nature ever suffered. His very affecting letter, containing a minute detail of this shocking barbarity, which cannot fail drawing tears from the eyes, and pity from the heart, of the most obdurate and savage breast, we shall present to the reader.

A LETTER from J. Z. HOLWELL, Esq. to
WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

THE confusion which the late capture of the East-India Company's settlements in Bengal, must necessarily excite in the city of London, will, I fear, be not a little heightened by the miserable deaths of the greatest part of those gentlemen, who were reduced to the sad necessity of surrendering themselves prisoners at discretion in Fort William (the English fort at Calcutta).

By narratives made public, you will only know, that of 146 prisoners, 123 were smothered in the Black-Hole prison, in the night of the 20th of June, 1756. Few survived, capable of giving any detail of the manner in which it happened; and of these, I believe, none have attempted it. For my own part, I have often sat down with this resolution, and as often relinquished the melancholy task; not only from the disturbance and affliction it raised afresh in my remembrance, but from the consideration of the impossibility of finding language, capable of raising an adequate idea of the horrors of the scene I essayed to draw. But as I believe the annals of the world cannot produce an incident like it, in any degree or proportion to all the dismal circumstances attending it, and as my own health of body and peace of mind are once again, in a great measure, recovered from the injuries they suffered from that fatal night, I cannot allow it to be buried in oblivion; though still conscious, that however high the colouring my retentive memory may supply, it will fall infinitely short of the horrors accompanying this scene. These defects must, and I doubt not, will be assisted by your own humane and benevolent imagination; in the exercise of which, I never knew you deficient, where unmerited distress was the object.

The sea air has already had that salutary effect on my constitution I expected; and my mind enjoys a calm, its has been many months.

months a stranger to, strengthened by a clear cheerful sky and atmosphere, joined to an unusual pleasant gale, with which we are passing the equinoctial. I can now, therefore, look back with less agitation on the dreadful night I am going to describe, and with a grateful heart sincerely acknowledge, and deeply revere that Providence, which alone could have preserved me, through that, and all my succeeding sufferings and hazards.

Before I conduct you into the Black Hole, it is necessary you should be acquainted with a few introductory circumstances. The Suba (Salajud-Dowla, viceroy of Bengal, Baker, and Orixá) and his troops were in possession of the fort before six in the evening. I had in all three interviews: the last in Dunbar (in council) before seven, when he repeated his assurances to me, on the word of a soldier, that no harm should come to us; and indeed I believe his orders were only general, that we should for that night be secured; and that what followed, was the result of revenge and resentment in the breasts of the lower Jemautdaars (an officer of the rank of serjeant), to whose custody we were delivered, for the number of their order killed during the siege. Be this as it may, as soon as it was dark, we were all, without distinction, directed by the guard over us, to collect ourselves into one body, and sit down quietly under the arched veranda or piazza, to the west of the Black-Hole prison, and the barracks to the left of the court of guard, and just opposite the windows of the Governor's easterly apartments. Besides the guard over us, another was placed at the foot of the stairs at the south end of this veranda, leading up to the south-east bastion, to prevent any of us escaping that way. On the parade (where you will remember the two 24 pounders stood) were also drawn up about 400 or 500 gun-men with lighted matches.

At this time the factory was in flames to the right and left of us; to the right the armory and laboratory; to the left, the

carpenters yard: though at this time we imagined it was the cotta warehouses (the company's cloth warehouses). Various were our conjectures on this appearance; the fire advanced with rapidity on both sides; and it was the prevailing opinion, that they intended suffocating us between the two fires: and this notion was confirmed by the appearance, about half an hour past seven, of some officers and people with lighted torches in their hands, who went into all the apartments under the easterly curtain to the right of us, to which we apprehended they were setting fire, to expedite their scheme of burning us. On this we presently came to a resolution, of rushing on the guard, seizing their scimitars and attacking the troops upon the parade, rather than be thus tamely roasted to death. But to be satisfied of their intentions, I advanced, at the request of Messrs. Baillie, Jenks, and Revelly, to see if they were really setting fire to the apartments, and found the contrary; for in fact as it appeared afterwards, they were only searching for a place to confine us in; the last they examined being the barracks of the court of guard behind us.

Here I must detain you a little to do honour to the memory of a man, to whom I had in many instances been a friend; and who, on this occasion, demonstrated his sensibility of it in a degree worthy of a much higher rank. His name was Leech, the company's smith, as well as clerk of the parish: this man had made his escape when the Moors entered the fort, and returned just as it was dark, to tell me he had provided a boat, and would insure my escape, if I would follow him through a passage few were acquainted with, and by which he had then entered. (This might have been accomplished, as the guard put over us took but very slight notice of us.) I thanked him in the best terms I was able; but told him, it was a step I could not prevail on myself to take, as I should thereby very ill repay the attachment the gentlemen and the garrison had shewn to me; and

and that I was resolved to share their fate, be it what it would: but pressed him to secure his own escape without loss of time; to which he gallantly replied, "That he then was resolved to share mine, and would not leave me."

To myself and the world I should surely have stood excused in embracing the overture abovementioned; could I have conceived what immediately followed; for I had scarce time to make him an answer, before we observed part of the guard drawn up on the parade, advance to us, with the officers who had been viewing the rooms. They ordered us all to rise, and go into the barracks to the left of the court of guard. The barracks, you may remember, have a large wooden platform for the soldiers to sleep on, and are open to the west by arches and a small parapet wall, corresponding to the arches of the veranda without. In we went most readily, and were pleasing ourselves with the prospect of passing a comfortable night on the platform, little dreaming of the infernal apartment in reserve for us. For we were no sooner all within the barracks, than the guard advanced to the inner arches and parapet-wall; and, with their musquets presented, ordered us to go into the room at the southernmost end of the barracks, commonly called the Black-Hole prison; whilst others from the court of guard, with clubs and drawn scimitars, pressed upon those of us next to them. This stroke was so sudden, so unexpected, and the throng and pressure so great upon us next the door of the Black-Hole prison, there was no resisting it; but, like one agitated wave impelling another, we were obliged to give way and enter; the rest followed like a torrent, few amongst us, excepting the soldiers having the least idea of the dimensions or nature of a place we had never seen: for if we had, we should have rushed upon the guard, and been, as the lesser evil, by our own choice cut to pieces.

Amongst the first that entered, were myself, Messrs. Baillie, Jenks, Cooke, T. Coles,

Ensign Scot, Revelly, Law, Buchanan, &c. I got possession of the window nearest the door, and took Messrs. Coles and Scot into the window with me, they being both wounded (the first I believe mortally). The rest of the abovementioned gentlemen were close round about me. It was now about eight o'clock.

Figure to yourself, my friend, if possible, the situation of 146 wretches, exhausted by continual fatigue and action, thus crammed together in a cube of about 18 feet, in a close sultry night, in Bengal, shut up to the eastward and southward (the only quarters from whence air could reach us) by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north, open only to the westward by two windows, strongly barred with iron, from which we could receive scarce any the least circulation of fresh air.

What must ensue appeared to me in lively and dreadful colours, the instant I cast my eyes round and saw the size and situation of the room. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to force the door; for having nothing but our hands to work with, and the door opening inward, all endeavours were in vain and fruitless.

Observing every one giving way to the violence of passions, which I foresaw must be fatal to them, I requested silence might be preserved whilst I spoke to them; and in the most pathetic and moving terms which occurred, "I begged and entreated, that as they had paid a ready obedience to me in the day, they would now, for their own sakes, and the sakes of those who were dear to them, and were interested in the preservation of their lives, regard the advice I had to give them. I assured them the return of day would give us air and liberty; urged to them that the only chance we had left for sustaining this misfortune, and surviving the night, was the preserving a calm mind and quiet resignation to our fate; entreating them to curb, as much as possible, every agitation of mind and body, as raving, and giving a loose to their passions

"passions, could answer no purpose, but
"that of hastening their destruction."

This remonstrance produced a short interval of peace, and gave me a few minutes for reflection: though even this pause was not a little disturbed by the cries and groans of the many wounded, and more particularly of my two companions in the window. Death, attended with the most cruel train of circumstances, I plainly perceived must prove our inevitable destiny. I had seen this common migration in too many shapes, and accustomed myself to think on the subject with too much propriety, to be alarmed at the prospect; and indeed, felt much more for my wretched companions than myself.

Amongst the guards posted at the windows, I observed an old Jemautdaar near me, who seemed to carry some compassion for us in his countenance; and indeed he was the only one of the many in his station, who discovered the least trace of humanity. I called him to me, and in the most persuasive terms I was capable, urged him to commiserate the sufferings he was a witness to, and pressed him to endeavour to get us separated, half in one place, and half in another; and that he should in the morning, receive 1000 rupees for this act of tenderness. He promised he would attempt it, and withdrew; but in a few minutes returned, and told me it was impossible. I then thought I had been deficient in my offer, and promised him 2000: he withdrew a second time, but returned soon, and (with, I believe, much real pity and concern) told me it was impracticable: that it could not be done but by the Suba's order, and that no one dared awake him.

During this interval, though their passions were less violent, their uneasiness increased. We had been but few minutes confined, before every one fell into a perspiration so profuse, you can form no idea of it. This consequently brought on a raging thirst, which still increased, in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture.

NUMB. XI.

Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. To obtain the former, it was moved to put off their cloaths: this was approved, as a happy motion, and in a few minutes, I believe, every man was stripped, (myself, Mr. Court, and the two wounded young gentlemen by me, excepted). For a little time they flattered themselves with having gained a mighty advantage: every hat was put in motion, to produce a circulation of air; and Mr. Baillie proposed, that every man should sit down on his hams. As they were truly in the situation of drowning wretches, no wonder they caught at every thing, that bore a flattering appearance of saving them. This expedient was several times put in practice, and at each time many of the poor creatures, whose strength was less than others, or had been more exhausted, and could not immediately recover their legs, as others did when the word was given to rise, fell, to rise no more! for they were instantly trod to death, or suffocated. When the whole body sat down, they were so closely wedged together, that they were obliged to use many efforts, before they could put themselves in motion to get up again.

Before nine o'clock, every man's thirst grew intolerable, and respiration difficult. Our situation was much more wretched than that of so many miserable animals in an exhausted receiver: no circulation of fresh air, sufficient to continue life, nor yet enough divested of its vivifying particles, to put a speedy period to it.

Efforts were again made to force the door, but in vain. Many insults were used to the guard, to provoke them to fire in upon us, (which, as I learned afterwards, were carried to much greater lengths, when I was no more sensible of what was transacted). For my own part, I hitherto felt little pain or uneasiness, but what resulted from my anxiety, for the sufferings of those within. By keeping my face between two of the bars, I obtained air enough to give my lungs easy play, though

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my perspiration was excessive, and thirst commencing. At this period, so strong a urinous volatile effluvia came from the prison, that I was not able to turn my head that way, for more than a few seconds at a time.

Now every body, excepting those situated in and near the windows, began to grow outrageous, and many delirious. "WATER, WATER!" became the general cry. And the old Jemmoutdaar beforementioned, taking pity on us, ordered the people to bring some skins of water, little dreaming, I believe, of its fatal effects. This was what I dreaded. I foresaw it would prove the ruin of the small chance left us, and essayed many times to speak to him privately, to forbid its being brought; but the clamour was so loud, it became impossible. The water appeared. Words cannot paint to you the universal agitation and raving, the sight of it threw us into. I had flattered myself that some, by preserving an equal temper of mind, might outlive the night; but now the reflection, which gave me the greatest pain, was, that I saw no possibility of one escaping to tell the dismal tale.

Until the water came, I had not myself suffered much from thirst, which instantly grew excessive. We had no means of conveying it into the prison, but by hats forced through the bars; and thus myself, and Messieurs Coales and Scot, (notwithstanding the pains they suffered from their wounds) supplied them as fast as possible. But those who have experienced intense thirst, or are acquainted with the cause and nature of this appetite, will be sufficiently sensible, it could receive no more than a momentary alleviation; the cause still subsisted. Though we brought full hats within the bars, there ensued such violent struggles, and frequent contests to get at it, that before it reached the lips of any one, there would be scarcely a small tea-cupful left in them. These supplies, like sprinkling water on fire, only served to feed and raise the flame.

Oh! my dear Sir, how shall I give you a conception of what I felt, at the cries and ravings of those in the remoter parts of the prison, who could not entertain a probable hope of obtaining a drop, yet could not divest themselves of expectation, however unavailing! And others calling on me by the tender considerations of friendship and affection, and who knew they were really dear to me. Think, if possible, what my heart must have suffered, at seeing and hearing their distress, without having it in my power to relieve them; for the confusion now became general and horrid. Several quitted the other window, (the only chance they had for life) to force their way to the water, and the throng and press upon the window was beyond bearing; many forcing their passage from the further part of the room, pressed down those in their way who had less strength, and trampled them to death.

Can it gain belief, that this scene of misery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without? But so it was; and they took care to keep us supplied with water, that they might have the satisfaction of seeing us fight for it, as they phrased it, and held up lights to the bars, that they might lose no part of the inhuman diversion.

From about nine to near eleven, I sustained this cruel scene and painful situation, still supplying them with water, though my legs were almost broke with the weight against them. By this time, I myself was very near pressed to death, and my two companions, with Mr. William Parker, (who had forced himself into the window) were really so.

For a great while, they preserved a respect and regard to me, more than indeed I could well expect, our circumstances considered: but now all distinction was lost. My friend Baillie, Messrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Buchanan, Simson, and several others, for whom I had a real esteem and affection, had for some time been dead at my feet, and were now trampled upon by every corporal

corporal or common soldier, who, by the help of more robust constitutions, had forced their way to the window, and held fast by the bars over me, till at last I became so pressed and wedged up, that I was deprived of all motion.

Determined now to give every thing up, I called to them, and begged, as the last instance of their regard, they would remove the pressure upon me, and permit me to retire out of the window, to die quiet. They gave way, and with much difficulty, I forced a passage into the center of the prison, where the throng was less by the many dead, (then, I believe amounting to one third), and the numbers who flocked to the windows; for by this time, they had water also at the other window.

In the Black-Hole there is a platform, which was raised between three and four feet from the floor, open underneath; it extended the whole length of the east side of the prison, and was above six feet wide, corresponding with that in the barracks; I travelled over the dead, and repaired to the further end of it, just opposite the other window, and seated myself on the platform, between Mr. Dumbleton and Captain Stevenson, the former just then expiring. I was still happy in the same calmness of mind I had preserved the whole time; death I expected as unavoidable, and only lamented its slow approach, though the moment I quitted the window, my breathing grew short and painful.

Here my poor friend Mr. Edward Eyre, came staggering over the dead to me, and with his usual coolness and good nature, asked me how I did? but fell and expired, before I had time to make him a reply. I laid myself down on some of the dead behind me, on the platform, and recommending myself to Heaven, had the comfort of thinking my sufferings could have no long duration.

My thirst grew now insupportable, and difficulty of breathing much increased; and had not remained in this situation, I

believe, ten minutes, when I was seized with a pain in my breast, and palpitation of my heart, both to the most exquisite degree. These roused and obliged me to get up again; but still the pain, palpitation, thirst, and difficulty of breathing, increased. I retained my senses notwithstanding, and had the grief to see death not so near me as I hoped, but could no longer bear the pains I suffered, without attempting a relief, which I knew fresh air would, and could only give me. I instantly determined to push for the window opposite to me; and by an effort of double the strength I ever before possessed, gained the third rank at it, with one hand seized a bar, and by that means gained a second; though I think there were at least six or seven ranks between me and the window.

In a few moments, my pain, palpitation, and difficulty of breathing, ceased; but my thirst continued intolerable. I called aloud for "WATER FOR GOD'S SAKE!" had been concluded dead; but as soon as they heard me amongst them, they had still the respect and tenderness for me to cry out, "GIVE HIM WATER, GIVE HIM WATER!" nor would one of them at the window attempt to touch it, until I had drank. But from the water I found no relief; my thirst was rather increased by it; so I determined to drink no more, but patiently wait the event, and keep my mouth moist from time to time, by sucking the perspiration out of my shirt sleeves, and catching the drops as they fell, like heavy rain from my head and face: you can hardly imagine how unhappy I was, if any one of them escaped my mouth.

I came into the prison without coat or waistcoat; the season was too hot to bear the former, and the latter tempted the avarice of one of the guards, who robbed me of it when we were under the veranda. Whilst I was at this second window, I was observed by one of my miserable companions on the right of me, in the expedient of allaying my thirst by sucking my shirt sleeve. He took the hint, and robbed me

from time to time of a considerable part of my store; though after I detected him, I had ever the address to begin on that sleeve first, when I thought my reservoirs were sufficiently replenished, and our mouths and noses often met in the contest. This plunderer I found afterwards was a worthy young gentleman in the service, Mr. Lushington, one of the few who escaped from death, and since paid me the compliment of assuring me, he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my sleeves.

I mention this incident, as I think nothing can give you a more lively idea of the melancholy state and distress we were reduced to. Before I hit upon this happy expedient, I had, in an ungovernable fit of thirst, attempted drinking my urine; but it was so intensely bitter, there was no enduring a second taste, whereas no Bristol water could be more soft or pleasant than what arose from perspiration.

By half an hour past eleven the much greater number of those living were in an outrageous delirium, and the others quite ungovernable; few retaining any calmness, but the ranks next the windows. By what I had felt myself, I was fully sensible what those within suffered; but had only pity to bestow upon them, not then thinking how soon I should myself become a greater object of it.

They all now found that water, instead of relieving, rather heightened their uneasinesses; and "AIR! AIR!" was the general cry. Every insult that could be devised against the guard, all the opprobrious names and abuse that the Suba, Monickchund, &c. Rajah Monickchund, appointed by the Suba, Governor of Calcutta, could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon us, every man that could, rushing tumultuously towards the windows, with eager hopes of meeting the first shot: then a general prayer to Heaven, to hasten the approach of the flames to the right and left of us, and put a period to our misery. But these failing, they whose

strength and spirits were quite exhausted, laid themselves down and expired quietly upon their fellows; others, who had yet some strength and vigour left, made a last effort for the windows, and several succeeded by leaping and scrambling over the backs and heads of those in the first ranks, and got hold of the bars, from which there was no removing them. Many to the right and left sunk with the violent pressure, and were soon suffocated; for now a steam arose from the living and the dead, which affected us in all its circumstances, as if we were forcibly held with our heads over a bowl full of strong volatile spirits of hartshorn, until suffocated; nor could the effluvia of the one be distinguished from the other, and frequently, when I was forced by the load upon my head and shoulders, to hold my face down, I was obliged, near as I was to the window, instantly to raise it again to escape suffocation.

I need not, my dear friend, ask your commiseration, when I tell you, that in this plight, from half an hour past eleven, till near two in the morning, I sustained the weight of a heavy man, with his knees in my back, and the pressure of his whole body on my head. A Dutch serjeant, who had taken his seat upon my left shoulder, and a Topaz, a black Christian soldier, usually termed subjects of Portugal, bearing on my right: all which nothing could have enabled me long to support, but the props and pressure equally sustaining me all around. The two latter I frequently dislodged, by shifting my hold on the bars, and driving my knuckles into their ribs; but my friend above stuck fast, and, as he held by two bars, was immovable.

When I had bore this conflict above an hour, with a train of wretched reflections, and seeing no glimpse of hope on which to found a prospect of relief, my spirits, resolution, and every sentiment of religion gave way. I found I was unable much longer to support this trial, and could not bear the dreadful thoughts of retiring into the

the inner part of the prison, where I had before suffered so much. Some infernal spirit taking the advantage of this period, brought to my remembrance my having a small clasp penknife in my pocket, with which I determined instantly to open my arteries, and finish a system no longer to be borne. I had got it out, when Heaven interposed, and restored to me fresh spirits and resolution, with an abhorrence of the act of cowardice I was just going to commit; I exerted anew my strength and fortitude; but the repeated trials and efforts I made to dislodge the insufferable incumbrances upon me at last quite exhausted me, and towards two o'clock, finding I must quit the window, or sink where I was, I resolved on the former, having bore, truly for the sake of others, infinitely more for life than the best of it is worth.

In the rank close behind me was an officer of one of the ships, whose name was Carey, and who had behaved with much bravery during the siege, his wife, a fine woman, though country born, would not quit him, but accompanied him into the prison, and was one who survived. This poor wretch had been long raving for water and air; I told him I was determined to give up life, and recommended his gaining my station. On my quitting, he made a fruitless attempt to get my place; but the Dutch serjeant, who sat on my shoulder, supplanted him.

Poor Carey expressed his thankfulness, and said he would give up life too; but it was with the utmost labour we forced our way from the window (several in the inner ranks appearing to me dead standing, unable to fall by the throng and equal pressure round). He laid himself down to die, and his death, I believe, was very sudden; for he was a short, full, sanguine man; his strength was great, and I imagine, had he not retired with me, I should never have been able to have forced my way.

I was at this time sensible of no pain, and little uneasiness; I can give you no

better idea of my situation than by repeating my simile of the bowl of spirits of hartshorn. I found a stupor coming on apace, and laid myself down by that gallant old man, the Reverend Mr. Jarvis Bellamy, who lay dead with his son the lieutenant, hand in hand, near the southernmost wall of the prison.

When I had lain there some little time, I still had reflection enough to suffer some uneasiness in the thought, that I should be trampled upon when dead, as I myself had done to others. With some difficulty I raised myself, and gained the platform a second time, where I presently lost all sensation; the last trace of sensibility that I have been able to recollect after my laying down, was my sash being uneasy about my waist, which I untied, and threw from me.

Of what passed in this interval, to the time of my resurrection from this hole of horrors, I can give you no account; and indeed the particulars mentioned by some of the gentlemen who survived (solely by the number of those dead, by which they gained a freer accession of air, and approach to the windows) were so excessively absurd and contradictory, as to convince me very few of them retained their senses; or at least lost them soon after they came into the open air, by the fever they carried out with them.

In my own escape from absolute death, the hand of Heaven was manifestly exerted: the manner take as follows. When the day broke, and the gentlemen found that no entreaties could prevail to get the door opened, it occurred to one of them (I think to Mr. Secretary Cooke) to make a search for me, in hopes I might have influence enough to gain a release from this scene of misery. Accordingly Messrs. Lushington and Walcot undertook the search, and by my shirt discovered me under the dead upon the platform. They took me from thence; and imagining I had some signs of life, brought me towards the window I had first possession of.

But as life was equally dear to every man, (and the stench arising from the dead bodies was grown intolerable) no one would give up his station in or near the window, so they were obliged to carry me back again: but soon after Captain Mills, now Captain of the Company's yacht, who was in possession of a seat in the window, had the humanity to offer to resign it. I was again brought by the same gentlemen, and placed in the window.

At this juncture the Suba, who had received an account of the havoc death had made amongst us, sent one of his Jem-mautdaars to inquire if the chief survived. They shewed me to him; told him I had appearance of life remaining, and believed I might recover if the door was opened very soon. This answer being returned to the Suba, an order came immediately for our release, it being then near six in the morning.

The fresh air at the window soon brought me to life; and a few minutes after the departure of the Jammautdaar, I was restored to my sight and senses. But oh! Sir, what words shall I adopt to tell you the whole that my soul suffered at reviewing the dreadful destruction round me? I will not attempt it; and indeed, tears, a tribute I believe I shall ever pay to the remembrance of this scene, and to the memory of those brave and valuable men, stop my pen.

The little strength remaining amongst the most robust who survived, made it a difficult task to remove the dead piled up against the door; so that I believe it was more than twenty minutes before we obtained a passage out for one at a time.

I had soon reason to be convinced the particular inquiry made after me did not result from any dictate of favour, humanity, or contrition; when I came out, I found myself in a high putrid fever, and not being able to stand, threw myself on the wet grass without the veranda, when a message was brought me, signifying I must immediately attend the Suba. Not

being capable of walking, they were obliged to support me under each arm, and on the way, one of the Jem-mautdaars told me, as a friend, to make a full confession where the treasure was buried in the fort, or that in half an hour I should be shot off from the mouth of a cannon, a sentence of death common in Indostan. The intimation gave me no manner of concern, for at that juncture I should have esteemed death the greatest favour the tyrant could have bestowed upon me.

Being brought into his presence, he soon observed the wretched plight I was in, and ordered a large folio volume, which lay on a heap of plunder, to be brought for me to sit on. I endeavoured two or three times to speak, but my tongue was dry, and without motion. He ordered me water. As soon as I got speech, I began to recount the dismal catastrophe of my miserable companions; but he stopt me short, with telling me he was well informed of great treasure being buried, or secreted in the fort, and that I was privy to it; and if I expected favour, must discover it.

I urged every thing I could to convince him there was no truth in the information, or that if any such thing had been done, it was without my knowledge. I reminded him of his repeated assurance to me the day before; but he resumed the subject of the treasure, and all I could say, seemed to gain no credit with him. I was ordered prisoner under Mhir Muddon, general of the household troops.

Amongst the guard which carried me from the Suba, one bore a large Moratter battle-axe, which gave rise, I imagine to Mr. Secretary Cooke's belief and report to the fleet, that he saw me carried out, with the edge of the axe towards me, to have my head struck off. This I believe is the only account you will have of me, until I bring you a better myself. But to resume my subject: I was ordered to the camp to Mhir Muddon's quarters, within the outward ditch, something short of Omychund's garden,

garden, which you know is above three miles from the fort, and with me Messrs. Court, Walcot, and Burdet. The rest who survived the fatal night gained their liberty, except Mrs. Carey, who was too young and handsome. The dead bodies were promiscuously thrown into the ditch of our unfinished ravelin, and covered with the earth.

My being treated with this severity, I have sufficient reason to affirm, proceeded from the following causes: the Suba's resentment for my defending the fort after the Governor, &c. had abandoned it; his prepossession towards the treasure; and thirdly, the instigations of Omychund, a great Gentoo merchant of Calcutta, in resentment for my not releasing him out of prison, as soon as I had the command of the fort; a circumstance, which in the heat and hurry of action, never once occurred to me, or I had certainly done it; because I thought his imprisonment unjust. But that the hard treatment I met with, may truly be attributed, in a great measure, to his suggestions and insinuations, I am well assured, from the whole of his subsequent conduct: and it was further confirmed to me, in the three gentlemen selected to be my companions, against each of whom he had conceived particular resentment; and you know Omychund can never forgive.

We were conveyed in a hackery, a coach drawn by oxen, to the camp, the 21st of June, in the morning, and soon loaded with fetters, and stowed all four in a Scapoy's tent, about four feet long, three wide, and about three high, so that we were half in, half out: all night it rained severely. Dismal as this was, it appeared a paradise, compared with our lodging the preceding night. Here I became covered from head to foot, with large painful boils, the first symptom of my recovery; for until these appeared, my fever did not leave me.

On the morning of the 22d, they marched us to town in our fetters, under the

scorching beams of an intense hot sun, and lodged us at the Dock-head, in the open small veranda fronting the river, where we had a strong guard over us, commanded by Bundo Sing Hazary, an officer under Mhir Muddon. Here the other gentlemen broke out likewise in boils all over their bodies; a happy circumstance, which, as I afterwards learned, attended every one who came out of the Black-Hole.

On our arrival at this place, we soon were given to understand, we should be embarked for Muxadabad, the capital of Bengal, where, I think, you have never been; and since I have brought you thus far, you may as well take this trip with us likewise. I have much leisure on my hands at present; and, you know, you may choose your leisure for perusal.

We set out on our travels from the Dock-head, the 24th in the afternoon, and were embarked on a large wollack, a large boat, containing part of Bundo Sing's plunder, &c. She bulged a-shore a little after we set off, and broke one of her floor-timbers; however, they pushed on, though she made so much water she could hardly swim. Our bedstead and bedding were a platform of loose unequal bamboos, laid on the bottom timbers, so that when they had been negligent in bailing, we frequently waked with half of us in the water. We had hardly any cloaths to our bodies, and nothing but a bit of mat, and a bit or two of old gunny-bag, which we begged at the Dock-head, to defend us from the sun, rains, and dews: our food only rice, and the water along-side, which you know is neither very clean, nor very palatable, in the rains: but there was enough of it without scrambling.

In short, Sir, though our distresses in this situation, covered with tormenting boils, and loaded with irons, will be thought, and doubtless were, very deplorable, yet the grateful consideration of our being so providentially a remnant of the saved, made every thing else appear
light

light to us. Our rice and water diet, designed as a grievance to us, was certainly our preservation; for could we (circumstanced as we were) have indulged in flesh and wine, we had died beyond all doubt.

When we arrived at Hugly fort, I wrote a short letter to Governor Biddom, by means of a pencil, and blank leaf of a volume of Archbishop Tillotson's sermons, given us by one of our guard, part of his plunder, advising him of our miserable plight. He had the humanity to dispatch three several boats after us, with fresh provisions, liquors, cloaths, and money; neither of which reached us. But, "Whatever is, is right." Our rice and water were more salutary and proper for us.

Matter, ridiculous and droll, abundantly occurred in the course of our trip; but these I will postpone for a personal recital, that I may laugh with you, and will only mention, that my hands alone being free from imposthumes, I was obliged for some time to turn nurse, and feed my poor distressed companions.

When we were opposite to Santipore, they found the wollack would not be able to proceed further, for want of water in the river; and one of the guard was sent ashore, to demand of the Zemindar, a proprietor of land, of that district, light boats, to carry prisoners of state under their charge, to Muxadabad. The Zemindar giving no credit to the fellow, mustered his guard of pikes, beat him, and drove him away.

This, on the return of the Burkandafs, raised a most furious combustion. Our Jemmautdaar ordered his people to arms, and the resolution was to take the Zemindar, and carry him bound a prisoner to Muxadabad. Accordingly they landed with their fire-arms, swords, and targets, when it occurred to one mischievous mortal amongst them, that the taking me with them, would be a proof of their commission, and the high offence the Zemindar had committed.

Being immediately lugged ashore, I urged the impossibility of my walking, covered as my legs were with boils, and several of them in the way of my fetters; and intreated, if I must go, that they would for the time take off my irons, as it was not in my power to escape from them, for they saw I was hardly able to stand. But I might as well have petitioned tigers, or made supplication to the wind. I was obliged to crawl. They signified to me, it was now my business to obey, and that I should remember, I was not then in the Kella of Allynagore, (the name given to Calcutta by the Suba, after the capture). Thus was I marched in a scorching sun, near noon, for more than a mile and a half; my legs running in a stream of blood from the irritation of my irons, and myself ready to drop every step, with excessive faintness, and unspeakable pain.

When we came near the Cutcherry of the district, the Zemindar, with his pikes, was drawn up ready to receive us; but as soon as they presented me to him as a prisoner of state, estimated and valued to them at four lack of rupees, (50,000l.) he confessed himself sensible of his mistake, and made no further shew of resistance. The Jemmautdaar seized him, and gave orders to have him bound and sent to the boat: but on his making further submission, and promising to get boats from Santipore to send after us, and agreeing to pay them for the trouble he had caused, he was released, and thus were matters accommodated.

I was become so very low and weak, by this cruel journey, that it was some time before they would venture to march me back; and the stony-hearted villains, for their own sakes, were at last obliged to carry me part of the way, and support me the rest, covering me with their shields. A poor fellow, one of our under gomastaus of Santipore, seeing me at the Cutcherry, knew me, and, with tears in his eyes, presented me with a bunch of plantains,

the

the half of which my guard plundered by the way.

We departed from hence directly, in expectation of boats following us, but they never came; and the next day, I think, the last of June, they pressed a small open fishing-dingy, and embarked us on that, with two of our guard only; for in fact any more would have sunk her. Here we had a bed of bamboos, something softer, I think, than those of the great boat; that is, they were something even, but were so distressed for room, that we could not stir without our fetters bruising our own, or each other's boils; and were in woeful distress indeed, not arriving at Muxadabad, until the 7th of July in the afternoon. We were all this while exposed to one regular succession of heavy rain, or intense sunshine, and nothing to defend us from either.

But then, do not let me forget our blessings; for by the good nature of one of our guard, Shaike Bodul, we now and then latterly got a few plantains, onions, parched rice, with jaggree (molasses), and the bitter green, called curella; all which were to us luxurious indulgences, and made the rice go down deliciously.

On the 7th of July, early in the morning, we came in sight of the French factory: I had a letter prepared for Mr. Law, the chief, and prevailed with my friend Bodul to put to there. On the receipt of my letter, Mr. Law, with much politeness and humanity, came down to the water-side, and remained near an hour with us. He gave the Shaike a genteel present for his civilities, and offered him a considerable reward and security, if he would permit us to land for an hour's refreshment; but he replied, his head would pay for the indulgence. After Mr. Law had given us a supply of cloaths, linen, provisions, liquors, and cash, we left his factory with grateful hearts and compliments.

We could not, as you may imagine, long resist touching on our stock of provisions; but however temperate we thought our-

selves, we were all disordered, more or less, by this first indulgence: a few hours after, I was seized with a painful inflammation in my right leg and thigh.

Passing by our fort and factory at Cossimbuzar, raised some melancholy reflections amongst us. About four in the afternoon, we landed at Muxadabad, and were conducted to, and deposited in an open stable, not far from the Suba's palace in the city.

This march, I will freely confess to you, drew tears of disdain and anguish of heart from me: thus to be led, like a felon, a spectacle to the inhabitants of this populous city! My soul could not support itself with any degree of patience. The pain too arising from my boils, added not a little, I believe, to the depression of my spirits.

Here we had a guard of Moors placed on one side of us, and a guard of Gentoos on the other; and being destined to remain in this place of purgatory until the Suba returned to the city, I can give you no idea of our suffering. The immense crowd of spectators, who came from all quarters of the city to satisfy their curiosity, so blocked us up from morning till night, that I may truly say, we narrowly escaped a second suffocation, the weather proving exceeding sultry.

The first night after our arrival in the stable, I was attacked by a fever; and that night and the next day the inflammation of my leg and thigh greatly increased; but all terminated the second night in a regular fit of the gout, in my right foot and ankle, the first and last fit of this kind I ever had. How my irons agreed with this new visitor I leave you to judge; for I could not by any entreaty obtain liberty for so much as that poor leg.

During our residence here, we experienced every act of humanity and friendship from Monsieur Law, and Mynheer Vernet, the French and Dutch chiefs of Cossimbuzar, who left no means untried to procure our release. Our provisions were regularly sent us from the Dutch

tankfall (the Dutch mint near Muxadabad) in Coriemabad; and we were daily visited by Messrs. Ross and Ekstone, the chief and second there; and, indeed, received such instances of commiseration and affection, from Mynheer Ross, as will ever claim my most grateful remembrance.

The whole body of Armenian merchants too were most kind and friendly to us, particularly Aga Manuel Satoor. We were not a little indebted to the obliging good-natured behaviour of Messrs. Hastings and Chambers, who gave us as much of their company as they could. They had obtained their liberty, by the French and Dutch chiefs becoming bail for their appearance. This security was often tendered for us, but without effect.

The 11th of July, the Suba arrived in the city, and with him Bundoo Sing, to whose house we were removed that afternoon, in a hackery; for I was not able to put my foot to the ground. Here we were confirmed in a report which had before reached us, that the Suba, on his return to Hugly, made inquiry for us when he released Messrs. Watts and Collett, &c. with intention to release us also; and that he had expressed some resentment at Mhir Muddon, for having so hastily sent us up to Muxadabad. This proved a very pleasing piece of intelligence to us, and gave us reason to hope, the issue would be more favourable to us than we expected.

Though we were here lodged in an open bungulo only, yet we found ourselves relieved from the crowd of people which had stifled us at the stable, and once more breathed the fresh air. We were treated with much kindness and respect by Bundoo Sing, who generally passed some time or other of the day with us, and feasted us with hopes of being soon released.

The 15th, we were conducted in a hackery to the Kella, (the seat of the Suba's residence in the city of Muxadabad), in order to have an audience of the Suba, and know our fate. We were kept above an hour in the sun opposite the gate:

whilst here, we saw several of his ministers brought out disgraced, in the custody of Sootapurdars, and dismissed from their employ, who but a few minutes before we had seen enter the Kella in the utmost pomp and magnificence.

Receiving advice that we should have no audience or admittance to the Suba that day, we were deposited again at our former lodgings, the stable, to be at hand, and had the mortification of passing another night there.

The 16th in the morning, an old female, attendant on Allyverdy Cawns Begum, (the Dowager Princess, grandmother of Surajud Dowla), paid a visit to our Shaik, and discoursed half an hour with him. Overhearing part of the conversation to be favourable to us, I obtained the whole from him; and learned, that at a feast the preceding night the Begum had solicited our liberty, and that the Suba had promised he would release us on the morrow. This, you will believe, gave us no small spirits; but at noon all our hopes were dashed by a piece of intelligence from Bundoo Sing, implying, that an order was prepared, and ready to pass the seal, for returning us in irons to Rajah Monickchund, Governor of Allynagore, the name the Suba had given to Calcutta.

I need not tell you what a thunderclap this proved to us in the very height of our flattering expectations; for I was, as to myself, well convinced, I should never have got alive out of the hands of that rapacious harpy, who is a genuine Hindoo, (or Gentoo), in the very worst acceptance of the word; therefore, from that moment gave up every hope of liberty.

Men in this state of mind, are generally pretty easy: it is hope which gives anxiety. We dined and laid ourselves down to sleep; and, for my own part, I never enjoyed a sounder afternoon's nap.

Towards five the Shaik waked me, with notice, that the Suba would presently pass by to his palace at Mooteejel. We roused, and desired the guard would keep the

the view clear for us. When the Suba came in sight, we made him the usual salaam; and when he came abreast of us, he ordered his litter to stop, and us to be called to him. We advanced, and I addressed him in a short speech, setting forth our sufferings, and petitioned for our liberty. The wretched spectacle we made, must, I think, have made an impression on a breast the most brutal; and if he is capable of pity or contrition, his heart felt it then; I think it appeared, in spite of him, in his countenance. He gave me no reply; but ordered a Sootapurdar and Chubdaar, immediately to see our irons cut off, and to conduct us wherever we chose to go, and to take care we received no trouble nor insult; and having repeated this order distinctly, directed his retinue to go on. As soon as our legs were free we took boat, and proceeded to the tank-fall, where we were received and entertained with real joy and humanity.

Thus, my worthy friend, you see us restored to liberty, at a time when we could entertain no probable hope of ever obtaining it. The foundation of the alarm at noon was this: Moneloll, the Suba's Dewan, and some others, had, in the morning, taken no small pains to convince the Suba, "That, notwithstanding my losses at Allynagore, I was still possessed of enough to pay a considerable sum for my freedom; and advised the sending me to Monickhund, who would be better able to trace out the remainder of my effects." To this I was afterwards informed, the Suba replied; "It may be: if he has any thing left, let him keep it; his sufferings have been great: he shall have his liberty." Whether this was the result of his own sentiments, or the consequence of his promise the night before to the old Begum, I cannot say; but believe, we owe our freedom partly to both.

Being myself once at liberty, it is time I should release you, Sir, also, from the unpleasant travel I have led you in this

narrative of our distresses, from our entrance into that fatal Black Hole. And shall it after all be said, or even thought, that I can possibly have arraigned, or commented too severely on a conduct, which alone plunged us into these unequalled sufferings? I hope not.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most faithful and

Obedient humble servant,

J. Z. HOLWELL."

Thus, from the height of prosperity, the affairs of the Company fell into the utmost confusion. By the conduct of Mr. Clive, and the brave Admiral Watson, their affairs were soon retrieved, their settlements on the Ganges recovered, and the pride and cruelty of the Nabob justly punished. And here it may not be amiss to make a small digression, to speak of Tulagee Angria, the pirate.

Admiral Watson being arrived at Fort St. David's, with his Majesty's ships the Kent of 70 guns, the Cumberland of 66, Tiger of 60, Salisbury of 50, and the Bridgewater of 24, with sloops and bomb-ketches, the first expedition proposed, was to reduce Tulagee Angria, a piratical prince, who had for many years molested the East-India trade. The Governor of Fort St. David had, on the Admiral's arrival, received intelligence that Angria was entering upon some treaty with the Maharattas, concerning Geriah, no way favourable to the Company's affairs; and this it was that determined the Admiral to proceed thither, after taking on board some of the Company's forces. On his arrival before the harbour, he summoned the town to surrender; but no regard being paid to menaces, he stood in, in two divisions, the enemy firing all the while with great vigour from their batteries. As soon as the ships were properly disposed, they began so warm a fire, as soon silenced the batteries, and gave the Admiral an opportunity of landing the troops. The enemy

enemy now invested on all hands were plied so closely, that on the 13th day of February, 1756, they hung out a flag of capitulation; but the Admiral not choosing to grant their terms, began his attack with such vigour, that they were soon forced to call out for mercy, and submit at discretion. Among the prisoners were the brother, the wife, and the child of Angria, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs, or fleets. In the place the English found 200 pieces of cannon, six brass mortars, and a large supply of stores and ammunition, the money and effects amounted to 130,000*l*. Angria's fleet consisting of eight large grabs, one ship in the harbour, and two upon the stocks, together with a number of small vessels, called gallivats, were all destroyed. The spirits of the Company were somewhat restored, and fresh vigour given to their actions, which had been drooping from the time the loss of Calcutta was known.

In October following, Admiral Watson, taking on board Mr. Clive, and the Company's troops, sailed for Bengal, with the Kent, Tiger, Bridgewater, Salisbury, and King's Fisher sloop, and by the united endeavours of those two brave officers, soon changed the face of the Company's affairs. On the 5th day of December he anchored in Balasore road, in the kingdom of Bengal, and having crossed the Braces on the 8th, proceeded up the Ganges, and arrived at Balta on the 15th, where he found Governor Drake, and those who had escaped from Calcutta before it was taken, on board the Company's ships and vessels, in a very deplorable condition; after affording them all possible relief, and strengthening them with all the recruits they could draw together, Mr. Clive with his troops was landed, in order to attack Busbudgia fort by land, while the squadron battered it on the side of the river. Busbudgia made but a slight resistance; the garrison having abandoned it in less than an hour after the first attack. This fort was extremely well situated for defence, having a wet ditch round it, but

badly provided with cannon, no more than 18 pieces, from twenty-four to six pounders, with 40 barrels of powder, and ball in proportion, being found in it.

On the 1st day of January, 1757, the Kent and Tiger anchored between Tanna fort and a battery opposite to it, both which the enemy abandoned before either ship fired a single gun. About 40 pieces of cannon, some twenty-four pounders, all mounted on good carriages, with some powder and ball, were found in the fort and battery.

The passage being now open to Calcutta, Admiral Watson resolved to lose no time in attacking it, and accordingly proceeded up the river, leaving the Salisbury as a guard-ship to prevent the enemy's regaining the places he had taken. In the night several armed boats were sent before the squadron, to burn a ship and some vessels said to be filled with combustibles; an enterprise that succeeded happily, as all the former had done; and next morning Mr. Clive landed with his troops, and began his march towards Calcutta. Animated with revenge at the affecting sight of a place, the scene of the deplorable sufferings of so many of their countrymen, the ships and land forces attacked it with such spirit and undaunted resolution, that the Indians, unable to maintain their ground, surrendered the fort the same day it was approached. The ships had scarce suffered any thing in their hulls or rigging, 9 seamen only were killed, and 21 wounded; and the loss was still less considerable among the land forces, where not an officer was either killed or hurt: 4 mortars, 91 guns of different sizes, and a considerable quantity of all kinds of ammunition were found in the fort; and the Company were once more put into full possession of this settlement, that had cost the lives of so many brave men.

A few days after, Hugly, situated higher up the Ganges, was reduced with as little difficulty, but greater loss, for here fell Captain Dugall Campbell, an officer in the service of the Company. In Hugly, the English

English found 20 pieces of cannon, with a quantity of ammunition. The city was soon after burned and destroyed, together with the granaries and storehouses, which greatly distressed the Nabob, and facilitated the farther designs of Mr. Clive.

This vigilant and brave officer, not contented with reinstating the Company in all their settlements, had resolved to humble the pride of the Nabob, who, perceiving that the torrent of Clive's valour was not to be resisted by such feeble dams as forts defended by Indians, drew down an army consisting of 10,000 horse, and 15,000 foot. Infinitely inferior as Mr. Clive was in number, he did not hesitate to attack the Nabob, who on the 2d day of February, 1757, was seen marching towards the town, within a mile of the English camp, upon which Mr. Clive sent for a reinforcement to the Admiral. Accordingly Captain Warwick received orders from Admiral Watson, to take upon him the command of a detachment of 569 seamen, and immediately proceed to the camp. At two o'clock the same day, he joined Mr. Clive, and found him ready to march with all the men under arms. The King's troops, and the Company's grenadiers, were in the front; Captain Warwick, with his seamen, was ordered to take charge of the artillery, and the Seapoys were in the rear. At three, Mr. Clive altered his disposition, by strengthening the front, in which order he came up with the Nabob, and was soon charged in the van, by the enemy's horse. Before the rear got up to the Nabob's camp, the engagement became general from hedges and bushes; upon which, Mr. Clive ordered the artillery to be pointed against the thickest of the enemy's fire, and with a success that proved the wisdom of this measure. The Nabob was soon dislodged, and driven before the victorious English: a great slaughter was made, but not a complete victory obtained.

The consequences were, however, nearly to that effect, for the Nabob was forced to sue for peace.

CALCUTTA, BATTLE NEAR. We are not certain how many miles from Calcutta the plain is, on which this battle was fought, as there were no circumstantial, only general accounts arrived from the East-Indies; besides, our geographers are so imperfect in their accounts of Bengal, that the principal settlements are wholly unknown to them. Before the French were alarmed, care was taken to repossess all the the posts we formerly held; to humble the Nabob by some effectual blow, and by a treaty to tie up his hands from acting against us. This Prince had shewed himself from the moment of his signing that treaty, very little inclined to abide by the stipulations he had made. He indeed promised abundantly, but always deferred the performance upon some frivolous pretences, as evidently demonstrated his ill intentions. The English commanders understood this proceeding perfectly well; but they resolved to dissemble their sense of it, until they had broken the French power in this province, which they had greater reason to dread, small as it was, than all the armies of the Nabob. When they had fully accomplished this, by the taking of Chandanagore, they deliberated whether they ought not to recommence hostilities with the Indians: a resolution in the affirmative had been attended with great difficulty and danger, if a most fortunate incident had not helped to insure success.

The Nabob, Suraja Dowla, the same who had the last year taken Calcutta, had shewn to his own subjects the same violent and perfidious spirit, which formerly and still distressed the English. His generals were mostly discontented, and some of them entered into a conspiracy against him. Jaffair Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, a man of great power and interest, was at the head of this conspiracy. As soon as their designs were ripened, they communicated them to the English Government in Calcutta, praying their assistance. The chiefs there did not hesitate long what party they should take; they entered
into

into a treaty with Jaffier Ali Cawn and the conspirators; and in consequence of this treaty, our troops immediately took the field, under Colonel Clive; the Admiral undertook to garrison the fort of Chandénagore, with his seamen, in order to leave the greater number of land forces for the expedition. A detachment of 50 seamen, with their officers, were added to serve as gunners. A twenty-gun ship was stationed above Hugly, in order to preserve a communication between Colonel Clive and the Admiral.

Their preliminary measures being thus judiciously taken, they advanced up the river, and in a few days brought the Nabob's army of about 20,000 men, exclusive of those who favoured the conspirators, to an action, (the 22d of June, 1757), which was decisive in favour of the English. Two considerable bodies, commanded by Jaffier and Roy Dolub, remained inactive in the engagement. The Nabob seeing himself ruined by the treachery of his officers, and cowardice of his troops, fled with the few who continued faithful to him.

Jaffier Ali Cawn now declared himself openly, (the 26th of June) and entered Muxadabad, the capital of the Province, with an army of his friends and victorious allies. He was placed by Colonel Clive in the ancient seat of the Nabobs, and received the homage of all ranks of people as Suba, of Bengal, Bohar, and Orixa. The deposed Nabob was soon after made prisoner, and put to death in his prison by the conqueror. In about 13 days this great revolution was accomplished; and with less force and trouble than often is required to take a petty village in Germany, was transferred the government of a vast kingdom, yielding in its dimensions to few in Europe, but to none in the fertility of its soil, the number of its inhabitants, and the richness of its commerce. By the alliance with the new Nabob, and by the reduction of Chandénagore, the French were entirely driven out of Bengal and all its depen-

dences. It may indeed be questioned whether all the great powers of Europe, engaged in a war, in which rivers of blood have been spilt, and millions of treasure exhausted, will, in the conclusion, reap so much solid profit, as the English East-India Company did, with no more than 2000 men, two thirds of them Indians, under the command of Mr. Clive.

CALCUTTA, ACTION NEAR, IN 1759: The Dutch having a long time wished to wrest the saltpetre trade from the British India Company, as they formerly did the spice, thought this a favourable juncture, as our fleet was employed in watching the motions of the French Squadron at Pondicherry, and our troops wholly taken up in acting against the French army, to make an attack upon Calcutta. And with this view the Governor of Batavia, under a pretence of reinforcing their strong fort of Chincery, in the river of Bengal, embarked near 700 Europeans, and 600 Malays, on board several ships. However, this treacherous act was not conducted with that secrecy as to prevent the factory at Bengal knowing it, who taking the alarm, recalled Major Ford from Golconda, and sent to Fort St. George for further assistance. Major Caillaud arrived from St. George with 300 men, and two ships of 36 guns each appearing in the river full of troops, Colonel Clive sent a letter to the Dutch Commodore, intimating that he could not permit him to land any of his troops. However, as the Commodore declared he did not intend marching any of his men to Chincery, begged leave that he might land them down the river for refreshment, which was complied with, on conditions they would not march farther than the quarters assigned for that purpose. Five Dutch ships which the Commodore expected arriving in the interim, he thought himself in a condition to act, and threw off the mask by declaring he would take justice by force of arms, for being stopt in his way to Chincery, and ordered his fleet to seize every British ship they should

should meet in the river, and the army to march to Chincery. Upon several small vessels being seized by the Dutch, Colonel Ford marched with all the troops at Calcutta to intercept their land forces reaching Chincery; and as his advanced guard entered Chandernagore, they were fired on by a party of Dutch from Chincery, who was on their way from that place, to strengthen the troops landed from the ships. This attack brought on a general action, in which the Dutch were defeated, with the loss of five pieces of cannon, (their whole train) and a great number of their men killed and taken.

The next day the Calcutta Indiaman, Captain Wilson, falling down the river to proceed on her passage home, the Dutch Commodore threatened to sink her, if she attempted to pass their ships; and Captain Wilson seeing them making ready to engage, sailed back to Calcutta, and made known to Colonel Clive their proceedings. The Hardwicke, Captain Sampson, and the Duke of Dorset, Captain Forrester, lying at Calcutta, Colonel Clive ordered them to arm with all possible expedition, and join Captain Wilson, which they obeyed with alacrity; and taking two additional twelve pounders, and the necessary precautions to secure their men, they dropped down the river, and found the Dutch formed in a line of battle to receive them. Captain Wilson, the Commodore on this occasion, threw out a signal for the Duke of Dorset to begin the attack, which she obeyed, and anchored close along-side the enemy. The wind at this instant dying away, Captain Forrester had the whole fire of the enemy to sustain for some time; but the wind enabling the other ships to come to action, two of the Dutch ships slipped their cables and run, and another's cable being cut with a shot, she drove ashore. The Commodore at length struck to Captain Wilson, and the other three ships that remained with him, acted in the same manner. The Dutch fleet consisted of three ships of 36 guns, three of 26 guns,

and one of 16 guns; and what is very remarkable, though the action continued with great fury better than two hours, the British ships lost never a man, while the enemy's decks were covered with blood and brains; and Captain Wilson saw them throw 30 over-board, that were killed, out of one ship. Their ships were all taken and carried to Calcutta. But the Dutch paying 100,000*l.* damages, they were restored in the manner as when taken, and the men set at liberty.

During this time, the Dutch land forces, according to their orders, proceeded on their way to Chincery, expecting to be joined by the detachment from that place which Colonel Ford had cut off; who having intelligence the same evening, (November the 24th) of the approach of these forces near Chincery, marched the next morning to give them battle, and meeting them on a plain, they were totally defeated, 400 being killed, and near all the rest wounded or prisoners. This victory was very fortunate for the Company; for had it been lost, in all probability their interest in Bengal would have been much hurt: as the new Nabob, who owed his existence to the Company's forces, remained with a considerable army a spectator of the battle, and, as is common with the Eastern Princes, ready to join the victorious party. He now offered to assist in reducing Chincery; but Colonel Clive declined his offer, and entered into a treaty with the Dutch Council, who agreed to pay the sum for their ships abovementioned, and never to keep more than 125 soldiers in their settlements in Bengal.

CALISH, OR KALISCH, BATTLE AT. Capital of the palatinate of Calish in Great Poland, situated 110 miles west from Warsaw. This battle was fought between the Swedes and the Muscovites, in the year 1707, when the affairs of Augustus, King of Poland, were driven to the last extremity. After the battle at Fravenstadt, in which that unfortunate Monarch's troops were worsted, he knew not what
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to do. Charles XII. entered Saxony, and threatened the completion of his ruin. Finding himself under the necessity of submitting to the conqueror, he sent plenipotentiaries to Charles, at Alt-Ranstadt.

Whilst the treaty was secretly negotiating at Alt-Ranstadt, Prince Menzikoff, Generalissimo of the Muscovite army, brought 30,000 men, and joined the forces of Augustus, which were not above 6000. The King was under terrible apprehensions of what might be the consequence, if they should discover his negotiation with Sweden; but he was still in much greater perplexity, when he beheld the presence of 10,000 Swedes, commanded by General Meyerfeldt, approaching him at Calish. In this extremity he could think of no better expedient than to send one to the Swedish General, to let him partly into the secret of the negotiation, and desire him to withdraw: but Meyerfeldt taking this to be only an invention to amuse him, redoubled his ardour for the fight. Augustus, pressed forward by the instances of Menzikoff, and provoked at the confidence of Meyerfeldt, was forced to consent to a battle; in which, victory was on the side of the Muscovites. The Swedes and their Allies being encompassed on all sides, were obliged to throw down their arms, and call for quarter. They had about 3000 men killed and wounded, and 4000 or 5000 taken prisoners; among whom were General Meyerfeldt, Count Tarlo, and several officers of distinction. All the enemy's artillery and baggage were in the power of the victors. But when Augustus was entering Warsaw in triumph, Pfingster, one of his plenipotentiaries, presented him with the treaty of peace, which deprived him of his crown. In the first emotions of his heart he paused with himself for a short time, to consider if he ought not to march at the head of his now victorious troops, and fall upon the King, who treated him so disgracefully: but considering that Charles was at the head of an army never yet beaten, that

the Muscovites would all forsake him when they heard of the treaty, and that his hereditary country would be ravaged by both parties, he thought it most adviseable to sign. He then set out for Saxony, in hopes of softening, by his presence, the inflexibility of his enemy. They met in Count Piper's quarters at Guntesdorf, more than once, where Charles treated his vanquished foe with all the outward appearance of respect: but that was of little value, when weighed against the real severity, with which he exacted his compliance with every article of the treaty. And as a farther punishment for his having dared to fight General Meyerfeldt at Calish, he forced the ungrateful task upon him, of writing the following letter to Stanislaus, on his advancement to the crown of Poland.

" Sir and Brother,

AS I ought to have regard to the request of the King of Sweden, I cannot avoid congratulating your Majesty upon your coming to the crown; though, perhaps, the advantageous treaty the King of Sweden has lately concluded for your Majesty, might have excused me from this correspondence, however, I congratulate your Majesty, beseeching God that your subjects may be more faithful to you than they have been to me.

Leipsic, April 8,
1707.

AUGUSTUS, KING."

Stanislaus wrote this answer.

" Sir and Brother,

The correspondence of your Majesty is a fresh obligation which I owe to the King of Sweden. I have a just sense of the compliments you make me, upon my coming to the crown; and I hope my subjects will have no room to fail of their fidelity towards me, as I shall observe the laws of the kingdom."

Augustus, from this time, was obliged to renounce the title of King of Poland:
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his name was crazed out of the public prayers, to give place to that of Stanislaus.

CALLENBURG, FORTRESS OF, in Zealand, was surpris'd and pillaged in 1285, by a famous pirate named Alph Ellinſon.

CALLERY, ROAD OF, ENGAGEMENT THERE IN 1617. This road is on the coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea; and where, on the 12th of January, the Dolphin, Captain Nichols, mounting 19 guns, and 5 murderers, with 36 men and 2 boys, fell in with 5 Turkiſh frigates; and though the leaſt of them was much ſuperior in force to his own veſſel, he reſolved to engage them, having been promiſed by his men, that they would fight the ſhip as long as ſhe would ſwim. The action began in the forenoon, and continued with great fury till about twelve o'clock, when the Dolphin had all her ports upon her quarters laid open: nor were the enemy in a much better condition, having loſt great numbers of their men, and their ſhips much diſabled. At length the Admiral, whoſe ſhip mounted 25 guns, and about 250 men, (and who was an Engliſhman, of the name of Waſſingham), boarded the Dolphin on the larboard quarter, and poured in his men armed with ſabres, half pikes, and ſome with hatchets; but after being aboard about half an hour, they were obliged to return to their own ſhip, which ſhooting ahead, received a broadſide, that made her ſheer off. The Turks ſeeing their Admiral worſted, two of their ſhips of 28 or 30 guns each, with 250 men, (commanded by Engliſhmen, of the name of Kelly and Sampſon) boarded the Dolphin on both her quarters, and one of the Turks was daring enough to go up to the maintop-gallant-maſt-head, and ſtruck the colours; but he was ſhot by the ſteward. The fight with theſe two ſhips laſted about an hour and a half, during which time the Dolphin had made ſuch good uſe with her great guns, that they were obliged to ſheer off to ſtop their leaks.

The other two ſhips of 22 guns each, and full of men, ſeeing their comforts ſheer

off, prepared to board the Dolphin; but a broadſide ſo diſabled one of them, that ſhe was obliged to deſiſt from the undertaking. Nevertheleſs the other boarded the Dolphin on the larboard quarter, and poured in a great number of men, who running about upon deck, offered to give up half the cargo to the Dolphin's crew if they would ſtrike; but they reſolutely perſiſted in defending themſelves to the laſt man. During this engagement, the Dolphin by ſome means took fire, which burning very fierce, the Turks thought ſhe muſt have been conſumed, therefore dropped aſtern, and left her. But her crew getting the fire under, they ſteered into the road of Callery to reſit the ſhip, which was a mere wreck. The Dolphin had 6 men and a boy killed, and 8 men and a boy wounded. The loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable, as was perceived in the Admiral's ſhip, which engaged firſt, the main deck being almoſt completely cleared.

CALLOO, BATTLE AT. A fortrefs in Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated five miles weſt from Antwerp. In the year 1638, it was determined by the Prince of Orange, that Count William of Naſſau, ſhould lay ſiege to Calloo, which was in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards: he accordingly marched with 13,000 men, and intrenched himſelf before the place. But the Cardinal Infante the Spaniſh General, having notice of the deſign, reſolved to diſconcert it; and for this purpoſe, he detached General Sfondrato with a choſen body of troops, who being joined by ſeveral others, at length amounted to 20,000 fighting men. Sfondrato reſolved to attack the Dutch lines, and charged them very furioſly in five places at the ſame time; but after an engagement of eleven hours, maintained with the moſt inflexible obſtinacy, he was repulſed; with the loſs of 1800 men, though of the Dutch were killed only about 600, among whom was Count Maurice of Naſſau, ſon of Count William. The Prince of Orange, upon the news of this engagement,

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engagement, ordered immediately three regiments of foot, and more of horse, from his camp near Bergen-op-Zoom, to their aid: but before they could join them, the Spaniards renewed the fight, and made themselves masters of divers forts which covered the Dutch lines. Count William, not thinking himself any longer in a condition to maintain his ground, retreated in the night of the 22d of June, in order to rejoin the Prince of Orange, on the banks of the Schelde, which was so vigorously attacked by the Spaniards, that his rear was cut off; which caused such a consternation in the whole army that they fled in the utmost confusion and distraction, that those who could not get on board the ships, drowned themselves in the river. The Dutch lost in this affair, 1500 men killed and drowned, 2200 taken prisoners, besides 85 vessels loaded with provisions, cannon, ammunition, &c. The loss of the Spaniards in this latter action is not exactly known; some writers have magnified it to 800 men, while others have not made it to exceed 200.

CALMAR, SIEGE OF. A town in the territory of Smaland, the capital of the province of Gothland in Sweden, situated on the coast of the Baltic, 40 miles north from Carlscroon. In the year 1520, while King Christian of Denmark was attempting to bring the Swedes under the Danish yoke by all kinds of the most inhuman barbarities, Gustavus Erickson, (whose father had been beheaded by the tyrant, and his mother thrown into prison) who had sheltered himself among the Dalkerls, was by them declared regent of Sweden; they being now sensible of the dangers which threatened them. Their example was followed by many more, and Gustavus shortly saw himself at the head of a numerous party. King Christian being violently exasperated at him, revenged himself upon his mother and two sisters, whom he suffered to perish in prison in Copenhagen. This cruelty kindled such animosity among the Swedes, that they all joined

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the new regent, except the Archbishop (Trolle) and his party. Christian's passion at length grew so warm, that he published an order, whereby he expressly forbid any quarter being given to any Swede, whether nobleman or peasant; and his troops committed the most shocking barbarities wherever they came. The Swedes on the other hand, under the direction of Gustavus, repaid the Danes with the same coin, whenever they could meet them. This work continued till the following year, when Gustavus received advice, that the Jutlanders had renounced their allegiance to King Christian, which so encouraged his party, that they seemed actuated with a phrensy, especially the Lubeckers. They drove the Danes from place to place, took the castles of which Christian was in possession by storm. One of these places was Calmar, which sustained a regular siege, the particulars of which are not recorded. It surrendered to the conqueror without receiving much damage.

CAMBRAY, SIEGES OF. Capital of the Cambrisis, in the French Netherlands, situated on the river Schelde, near its source, 14 miles south-west from Valenciennes, and 12 south-east from Donay. In the year 1544, the Emperor Charles V. took Cambray from the French, after a short resistance.

The Duke of Parma made some attempts to take it again for the Spaniards, but they were all fruitless.

In the year 1596, the Spaniards had better fortune; their general, Fontana, sat down before it in good earnest; after having plied the siege some time, and made some trenches, he prepared to give a general assault; at the consequences of which the inhabitants were terribly frightened, therefore they compelled the Governor to surrender.

In the year 1649, the French General, Count d'Harcourt, attempted to take it, and made considerable progress towards effecting his design; but the German troops in his army betraying his intentions to the

the Spaniards, he found himself under a necessity of raising the siege, or allow the enemy an opportunity of attacking his lines.

In the year 1657, the Marechal de Turenne sat down before it; from him the French expected better success. No sooner did the Marechal's batteries begin to play, than the Prince of Conde threw himself into the place with 4500 men. Upon the receipt of this news Turenne raised the siege, though not without a great deal of mortification.

In the year 1677, the French troops had better fortune, for the Grand Monarch being himself at their head, they acted with more resolution. Louis laid siege to Cambray, and plied his batteries so warmly, that in six days after he began to fire, the besieged were fain to surrender, the 5th of April. The citadel held out a few days longer, but the garrison came to such terms as Louis was pleased to grant.

CAMDEN, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1780. This town is situated in Fredericksburg township, on the north-side of the Wateree river, which empties itself into the Santee river, in South Carolina, in America. The British forces were stationed here after the reduction of Charles-Town; and the American forces who endeavoured to repulse them, were here totally defeated, as may be seen by the Gazette Extraordinary, published October 9th, 1780; wherein is the following account, sent by Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germaine, one of the Secretaries of State.

Camden, August 21, 1780.

"My Lord,

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your Lordship, an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his Majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel southern army, commanded by General Gates.

I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the

troops under his Lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-Town; that the disaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information I set out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount, to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of ninety-six on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree, my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town, with the troops that were able to march; but in taking that resolution, I must have not only left near 800 sick, and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia,

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of 1200 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 400 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and position; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Colonel Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their Continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted close to Colonel Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: however, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalecents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour past two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I imme-

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diately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Confiding in the disciplined courage of his Majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable: but having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: the division of the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six and 2 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant M'Leod. The 71st regiment with 2 six-pounders was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the Legion in the rear, and the country being woody close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

This disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us; and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the

the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness, that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well supported fire on both sides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and after an obstinate resistance, during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the route, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night) a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the Rebel army fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between 800 and 900 were killed, among that number Brigadier-General Gregory, and about 1000 prisoners, many of whom wounded, of which number were Major-General Baron de Kalb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Rutherford.

The loss of many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under General Sumpter,

as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton with the Legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack wherever he could find him; and at the same time I sent orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed his service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catawba Fords: he totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking 2 pieces of brass cannon, and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 of our men who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia-men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment.

CAMELFORD, BATTLE AT, IN 542. Modred, nephew of King Arthur, having assumed his uncle's dominions and bed, during his absence in Armorica, raised troops to oppose his uncle's re-assumption. Having been defeated by him in 535 notwithstanding he had an army of 80,000 men, composed of Scots, Picts, and Irish. Though Modred was defeated, the supplies he received from the Picts and Scots, soon enabled him to give his uncle a second battle, but with no better success. This war continued seven years. The superiority

city of Modred's forces being balanced by the valour and experience of Arthur. At last the fatal blow was given in 542 near the River Cambalon, near Camelford in Cornwall. Arthur, pursuing his enemy from place to place, drove him to the extremity of Danmonium, where he could not avoid fighting. It proved fatal to the two leaders, as well as to all the Britons, who having lost their best troops, were never after able to stand against the Saxons.

CAMELFORD, BATTLE AT, IN 809. At the conclusion of the Heptarchy, Egbert here gave battle to the Britons, who had sheltered themselves in Cornwall, and gave them a total defeat, by which he brought the whole of the County of Cornwall to his subjection.

CANDIA, SIEGE OF. Capital of the Island of Candia, or Creta, Idæa, &c. one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, situated on the coast of Greece, on the north side of the island, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of the ancient city of Heraclea, probably the same with Matium. By reason of the long siege which it sustained from 1645 to 1670, by the Turks, having in the interval been stormed, it is said 56 times, and near 200,000 Turks killed under its walls, it has been entirely ruined; and consequently, only the shadow of its former magnitude remains. Its harbour is choaked up, and only used for boats. We would not have the reader understand that all this time was spent in a close siege, Candia had long been the object of the Turkish arms, yet the Grand Viziar did not go to view it, till the year 1666; when after examining its situation very critically, he returned to Canea, to make the necessary preparations for such an arduous attempt. It was a misfortune to the Venetians, that the European princes at this time were at variance with one another, therefore few of the powers could give them any assistance. The French King sent them 100,000 crowns, and Cardinal Barbarino 4000 measures of corn, which was all the aid they received.

The Grand Viziar, in the meantime, was busied in making vast preparations for prosecuting vigorously the siege of Candia. He appeared before it on the 11th day of May, 1667. The Governor, the Marquis de Villa, had taken every precaution for a resolute defence which a brave officer could suggest. The town was fortified with 7 great bastions, viz. Sabronera, Vetururi, Jesus, Martinengo, Betlem, Panigra, and St. Andrea, which were all encompassed with a large and deep ditch.

The Turks demolished New Candia, situated about two miles from the Old, which on the 14th day of May they invested, and encamped over-against St. Mary's along the Valley of Gioffro. Their forces at first consisted of about 40,000 fighting men, and 8000 pioneers; but soon after was increased to 70,000, and so for the most part continued during the siege. The first traverses began from the side of St. Mary's, and were carried to the sea. The Grand Viziar took up his quarters over-against Panigra; the Janizar Aga against Martinengo, and other passes between that and Betlem; on the other side, the Bascha of Romelia encamped against Sabronera; Achmat Bascha, Viziar of the camp, and Zagargibashee, Major-General of the Janizaries, who had the reputation of veteran troops, and good engineers, were ordered to enlarge and lengthen the trenches on the side of the half-moon of Martinengo. Quarters being thus assigned, they raised three batteries; the first against the Bastion of Martinengo, a second against Panigra, and soon after a third against the half-moon and Bulwark of Betlem, from whence they continually thundered with their great cannon, shooting bullets from 60 to 120 pound weight; nor were the besieged less industrious within in the disposition of their affairs, for the Marquis de Villa took his quarters at the entrance of the bulwark Jesus; Proveditor Barbaro at Panigra; the Proveditor General of the kingdom at Martinengo; the Duke of Candia, Francisco Battaglio, in the fort of Sabronera;

Sabronera; and the other officers between the curtains of St. Andrea, Betlem, and Sabronera. Things thus disposed of on all sides, innumerable were the assaults and sallies that were made, which terminated sometimes to the advantage of one, and sometimes to the other.

The Christians first endeavoured to disturb the traverses of the Turks, by a mine of powder which they blew up; but by the neglect, or the want of experience in the engineer, it being the first which was fired, it reverted, and did more hurt to themselves than to the enemy; but the next did so much execution, that it frightened the Turks, who were unacquainted with this manner of making war. The Christians seeing the success of their mine, made two sallies, in which they made a terrible slaughter among the Turks, and returned triumphant within their walls.

In July, the siege was plied with great briskness, and there scarce passed a day without some considerable action. About this time came the auxiliary galleys from the Pope and Malta, also the galleys of Naples and Sicily; but all these holy and catholic squadrons refusing to land any men, departed without contributing any assistance to the besieged.

The next attempt of the Turks, was the firing a mine on the left side of Panigra, which was seconded with such a furious assault, that Panigra was very near being taken: however, the superior courage of the defendants repulsed the enemy with so great a slaughter, that the earth round about was covered with dead bodies. This advantage was pursued by a well-concerted sally of the Knights of Malta, who added greatly to the number of the slain.

About the end of this month, the garrison received a supply of 600 foot, under the command of Otavia Abia, a noble Venetian, who made his entry more welcome, by bringing with him 20,000 ducats. At his arrival the Christians fired a mine with good success; and the enemy had prepared

another, which had such effect on the right angle of Panigra, that it broke the counterescarp in pieces, and filled the ditch with earth; on which the Turks came to make an assault, but were beaten off with great loss.

For a while all sallies ceased, and both parties carried on their designs underground, thwarting and countermining each other. The Turks being now as expert in mining as the Christians, they penetrated so far, that on the 8th of August, they sprung a prodigious mine on the side of the half-moon, which made so great a breach in that work, that eight men could enter abreast, which so encouraged the enemy, that they mounted the breach to give an assault; but assistance coming to the relief of the defendants, the Turks were thrown down headlong, and overwhelmed with such showers of musquet-shot, that the retreat into their works was not only disorderly, but their numbers were very much diminished. There was not scarce a day passed, but was signalized with the springing of several mines on both sides, seconded with sallies and assaults.

On the 10th of September, Seignior de Riva, a noble Venetian, arrived with a recruit of 500 soldiers, and a great number of pioneers; and on the same day two mines were sprung by the Christians, one of which ruined the galleries of the enemy, and the other filled up the line, and spoiled the Turks redoubts. On the 15th, the Christians sallied out with 70 foot, under the command of Colonel Vechia, who after a brave skirmish, retreated under the rampart of the ravelin, to which place the Turks eagerly pursuing, a mine was sprung, which blew them up into the air. On the 18th, Captain Fedeli made another, with 100 soldiers, but being wounded, returned with loss; but the Turks gained no advantage; for again pursuing, they were received as before.

On the same day the captain of the galleys, Gioseppe Morosini, arrived with 500 men, and 200,000 ducats, and with great quantities

quantities of ammunition and provisions, which was a very seasonable relief to the garrison. The making of sallies, and springing of mines, continued every day : though the Venetians had excellent engineers, yet the Turks learned from them how to point their cannon, and to perform prodigies of valour ; they gained ground imperceptibly, and daily advanced their works, and at last made a lodgement on the counterscarp ; whereupon the Marquis de Villa ordered a mine to be sprung, which so incommoded them, that they were glad to quit the counterscarp, with all the works they had lately raised near it. The Turks perceiving how the Venetians sprung that mine, in a week after they prepared one, which threw the counterscarp into the ditch of the town, and put the Christians to incredible trouble to repair the damage. To revenge this loss, the Christians fired two other mines, one of which had 36 barrels of powder in it, and at the same time made a furious sally, in which they killed a great many of the Turks, who were not long behind hand with them.

Towards the end of this summer, great preparations were made at Constantinople and Adrianople for the arrival of the happy news of the taking of Candia ; to entertain this joy with the more readiness, they had made lamps, lights, and artificial fires, to solemnize their dunalma ; but finding their hopes disappointed, they began to throw the blame of the miscarriage of their affairs, on the ill conduct of the Viziar, and the sluggishness of the soldiery. The Grand Seignior also, more impatient than the rest, dispatched away a messenger, with letters to the Viziar, reproaching his sloth and cowardice ; who, moved at his message, resolved to give some certain proofs of his industry and valour, and either to take the place, or at least convince his master, by the knowledge and testimony of the messenger, that the works were of a more hazardous nature than what appeared in the seraglio. Preparations

were made, and the time of the assault was appointed, which was to be chiefly on the side of Panigra ; so the whole army moved forward, and planted six of their colours on the ruins of that work, and being full of hope and courage, they ventured to descend into the ditch ; but being presented by the enemy's mines, which contained 70 barrels of powder, they were mounted up into the air with so much violence, that many bodies were tossed upon the ramparts of the town, and many of their greatest redoubts were overturned. This proof gave an evident conviction to the Grand Seignior's messenger of the strength of the place, and difficulty of the task. He returned with dreadful stories of a cruel war, where blood was spilt day and night ; where gallant men lived in perpetual labours, inured to the most intolerable sufferings, and exposed to the most imminent dangers.

Winter now approached ; and yet the Viziar thought of no other quarters than his trenches, which were filled with mire and carnage, and brought upon the troops catarrhs, fluxes, and fevers. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, their military operations did not cease ; martial exploits were as frequent, as if it had been summer. The Turks having in this campaign fixed themselves well in a formal siege, and gained many advantages of the Christians, the Viziar thought it a seasonable time to enter into a treaty with Seignior Giavariana, who also falling sick of a camp distemper, and dying in the camp, the instruments of a treaty being taken away, the Captain Basia was sent to Constantinople, carrying with him 4000 sick and wounded men. By a letter to the Grand Seignior and Divan, signifying his resolution to win the place, or die under the walls of it, and therefore desired recruits of men, and supplies of provision, without which it was impossible to gain the town ; in which the Porte took all the care imaginable. At the same time the new Proveditor, Bernardo Nani, arrived at

at Candia, with 500 fresh soldiers; and Matteo Matheus, Serjeant-General, with recruits from the Pope, bringing with him 300 medals of silver, to bestow on such as had deserved them, with jubilees and indulgences without number.

The spring approaching, towards the end of January, the Turks made provisions of corn and other victuals, to be sent to the camp as occasion required: and in the month of March, the Viziar having intelligence of six or seven Venetian galleys being at Fodile, under the command of the Proveditor of the armata, Lorenzo Comaro, gave orders to Regap, Bascha of Romelia, to weigh anchor in the night, and surprise them; but the Captain-General having intelligence of the design, prepared four galleys, and embarked that night with a French regiment, and some Italians; and arriving at Candia, found the Proveditor-General, Cornaro, newly entered there from cruising, to whom having communicated the design, they immediately quitted the port, and arrived at Fodile before midnight. The night being dark, and that the Venetians might not mistake one another, they carried such great lights on their top-mast heads, as not only distinguished them from the enemy, but also directed them to give battle to the Turks, which they prosecuted so effectually, that they took and sunk five of the Turkish galleys, taking 410 prisoners, together with 1100 Christian slaves, who were freed, on condition of serving the summer following in the armata.

The Captain Bascha this year put to sea more early than was usual, designing to make as many voyages to Candia as was possible, with succours both of men and ammunition. This work was wholly to avoid fighting the Venetians, and to steal ashore his recruits, in which he was so expeditious in every voyage, that the Christians could scarce have notice of his arrival in any part of the isle of Candia, before he was well forwarded in his return. In the month of July, having great

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numbers of recruits to land, and hearing the Venetians had fortified a rock called St. Theodore, he went to Gira Petra, a small and obscure place, far distant from the city of Candia, and the way thither by land was rocky, and almost impassable for beasts of burthen; however, the men and ammunition were landed there, to find a passage as they could through the rocks and mountains, which much displeased the Grand Viziar.

In this time the Turks gained advantage on the side of St. Andrea, they applied their whole strength to that part; and one dark night, passing undiscovered along the sea-side, they silently fixed a cord to the pallisade, and strained it so violently with an engine, that they tore away several of the main stakes of the work, without being perceived by the centinels, who paid for that neglect with the loss of their lives; upon which success the Turks continued to advance their lines on that side, which the Marquis de Villa perceiving, sallied out with a body of choice men, and forced them to retreat within their trenches.

On the 8th of February, the Christians made a breach in the enemy's redoubt which fronted the ravelin of St. Andrea, sprung five mines, one after the other, and made a sally with incredible bravery and execution: however the Turks, with admirable patience and assiduity, crept forward by their traverses, still gaining upon the Christians by degrees.

Such was the miserable state of Candia, when the Duke of Savoy thought proper to recal his subject, the Marquis de Villa, from his honourable employment; and a ship was sent by the state of Venice to transport him thither. He was succeeded in his command of Candia by the Marquis St. Andrea Montburn, a nobleman of France, with whom the Venetian ambassador at Paris, by order of that republic, had prevailed to take upon him the defence and protection of that deplorable city, now almost ready to drop into the hands of the enemy.

enemy. Many reasons were assigned for the Duke of Savoy's recalling the brave Governor from his glorious toil; but as all of them seem to be founded only on conjecture, it may be better to omit them, than reproach any of the great men concerned with surmises.

When the Marquis de Villa arrived at Venice, the senate presented him with a bason of gold, valued at 6000 ducats, with a patent, mentioning his glorious actions, and transmitting his merits to posterity.

The Marquis St. Andrea Montburn wanted nothing of the vigilance and circumspection of his predecessor, and therefore set about repairing all the shattered fortifications. Though the Turks fired a mine at the point of fort Andrea, which made a most dangerous breath, yet it was so bravely defended, that the enemy got little or no advantage by it, owing to the extraordinary vigilance of the Marquis of St. Andrea, who passed whole months without uncloathing himself; and as his nights were almost without sleep, so were his days consumed without repose, being present in all places where there was most danger, especially at the fort St. Andrea, where he took up his constant quarters.

The Turks now daily pressing the town more than ever, skirmishes and sallies were more frequent and bloody, in one of which General Bernard Nani was killed: Girolamo Battaglia succeeded him in the office: and soon after Francisco Battaglia fell also by a shot: for though he was sent thither only to administer justice to the people, yet his zeal and courage, carrying him to actions beyond his duty, gave him a grave among the other heroes and worthies of that place.

This siege continuing long, and the rumour of it flying through the world, many persons, some ambitious of glory, and others out of a desire to defend the Christian religion, came to signalize their valour in this field of Mars, particularly some French gentlemen, namely, Monsieur la Feuillade, with the Count de St. Paul,

who brought with them 200 gentlemen soldiers, who served without pay. The whole body was divided into four brigades; the first commanded by Count St. Paul, the second by the Duke de Carderouffe, the third by the Count de Villa Maur, and the fourth by the Duke de Chatteau Thierry. When they arrived at Candia, they found the city closely besieged, and reduced to great straits, for the Turks were advanced quite up to fort Andrea.

Monsieur St. Paul mounted the guard one day at six o'clock in the morning, and continuing till the same hour next morning, he lost his Major, Dupre, and M. de Marenfal, the latter of whom had his brains beat out by a cannon-shot; some pieces of his skull wounded the Sieurs de Chumilly and de Lare, who were near him. These gentlemen not intending to make Candia their habitation, but to pass from one place to another, to shew their valour and retire, they pressed Morosini to give them leave to make a sally by themselves, which being granted, they silently issued forth one morning before break of day, and leaping into the enemy's quarters, fell to hewing and cutting down all before them. Their banner was a crucifix, carried in the front by father Paul, a Capuchin friar, who little minding those that followed him, proceeded with his ensign as unconcerned as if he had been in a procession, which so encouraged the soldiers, that, like men inspired by madness, they broke into the main body of the enemy's troops, and were so intent upon their work, that they regarded neither the multitudes of the enemy whom they attacked, nor their commander's signal to retreat; till at length perceiving their danger, they made speed, with some disorder, to return, having lost in their encounter 120 gentlemen, whose heads being cut off, were put upon poles, and ranked before the Vizier's tent. The French having thus cooled their heat, there being after this sally but 230 left of all the 600 that entered Candia, M. de Feuillade departed with his reliques.

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The town was grievously distressed, when the Dukes of Lunenburgh and Brunswick, in compassion to their Christian brethren, sent three regiments to their relief; the first under the command of Count Waldeck, the second under Molleson, and the third under Count Radesfield. The assaults and sallies continued without intermission as usual, and the springing of mines; in one of which Count Waldeck lost his life with great bravery. But all the efforts of the Christians served only to increase the heat and fury of the enemy; for they imagined this to be the last effort of the besieged, repeated their assaults with more fury, and slaughtered their men in heaps, but not without gaining considerable advantages.

Winter now approaching, and the Vizar resolving to quarter a second year under the walls of Candia, began to provide against the weather, without ceasing to throw bombs into the town; but the Christians surprising the Turks, fell among them on the side of Sabronera, where they took a battery, dismounted and spiked the cannon, and killed above 3000 Turks. After this, the enemy having gained on the fort St. Andrea, they pressed forward on the bastion of Sabronera, to the west, with a body of 10,000 men. The next night the Turks gave a general assault with all their forces, but were bravely repulsed, with great slaughter. Not long after, the Marquis Cornaro, and the Baron Spar, arrived at Candia with a recruit of 3000 men; when, in order to drive the Turks from the positions they had obtained, they made a vigorous and well concerted sally, in which they killed above 2000 of the enemy, with a great number of their officers.

At the beginning of the ensuing year, 1669, the Turks began their operations with great vivacity; they penetrated beyond fort St. Andrea, forty paces within the city; but the Christians having foreseen the weakness of that side, made it part of their winter's labours to draw ano-

ther wall from the fort Panigra, crossing over almost to the Tramata, which they fortified as well as could be expected, and made a constant and bold resistance against the enemy: for though the Turks every day got something upon them, yet they supported their spirits, in expectation of promised succours from France and Italy.

The summer being come, and all things provided, the Duke of Noailles, with about 7000 soldiers, embarked at Toulon on the 6th of June, new style, with the Marechals Lebrét and Cothert, and several other gentlemen of undaunted courage, and arrived before the town of Candia on the 19th day of the same month. The Duke came on shore, and was received by Morosino with all demonstrations of civility and respect, and with a welcome suitable to the extremity of his affairs: all ceremonies and compliments were soon passed over; and falling into discourse of the common safety, it was agreed that the succours should be immediately landed, which was performed with such diligence and expedition, that within two days the whole army came safe on shore.

On the 23d they called a council of war, when it was agreed that the town was no longer tenable; but by some extraordinary enterprize attempted on the enemy, and by some furious sally performed with resolution, and stratagems of war; in order to which it was resolved, that the 27th should be the day of sally, both with horse and foot, and that the fleet should play their great guns upon the Turkish camp. The Duke of Beaufort, unwilling to be a spectator in this glorious action, without bearing a part in his own person, after he had given orders to the fleet to do their part, came that night on shore, resolving to fight in the head of the forlorn hope, from which hazardous adventure none of his friends could dissuade him. All things being provided for a sally, the forces marched out at St. George's gate, with great order and silence, covering their matches, that the fire might not

alarm the enemy. The charge was to begin with the dawning of the day, and the signal by firing the mine royal, which being damp, the powder would not take fire, which was the first disappointment in this enterprize. The General no longer expecting any success from this attempt, he assaulted two redoubts, took them, and put the garrison to the sword: with the like courage the other regiments entered the line, and making themselves masters of the trenches; after a terrible slaughter, they stormed a fort which battered fort St. Demerito, and possessed themselves of a large magazine of powder belonging to the enemy, and spiked up all the cannon.

The day by this time being clearly broken, the Turks, with all expedition, put themselves into a body on the hill near New Candia, from whence descrying the small number of the Christians, they came impetuously down in great numbers to regain their trenches. The Duke of Noailles perceiving the deplorable situation of the Venetians, rushed into their assistance with two regiments of foot and two troops of horse, who made the Turks again quit their trenches: but while success seemed to smile on the Christians, the magazine of powder, which was newly taken, containing 134 kentals of powder (by what accident is not known) blew up, by which many were destroyed and wounded, especially the battalion of the guards, with some officers. This fatal blow quite turned the scale of fortune; for the soldiers, supposing it to be the eruption of a mine, left the field with precipitation: however Choiseul and Le Bret, each of whom had a horse killed under him, still disputed the ground with the enemy; but at length, with the Duke of Noailles, and other gentlemen, who had made their way through the enemy with their swords, were forced to make an honourable retreat into the town; and to complete their misfortune, the fleet suffered much from stormy weather, and other unhappy accidents. Matters succeeding so unfortunately, and the enemy almost

in the middle of the town, being come to the last retrenchment, beyond which could be raised no more inward works, or fortifications, the French and Italians differing, and laying the blame upon one another, the Duke of Noailles appearing discontented would be gone, and no persuasions being able to prevail upon him to continue longer, he made sail to Toulon; and for this fault lay under the displeasure of his king, and was forbidden to appear at court.

The Turks, increasing their hopes and courage at the departure of the French, made an assault on the quarters of Sabronera, and advanced to the pallisade of the new retrenchment; but volleys of cannon, and showers of small shot and stones pouring upon them, put a stop to their career. Grimaldi perceiving the enemy at a stand, brought up his volunteers and cavalry, which fought on foot, and, together with the forces from Brunswick, so plied the Turks with stones, grenades, and shot, that the fight was confused, bloody, and horrid. The Captain-General in the meantime taking his course along the marine, on part of which the Turks were far advanced, caused a mine to be sprung up under the thickest crowd of them, which caused great destruction. The Marquis of St. Andrea also, like a valiant soldier, applied himself to all places where danger most required his presence, and recovered certain breast-works which the enemy had gained in the skirmish.

After this, about 600 men were landed, commanded by the Duke of Mirandola, who, though they were both unhealthy and unexperienced soldiers, yet the extremity of affairs was such, that they were called to immediate service, and placed on the guard of the new retrenchment; but all this gave little relief to the perishing condition of the miserable town, which, was not only weakened by the departure of the French, but at last 500 others, such as Swedes, Germans and other nations, which crowded themselves under the French banner: the battalion of Malta also embarked, which,

which, though reduced to a small body, were yet considerable for the quality and valour of the cavaliers, whose example all the volunteers followed, and thereby reduced the town to a condition beyond all possibility of defence; for that in actual service not above 4000 remained, and of these at least 100 a-day being killed, the town must necessarily, in a short time, become a prey to the enemy; therefore the Captain-General calling a council of war, after mature deliberation, they all agreed to enter into a treaty with the Viziar, and endeavour to obtain the most advantageous conditions possible. To this end they dispatched Colonel Thomas Allman, an Englishman, a man of great courage and integrity, as well as other excellent qualifications, together with one Stephano Cordeli, to the Viziar's camp, to sound his inclination to a treaty; and that this design might not be discovered by the town, they were ordered to pass from Standia, with a white flag, up the river Coffra, and that being come to the treaty, they should only discover the mind and inclination of the Turks, without making known their intentions, or entering into particulars. They had not been long arrived at the Turkish camp, before they found an inclination in the Grand Viziar to enter into a treaty; and to that end appointed three Turks to join with Allman and Cordeli, who meeting the Turkish plenipotentiaries at the time and place appointed, a peace was concluded upon.

During the siege there was killed 30,985 Christians; and of the Turks, 118,754.

The batteries raised by the Turks against Sabronera and St. Andrea consisted of 59 pieces of cannon, carrying from 50 to 120 pound ball.

The storms which the Turks made upon the town, were in number, 56; combats under ground, 45; sallies by the Venetians, 96; mines and fornelli sprung by them, 1173: by the Turks, 472 barrels of powder. Spent by the Venetians, 50,317 bombs of all sorts; 48,119 gra-

nadoes of brass and iron; 100,960 grana-
nadoes of glass; 84,874 cannon shot, of all
sorts; 276,743 pounds of lead: 18,045,957
matches; 13,012,500 pounds of powder.

What quantities of ammunition the Turks might consume is uncertain; only this may be observed, that the brass taken up in the streets, which came from the enemy's bombs, was so much, that many warehouses were filled with the metal; and as much sold as yielded many thousand crowns. During the cessation of arms, and while the Christians were preparing to embark, the Viziar sent divers civil messages, and presents of refreshments to the Captain-General, and the Marquis of St. Andrea, which they returned with equal respect and generosity. In short, all things were dispatched with that diligence and care, that on the 27th of September the city was resigned, all the inhabitants departing thence, not one remaining, except two Greek priests, a woman, and three Jews.

Thus the whole island of Candia, for which so much blood and treasure was exhausted, fell into the hands of the Turks after 25 years war, and a close siege of 2 years, 3 months, and 27 days. And now the time of departure being expired, the great cross on the wall was taken down after midnight, and the Turks attended the surrender about nine in the morning; the keys of the city were delivered to the Grand Viziar in a silver basin, on the breach of St. Andrea, by the principal citizens, who were presented with vests of sables and 500 zechins in gold, and to their servants 200. To Morosini also, a present was offered worthy his quality; but he refused it, saying, he would never give the malicious world a seeming occasion to slander him with the least appearance of having sold his important charge. While these things were transacting on the breach, some of the most cowardly and disorderly among the Janissaries pressed forward to have entered the town by force, in violation of the articles; but some of
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the Christian officers, not yet embarked, keeping themselves still upon their guard, killed three or four of them, which being made known to the Viziar, he commanded the disorderly Turks before him, and first upbraided their cowardice, who durst not enter in the time of war, but would now counterfeit valour in the time of peace: he sentenced 15 of them to be impaled on the breach; which piece of exemplary justice and gallantry, was immediately executed; and then the Christians being not above 2500 men, and those sickly, ill accoutred, and half naked, marched out. The Jezzardar, as he passed over the breach of St. Andrea, observing how low and weak the works were on that side, turned to the Aga of the Janissaries, and with some disdain said to him, we have spent 10 days in the surrender of this town, which we might have taken in two hours. Nor was he mistaken in his thoughts, for four parts in five of the city was ruined and demolished in the time of the siege, and never could be seen a more horrid spectacle of desolation, nor a clearer mirror of the miseries of war. The Grand Viziar being possessed of the town, posted away a messenger with an express to the Grand Seignior, to acquaint him with the good news, who found him in the woods and mountains of Negropont, where he had passed the heats of the summer, and some part of his discontent, in those solitary retirements, occasioned by the fears of the people rebelling, upon the mismanagement of affairs, and oppressed with taxes; but this joyful news dissipated all those clouds and umbrages of doleful and disconsolate thoughts, which the Grand Seignior received like a dream, being at first so surpris'd with such an unexpected happiness, that he could scarce believe it; but at length, recollecting his scattered spirits, without delay, returned back the messenger and the embahore, or master of his horse, to the Viziar, with the present of a sable vest, a dagger, and a sword, the usual signals of the Grand Seignior's

favour, and with a letter, freighted with encomiums and praises of his valour and fortune.

CANETO, TAKEN. A small but fortified town of the Duchy of Mantua in Upper Italy, situated on the north bank of the river Oylio, 12 miles south-west from Mantua. In the year 1701, Marechal Villeroi, immediately after the battle at Chiari, threw into Caneto 300 French, and 250 Mantuans, with some of the country militia; Prince Eugene ordered it to be invested by 6 regiments on the 1st day of December, 1701, giving at the same time M. de Maulevrier, the Governor, to understand that his whole army was there, and summoned him to surrender. On his refusal, the place was immediately attacked: the artillery made a breach in the tower, and a soldier of the regiment of Count, after Marechal Daun, swam the moat, clambered up the walls of the town, and getting to a draw-bridge, cut the rope that pulled and held it up, so that the draw-bridge falling down, gave entrance to the Imperialists, who marched directly to the castle. Upon which M. de Maulevrier despairing of relief, sent out to capitulate; but the Prince returning him word that no capitulation would be accepted, he was forced to yield to the necessity of war, and march out with his garrison disarmed. Maulevrier, and the French officers and soldiers, were treated as prisoners of war; but the Mantuans, being looked upon as the Emperor's subjects, were treated with more severity. The town was indifferently well fortified, being surrounded with two moats of water; and the taking of it so much the more considerable, because it was done in view of the French army. To revenge this loss in some measure, the French obtained an advantage over Colonel Mercey, who being advanced into the Mantuan territories, with about 500 Germans, M. de Tesse having intelligence of it, sent against him 800 horse, with each a grenadier behind him. The Germans bravely defended themselves,

themselves, till being overpowered by numbers, they were put into disorder, so that Mercey was taken prisoner, with the loss of 200 of his men slain: but what more than made amends for this, was the continual progress of Prince Eugene, who possessed himself of all the places abandoned by the French; by which means he became master of all the duchy of Mantua, except Goito, and the capital itself. He had his head quarters at Borgoforte, from whence, upon the invitation of the Duchess of Guastalla, he sent to Mirandola a detachment of his Germans, who surprised the French, obliged them to surrender, and possessed themselves of the place, which was well fortified.

CANISSA, OR CANISCHA, SIEGE OF. Formerly a strong fortress in the county of Smaland, and further circle of the Danube, in Lower Hungary. This town being in the possession of the Turks, was attacked by a body of 6000 Hungarians in the year 1690; though they, in conjunction with some other troops, had blockaded it from the 30th day of June, 1688, but did not till this year make any assault. Several attempts were made to take it by storm, but they were all without success. The garrison, on the 30th day of April, being reduced to the last extremity by the want of provisions, and despairing of relief, desired to capitulate, and obtained honourable conditions. The keys of the gates were delivered to Count de Budiani, the Christian General, before the capitulation was signed, hanging on a chain of gold, by a Turk, saying, "I herewith consign into your hands, the strongest fortress in the Ottoman empire." A great number of excellent artillery was found, which had been useless to the garrison for want of ammunition.

CAPE-DE-GAT. A head land of the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, off which place, in 1758, as Admiral Osborne was sailing towards Carthage, where the French squadron lay, commanded by M. de la Clue, he fell in with the

Foudroyant of 80 guns, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the frigate Le Pleiade of 24 guns, four ships sent from Toulon, to reinforce M. de la Clue. On their seeing the British squadron they steered different ways; on which the Admiral detached ships after each of them, whilst he with the rest of his squadron lay off Carthage, watching the motions of the French. The account given of the engagement by the Chaplain of the Monmouth, in a letter to his friend, is as follows. It says, "Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that after an engagement of many hours, we have taken the famous Foudroyant, commanded by the Marquis de Quesne, which ship the French boasted to be invincible. The Monmouth of 64 guns, and 510 men, lower deck twenty-four pounders, upper deck twelves, and quarter deck sixes. The Foudroyant of 80 guns, (30 brads) and 880 men; lower deck forty-two pounders, upper deck twenty-two pounders, and quarter deck twenty-four pounders: the true state of both ships. Being ordered to chase by the Admiral, we came so near the Foudroyant about five o'clock, as for her to fire her stern chases, the frigate which was in her company, making all the sail she could to get away. Before the action began on our side, we went to prayers, and after I had finished, Captain Gardiner addressed the crew in a short but pathetic speech. She still continuing to fire her stern chases, we fired our bow chases; and about half past seven being pretty near, we gave her a dose from our lower deck, of as many as we could bring to bear. At half past eight, we engaged broadside and broadside, being within half musquet-shot of each other. Between nine and ten, the brave Captain Gardiner fell of a mortal wound in his forehead. The command then devolved on the first lieutenant, Mr. Carkett, who continued the action with spirit and resolution, as did all the officers; neither did man or boy forsake his station. Thus we continued engaging without intermission;

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sion; and at half past twelve, our mizen-mast went away just above the quarter deck, and our maintop was on fire for the third time. This we extinguished with all expedition; but it did not cause us in the least to slacken our fire. About five minutes after, away went the enemy's mizen-mast, and soon after their main-mast, close by the board. She then ceased firing, and we concluded she had struck, and should have hoisted a boat out to take possession of her, but we could not, all our running rigging being shot away. About one in the morning, March the 1st, the *Swiftsure*, Captain Stanhope, came under our stern; the enemy seeing this, fired two guns forward, which induced the *Swiftsure* to pour a broadside into her, though it was visible we had made her safe before. The enemy then called for quarter. This was a species of French policy, that they might say they were attacked by two ships at once. But Captain Stanhope owns that the work was done before he came up. The *Swiftsure* took our prize in tow: and at eight in the morning, seeing the *Hampton-Court* coming up, we wore and stood for her. At one she took us in tow, and we fell to work in getting our rigging in some order. We had 30 men killed, and 81 wounded. The killed and wounded on board the *Foudroyant*, by the most authentic accounts, were 190. When the Marquis de Quesne saw by day light how small a ship had beat his thunderer, he leaned his head upon his arm, and the tears fell.

The success of the day ended not here: for the *Revenge*, Captain Storr, took the *Orpheus* of 64 guns, assisted by the *Berwick*. Captain Storr was shot through the arm, but kept the deck after he had it dressed. The *Monarque* and *Montague* chased the *Oriflamme* of 50 guns, and run her ashore under the castle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality with Spain, they would have destroyed her. The *Pleiade* escaped by out-sailing our ships.

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Lieutenant Carkett has been complimented by the Admiral with the command of his prize, as a reward for his gallantry. She is the finest ship I ever saw in my life; but in the hands of the British, will never be taken by a small 64 again."

CARDIGAN, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1136. This town is situated in Wales; and during the early part of King Stephen's reign, the Welch entering England, obliged the King to send an army to the relief of the borderers; and both armies meeting near Cardigan, the English were totally defeated, leaving two Barons, (Robert Fitz-Roger, and Pain Fitz-John) and above 3000 men dead on the field. It is said the English soldiers were so much frightened, as to suffer themselves to be taken by women: and the bridge breaking down as they crossed the *Temel*, such a vast number was drowned, as to choak the passage of the river.

CARICALL, TAKEN IN 1760. A fortress which belonged to the French in the East-Indies, and situated on the coast of Coromandel. Colonel Coote resolving to dispossess the French of all their other settlements before he went against Pondicherry, sent Major Monson with a detachment to reduce this place, in which was a garrison of 206 Europeans, and 200 Seapoys. The Major being assisted by the fleet under Admiral Cornish, invested the place on all sides the 3d of April, and on the 5th his batteries breached one of the bastions, and dismounted several of the cannon. The next day the Major hearing that 120 horse, and 400 European foot, were within twenty miles, marching to relieve the fortress, and knowing he was in no wise able to contend with such a force, he summoned the Governor to surrender, threatening to storm the place directly, if his demands were not complied with. This bold stroke had its desired effect; for the commandant not having heard of the troops marching to his relief, surrendered prisoners of war.

CARLISLE,

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CARLISLE, SIEGE OF. A city and capital of the county of Cumberland, situated on the river Eden, at the confluence of the Peteril and the Caude. It is called the key of England on the west, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the east. In the year 1315, Edward de Bruce, in one of his excursions into England, laid siege to the castle of Carlisle, at that time defended by Andrew de Harclu. The Scot made several assaults, but was repulsed in every one of them by the brave Governor. After having lost several officers of distinction, with a good number of private men, he thought proper to abandon his enterprize.

During the late commotion in the year 1745, this town was reduced by the young Pretender. On the 1st day of November, 1745, he marched from his camp at Dalkeith in Scotland, and arrived before Carlisle on the 8th, where was a garrison of 70 invalids, and the militia of Cumberland and Westmoreland, making in the whole between 600 and 700 men, commanded by Colonel Durand. The rebel chief invested the town on the 9th, and summoned the Governor on the 10th, who refusing to surrender, he cut down the woods in Corby and Warwick parks, for scaling ladders, fascines, and carriages; and on the 13th in the afternoon, the whole army appeared before the town, from whence the garrison began to fire upon them. On the 14th it was discovered that the rebels had thrown up a trench, and were beginning to erect batteries, which intimidated the garrison, therefore it was resolved in a council of war to capitulate. A deputation was sent to Charles at Brumpton, offering to surrender the town, on condition that the garrison should have their liberty, and retire where they pleased, after taking an oath never to appear in arms against him. These conditions were granted; but the Governor protested against them, and retired into the castle, with an intention to defend himself there; but for want of warlike stores, he was obliged to abandon it, though not till he

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had nailed up 10 pieces of cannon on the ramparts. The city was accordingly delivered up on the 15th of November, to the Duke of Perth, who immediately caused the Pretender to be proclaimed, and on the 19th, Charles made his public entry, under a general salvo of the artillery.

He continued his rout with remarkable speed till he came to Derby, where hearing that preparations were making for their reception, which were none of the most agreeable, he thought proper to retire, with such amazing rapidity, that 150 miles cost him only six days march. He re-entered Carlisle on the 19th day of December, and having reinforced the garrison of that place, re-entered Scotland.

The royal army, which followed them, invested Carlisle on the 21st; but the blockade continued seven days before the trenches were opened, in expectation of the heavy cannon, which the Duke of Cumberland had sent for from Whitehaven. All this time the rebels seemed determined to make a vigorous defence, and made a continual fire, though with little effect; but when a battery of six eighteen pounders was erected, on the 28th, the garrison began to be intimidated, and on the 30th hung out a white flag, offering hostages for a capitulation. The Duke sent Colonel Conway, his aid-de-camp, to acquaint them, "That he would make no exchange of hostages with rebels; but desired they would let him know, what they meant by hanging out a white flag." Colonel Conway returned with a paper, signed by the Deputy-Governor Hamilton, "Desiring to know what terms his Royal Highness would please to give them, upon the surrender of the city and castle; and which known, his Royal Highness should be duly acquainted with their ultimate resolution; the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation." Upon which Colonel Conway was sent back with terms, signed by the Duke of

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Richmond,

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Richmond, by order of his Royal Highness, importing, "That all the terms his Royal Highness could, or would grant to the rebel garrison were, that they should not be put to the sword, but reserved for the King's pleasure; and if they consented to these conditions, the Governor and principal officers were to deliver themselves up immediately; and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, were to be taken possession of forthwith by the King's troops: that all the small arms were to be lodged in the town guard room, and the rest of the garrison were to retire to the cathedral, where a guard was to be placed over them; and that no damage was to be done to the artillery, arms, or ammunition." The Governor and garrison accepted the capitulation, recommending themselves to the royal clemency, and the interposition of the Duke of Cumberland, for their pardon; on which Brigadier Bligh took possession of the place. The garrison were confined in the several gaols of the kingdom, and some of the officers underwent the legal punishment due to their disloyalty. After the reduction of Carlisle, the Duke of Cumberland returned to London.

CARMAGNOLE, SIEGE OF. A fortified town of the marquisate of Saluzzo, a subdivision of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies 14 miles south from Turin. In the year 1691, the French, under Marechal de Catinat, laid siege to this town. The trenches were opened on the 8th day of June, and three attacks formed; which were carried on with so much vigour, that the besieged, finding themselves so closely blocked up on all sides, and remaining without hopes of succour, they surrendered, on condition that the troops should march out with their arms, and the militia with white wands in their hands, and be conducted to Turin.

The French did not keep possession of this place long; for the Duke of Savoy, at the head of an army, came before it on the 30th of September following: the

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trenches were opened, and though the garrison made a brave defence for eight days, it was then obliged to surrender by capitulation, upon condition of receiving all the honours of war, and being conducted to Pignerol. But the Germans had not yet shook off their ferocity contracted in Hungary, and without regarding the articles, they disarmed and stripped many of them on the road; a mischief too often complained of in war, and which the generals know not always how to redress.

CARMARTHEN. A town situated in Wales, and was obliged to surrender to Owen Glendour, assisted by a French army, in 1405. The garrison, however, obtained leave to march out with their baggage.

CARNAGOLY. A fortress situated near Pondicherry, in the East-Indies; and was taken in 1760, by Colonel Coote, in his march to reduce that place. Colonel O'Kennely, the commandant of Carnagoly, offered to capitulate on the 8th day, on condition they should be allowed to proceed to Pondicherry, which Coote thought requisite to grant, knowing he could not gain the place, though he had made a breach, without losing a great number of men.

CARPI, BATTLE AT. A small city belonging to the principality of the same name, a sub-division of Modena, in Upper Italy, situated 12 miles north from Modena. This is one of the actions of Prince Eugene, fought in the year 1701. The French General, Marechal de Catinat, thinking he had cooped up Prince Eugene on the banks of the Adige, found himself greatly mistaken; the Prince crossed the river full in his face, and made such dispositions as he thought necessary.

The first engagement was to determine the fortune of the two parties in Italy. All the people, as well as the princes, stood off, in order to join that power which proved most successful: for which reason, Eugene deferred coming to an engagement, till he saw he had an apparent advantage.

vantage. Being informed therefore of the situation of the troops at Carpi, he determined to begin with the attack of that post. In order to deceive the enemy, he made several detachments, as if he intended to cross the Tartaro at Cauda, and the Po in the Ferrareze; but all on a sudden, he directed his march another way, crossed the Tartaro and the canal Bianco, and fell upon the body of Marechal de St. Fremont, who, being apprized of his intention, threw 300 men into the village of Castagnaro, about a mile from Carpi, to prevent the Imperialists from proceeding any further. Eugene ordered that post to be attacked by a detachment of grenadiers, and, notwithstanding St. Fremont came to their assistance with 300 dragoons, the Imperialists drove them out, and obliged them to retreat towards Carpi, where they soon took the alarm. The horse and dragoons immediately mounted, and made the best preparation they could to receive the Imperialists, whilst proper persons were dispatched to Count de Tesse, to demand fresh supplies. As the country abounds with ditches, morasses, and woods, the Imperialists were obliged to halt every moment; and the cuirassiers of Newbourg being advanced too forward, without seeing the line, were vigorously attacked by the enemy, till the cuirassiers of Prince Vaudemont came up to their assistance. That engagement gave Count de Tesse time to arrive; but as he had three miles to travel through narrow passages, his infantry were unable to follow him. He appeared at the head of the regiment of Albret, and made his attacks at the same time as Marechal de Fremont; but all his efforts proved ineffectual. As the action happened in a road, with ditches on each side, Prince Eugene filled the road with his horse, whilst his foot, posted on the right and left of the ditches, sheltered them, by firing without intermission on the enemy. They had the advantage at the first attack, when the presence of Count de Tesse reviving the courage of the

French, prevailing on them to renew the combat. Prince Eugene, though wounded in the left knee, hastening at that juncture to the head of his troops, determined the victory. The enemy were obliged to abandon the post, and leave behind them a considerable part of their baggage, 100 prisoners, 200 horses, and 800 men dead on the spot. This action, though it lasted but an hour, and seemed a trifle in itself, was in several respects a decisive blow. Count Tesse thereupon abandoned Legnago, and marched directly towards the river Mincio; so that the Adige was left entirely open to the Imperialists. The French and Spaniards began to be disheartened, as they were conscious that none of them were beloved in the country. Catinat was uneasy, least that misfortune should discourage the Duke of Savoy; and old Prince Vaudemont was apprehensive that the Milanese would revolt. For this reason, the Marechal sent an express to the Duke of Savoy, to prevail on him to repair to the army, and bring his troops along with him; and the Prince went with all the expedition imaginable to Milan, to tender the oath of allegiance to King Philip, whilst his troops conducted those of France on their way over the Mincio.

CARRICKFERGUS, SIEGE OF. A town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster and county of Antrim, situated on a bay of its own name, on the Irish Channel, about 35 miles north from Dublin. King William, in order to reduce Carrickfergus to his obedience, which had declared for King James, sent hither the Duke of Schomberg, who, with about 10,000 men, embarked on board 80 vessels, and arrived in Carrickfergus bay on the 13th of August, 1689.

The army presently landed; and after the General had sent out several parties to discover the posture of the enemy, and to scour the country, he marched the army to Belfast; and on Wednesday the 20th of May, and the day following, he sent several regiments towards Carrickfergus,

with some cannon and mortars. Upon this the enemy beat a parley, and sent out their propositions, which the Duke rejected, and ordered the town to be attacked; whereupon the trenches were opened, and the mortars and cannons played furiously upon the town, and the half-moon that was to the right of the castle; which made the besieged, on Friday the 23d, to desire another parley, but the General would not allow them to march out with the usual honours of war; so they broke off, and the siege was carried on with great vigour; and next day Colonel Richards, the engineer, being wounded in the trenches the night before, was carried to Belfast, when one Mr. Spring, making his escape out of the town, acquainted the Duke that all the soldiers lay continually on the walls, so that the bombs only damaged the Protestant inhabitants; as also that Mackarty Moor, and Owen Mackarty, were the only two that hindered the surrender of the town, and that they resolved, if he stormed the place, to retire into the castle, and had to that end laid up store of provisions there, but that they were straitened. Sunday the 25th and the day following, the siege was carried on with success, several considerable breaches were made, which the Irish, after other shifts had failed them, thought to make good by driving a great number of cattle on the top of them; and, whilst they were killed by the shot of the besiegers, they covered with earth, stone, and other rubbish: but at last, after the refusal of another parley, which they desired of the Duke, they hung out a white flag and sent their proposals, which were finally agreed to, and they marched out with their arms and some baggage, and were conducted to Newry.

CARRICKFERGUS, ATTACK OF, IN 1760. The French court, in order to surprise some part of Britain, where an attack was not expected, gave the command of the following squadron to Captain Thurot, a person who had rendered himself famous

for his depredations on the British trade in the North Seas, viz. Marshall Bellisle of 44 guns, the Bejoud of 36, La Blonde of 32, La Terpsichore of 26, and the Amaranth of 24, on board of which were shipped 1900 land forces. Thurot, escaping the vigilance of the British squadron, appointed to block him up in Dunkirk, sailed from that port October the 15th, 1759, and arrived at Berghen in Norway, on the 17th of November. The Bejoud having received some damage in her passage returned to France; and soon after leaving this place, he lost company with the Amaranth, which ship reached St. Maloes. Meeting with tempestuous weather, and being in want of provisions, he landed February the 16th, 1760, on the Island of Islay, in Scotland, where he paid for every thing that was found him by the inhabitants in an honourable manner. On the 19th he sailed for Carrickfergus, and on the 21 landed his forces, which, with sickness and the loss of the two ships, were reduced to 600 men. For an account of the attack, I must refer the reader to the following letter from Lieutenant James Hall, who was presented with the freedom of the Weaver's Company in a box, for his judicious conduct during the whole affair, and received the public thanks of the Corporation for his zeal and activity in their defence.

“ Sir,

I was at Carrickfergus when the French landed, and made the whole disposition for the defence of that place, all the officers being out of the garrison, except two ensigns, and did not return till I had begun the action with the French near a mile from the town; and during the remainder of the action I had the whole direction of it by Colonel Jennings's orders, who highly approved of the disposition I made for the defence of the place, though it had been agreed upon to abandon it, and take with us 370 French prisoners, who were sent there

there from Cork before Thurot landed ; but I entirely over-ruled that, by telling the corps we had better send away the French prisoners in land, by the sheriff and as many of the inhabitants as would be sufficient to guard them, and we to remain there and defend the place to the last extremity, which was agreed to. The particulars of defending the gates of the town, and the action in the main street, where many of the enemy fell, would be too tedious to relate, after which we retired to the Castle with about 118 non-commissioned officers and private men, the latter of whom were mostly recruits, some of which I ordered to the top of the great tower, and others to the two half-moons on each side the gate, and the curtains betwixt them : Lord Wallingford, with a detachment to defend the breach, and I with Colonel Jennings, and the remainder of the small garrison, to defend the gate, which the enemy forced twice sword in hand, and we as often beat them back with our bayonets. The ammunition being entirely spent, on which a council of war was held, it was thought most prudent for a parley, and unanimously agreed for me to go out of the castle to make terms for the garrison, and save the town from being burnt or plundered. I accordingly did so, and went down to the enemy with a drum, even in the middle of a hot fire, directed against the two half-moons and curtain over my head, which was continued till I got close to them, and even after I had spoke to them, I pulled down a French grenadier's musquet pointed to the high-works of the castle, by seizing it near the middle of the barrel, the which he fired after I had got hold of it. After having inquired for the commanding officer of the attack, I made terms for the garrison, which was, not to be disarmed or go prisoners ; they also promised not to burn or plunder the town, though afterwards they did plunder it, except a few houses which I got safe-guards for. After the French were gone, I had the thanks of Colonel

Jennings, and the garrison for my conduct and behaviour."

The French Commander in Chief, Monsieur de Flobur was shot through the leg, and left behind 5 officers, and 3 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 107 wounded, out of which 19 died of their wounds in the town, besides those taken on board their ships, for an account of which action see the article ISLE OF MAN.

CARTHAGENA, TAKEN. Capital of a province of the same name in the Terra Firma of South America. It is situated in a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the south-west, opens a communication with that part called Terra Bombay as far as Bocca Chica. The neck of land which now joins them was formerly the entrance of the bay, but it has been closed up, and Bocca Chica is now the only entrance. In the year 1585, Queen Elizabeth sent Admiral Drake to the West-Indies, to make war against the Spanish settlements. Carthagenas was taken in February 1586, without much trouble.

In the year 1695, the Spaniards were so over jealous of their great riches, and vast possessions in the new world, that they did not suffer any foreigner to reside among them there. This project had been in debate several times before, but never came to maturity, till the Sieur de Pointis obtained leave from the King to undertake this expedition in person. His Majesty, to encourage the design, provided the ships ; many private persons furnished their quota for the equipment of them, in proportion to the share they expected to have in the booty. The Sieur de Pointis was an able and brave officer, and had rendered himself famous by many glorious exploits.

Accordingly he set sail in the month of January, with 7 men of war, 3 frigates, 2 other ships, and 1 bomb vessel. He met with no delays in his voyage. In the beginning of March he arrived at San Domingo, where being reinforced with 1500 Buccaneers, he pursued his course to Carthagenas. At his arrival there he found the enemy, who

who had received intelligence of this design, and had made preparation for his reception.

As the French troops did not act with their usual precaution, between 800 and 900 of them were cut off in landing, by the artillery of the town. In the assault on the first fort, the Buccaneers attacked it with so much bravery that all opposition there was presently at an end. Several forts were taken without the least resistance, the Spaniards having abandoned them. Fort St. Lazare was defended a little while, but it was taken by assault. The artillery now being landed, the town was besieged in form, and in three days after it capitulated.

The Sieur de Pointis entered the city in triumph, and after he had put the inhabitants to ransom, he demolished all their bastions and forts. The French got a prodigious booty in the place, for without reckoning the sums which each officer and soldier squeezed out of their landlords, between eight and nine hundred millions of livres, in coin and ingots, which were brought to France, and a million more in emeralds, other precious stones, moveables, and gold, and 100 pieces of brass cannon. With this vast treasure they set sail from Carthagen. They had not been many days on their voyage, before they met a squadron of 20 English men of war; a running fight was made for two days, but on the third, the Sieur de Pointis found means, under favour of a thick fog, to escape without losing any of his booty.

In the year 1741, Vernon's fleet in the West-Indies, since the taking of Porto Bello, had been considerably augmented; it amounted on this occasion to 29 sail of the line, 22 frigates and bomb vessels, and 13 transports for the troops, who were about 12,000, commanded by Sir Chaloner Ogle.

This strong armament arrived before Carthagen on the 4th day of March, at a time, when it was undoubtedly the strongest and best fortified place of any that belonged to Spain in America. As it was

no secret that the British ministry intended, from the beginning of the war, that it should be attacked, the court of Spain had luckily found means to render it much stronger than ever. De Torres, the Spanish Admiral, and Don Blas de Lese, a sea officer of abilities, had omitted nothing that could render the place impregnable on the quarter where Vernon intended it should be attacked; and it had, at that time, a garrison of near 4000 soldiers, besides Negroes and Indians. The British officers soon perceived that it was, by reason of a great surf, impracticable to batter it from the sea; they therefore resolved to attempt it, by forcing into the harbour, and battering it from thence. This was a hazardous undertaking. The entrance of the harbour lay to the west of the city, was called Bocca Chica, and was formed by a small nameless island, upon which fort St. Joseph was built; and another island, which is called Terra-Bomba, defended by a regular square, called St. Louis, or Bocca Chica fort, which mounted 82 guns and 2 mortars, but the glacis and the counterscarp were yet unfinished. Besides this fortification, there was the fort of St. Philip, of 7 guns, that of St. Jago, which mounted 15 guns, and Cambay battery, of 4 guns, which served as redoubts to the principal castle. The other side, which formed the entrance into the harbour, was called the Barradera, and had for its defence, a fascine battery of 15 guns, and another of 4 guns, with fort St. Joseph, which was built upon a small flat island, and mounted 21 guns. From St. Joseph to Bocca Chica castle run a boom and cables, fastened at each end with three large anchors; and within the boom were moored four men of war, the Galicia, which carried the Spanish Admiral, the Africa, and the St. Carlos, all of them 60 gun ships, and the St. Philip of 70. Within this passage lay the harbour of Carthagen, or rather a lake leading to the harbour, which narrowed in approaching to the town, between which, and where the great

great lake or basin ends, were two peninsulas, forming the mouth of an interior harbour, within which the town of Carthage lay. Upon one of these peninsulas, about 8 miles up the harbour, was a regular square castle, called Castillo Grande, with four strong bastions, a wet ditch, and glacis towards the land, well fortified towards the sea, and actually mounting 59 guns, though capable of mounting 61. Upon the other interior peninsula, was a horse-shoe battery, called Mancinilla; and the passage between these peninsulas, though naturally difficult by the shallowness of the water, was rendered in a manner inaccessible, being choaked up by ships sunk in it, to prevent the approach of the British fleet. About three miles further up the harbour lay Carthage and its suburbs, well secured with strong bastions towards the land, surrounded with lakes and morasses, and fortified with 300 pieces of cannon; while at the same time it was impregnable by cannon from ships, by reason of the shallowness of the water towards the harbour. To the south of the city lay the castle of St. Lazare, upon an eminence, which seemed to over-top the city, while itself was over-topped by another eminence, called de la Papa, which commanded the castle, as the castle, which was a square of 50 feet, and fortified with a few guns, did the city.

Captain Knowles gave the Admiral very exact intelligence of all he could learn relating to the strength and situation of the place: and the attack of the forts and batteries was committed to Sir Chaloner Ogle, who had the best pilots and intelligence that could be procured for making it successful. He was directed by Mr. Vernon to proceed with his whole division of ships in the line of battle, to demolish the forts and batteries, and to scour all the country between them, so as to secure a descent for the forces in the most convenient parts of it, between fort St. Philip and Chamba battery. This was meant to divide the Spaniards, that the troops might

make a descent at both places, and expose the enemy to the fire of the ships. He was also particularly directed, not to suffer any imprudent or hasty firing from the ships, and to endeavour to convince the men, that such folly only serves to embolden an enemy, instead of discouraging him. And the Rear-Admiral was likewise, in his orders of writing, to assign to each particular captain the part he was to take, and the orders he was to execute; and also to order his respective captains to acquaint their ships companies, that the whole and all the booty to be made by land, was graciously granted by his Britannic Majesty, to be distributed among his sea and land officers, who had accordingly met, and regulated the distribution thereof, and had allotted a double share to any non-commissioned officer, or warrant officer, or private man, that might happen to be wounded in the service: and the Rear-Admiral was further directed, to promise a further reward from the Vice-Admiral out of his share, to all who should eminently distinguish themselves by any extraordinary actions of prudence and bravery, besides a certain advancement, proportionable to their zeal and resolution, exerted on so signal an occasion for the honour of the crown, and the future prosperity of their country.

On the 9th of February, the attack began on the forts and batteries; on Terra-Bomba by Sir Chaloner Ogle, who was seconded by Mr. Vernon and the transports, while Mr. Lestock was left at anchor with his division. The little fort of Chamba was soon silenced; the fascine battery had no guns mounted; and the Norfolk, Rufel, and Shrewsbury, soon drove the enemy from the forts St. Jago and St. Philip; upon which, 500 grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Cochran, took possession of them. This advantage gave an opportunity for General Wentworth, Brigadier Guise, and Colonel Wolfe, to land the regiments of Harrison and Wentworth, without opposition; and after that, the artillery, ordnance,

nance, stores, tents, and baggage, were landed. Mean while the Shrewsbury, commanded by Captain Townshend, suffered severely from the ships that lay across the harbour; and from the fascine batteries, with the forts Bocca Chica and St. Joseph, who fired upon her with 160 guns, which she bore with great intrepidity till night. A fascine battery, from the Barradera side of the harbour, was now opened; and General Wentworth, to whom Vernon began to entertain a mortal antipathy, on account of his inactivity, complaining that it galled his men, it was bravely silenced by 300 sailors, under Captain Boscawen, and 200 foldiers, who all of them landed in boats, under the command of Captain Watson. This gallant action left the foldiers, who had landed under General Wentworth, at liberty to work upon their grand battery, which was covered by a wood, and was designed to play upon Bocca Chica castle, to keep pace with the successes of the fleet upon the Barradera side of the harbour. But Mr. Vernon, though he lent the soldiers 300 of his seamen, complained that the grand battery, after eight days working upon it, was but little advanced, and that neither Wentworth, nor any of his engineers, had the smallest idea of the service they were about. There seems to have been some truth in this complaint; for it is certain, that till ships came to their assistance, the land forces made very little progress in their battery against Bocca Chica. Lestock, to whom that service was assigned, performed it bravely, being supported by Sir Chaloner Ogle. The Spaniards, on the other hand, taking advantage of the inexperience and backwardness of the land forces, kept a dreadful fire from the castle, as well as from their ships at the mouth of the harbour, and from the Barradera battery which they had repaired. In this attack, the brave Lord Aubrey Beauclerc, brother to the Duke of St. Albans, and Captain of the Prince Frederic, was killed, to the great regret of the whole nation, as well as of his own

relations. The ships, however, made a breach in Bocca Chica castle, and the seamen landing once more, demolished the Barradera battery. On the 24th, General Wentworth, who all along gave the utmost proofs of his being unequal to his command, resolved to attempt the breach that had been made in the castle, and being very briskly seconded from the ships, the Spanish garrison was driven out of that fort, and that of St. Joseph, which Captain Knowles took possession of; while the Spaniards in their ships sunk two, and burnt one, but could not prevent the Galicia, which was their Admiral's ship, from falling into the hands of the English, who took in her two officers, and 60 seamen, the rest finding means to escape.

The English, upon viewing the strength of Bocca Chica, and the forts they had seized, could scarcely believe their own good fortune. Their loss was, upon the whole, about 400 men, amongst whom were Colonel Douglas, Colonel Watson of the train, and Captain Moor, the chief engineer, whose loss was irreparable to the troops. The entrance into the harbour was thought, considering the precautions that had been taken, to be inaccessible, the enemy having above 200 pieces of cannon to play from forts, batteries, and ships, in its defence. Even when all these were silenced, the Admiral found great difficulty to enter it, on account of the ship that was burning on the one hand, and the two ships that were sunk on the other. He, however, at last mastered all difficulties of getting into the harbour, and silenced or nailed up some of the enemy's batteries; and then lay to before Castillo Grande, which the enemy likewise abandoned, and which was taken possession of by Captain Knowles, the Admiral's engineer. The conquest of Castillo Grande facilitated the landing of the troops, who, by this time, were re-imbarked, by bringing them within a league of the town, instead of three leagues, which they must have had to march, had not that fort been taken.

Thus

Thus far every thing had gone more prosperously than either the Admiral or General had apprehended; whereupon, though the enemy had sunk two 60 gun ships, to prevent the English fleet from coming near enough for battering the town in breach, they dispatched Captain Laws, commander of the Spence sloop, with letters to the Duke of Newcastle, which carried with them all the air of an absolute assurance of taking Carthage. But they were fatally mistaken. For though they had, by means of the brave seamen, cleared their way through the sunk vessels, yet they found that the fort St. Lazare must be taken, before they could attack the main body of the place. By this time the Admiral had conceived a hearty contempt for the General, and the General an invincible hatred for the Admiral, who upbraided him for his inactivity, after the troops had, without any material loss, disembarked, under the fire of the ships, and for giving the enemy time for completing the fortifications they had begun at the foot of the hill, on which the fort stood. The General likewise committed an unpardonable oversight, in not cutting off the communication between the town and the adjacent country, by which the place was daily supplied with provisions. The truth is, the land forces had now no engineers of skill and experience to conduct their works; and though they had seized La Papa, which lies above fort Lazare, and from thence could discern all the operations of the Spaniards, yet the General unaccountably lost time in improving the panic of the enemy, who had now made excellent dispositions for a defence. The General, on the other hand, blamed the Admiral for his slowness in landing the tents, stores, and artillery of the army, which had obliged the troops to lie exposed for three nights to the inclemency of the climate and the season, which greatly reduced their numbers. A detachment, however, of Lord James Cavendish's regiment, and that of Bland, which

remained on board the ships, being landed, and having joined the General on the 8th, it was resolved in a council of war, to attack the castle and trenches of fort St. Lazare, without waiting for the raising a battery to make a breach. Had this resolution been taken immediately upon their landing, it might have been successful; but the enemy were now prepared to receive them; and no precautions were taken for the security of the troops. The woolpacks and scaling ladders, were left in the rear, with the grenado shells. The General, instead of beginning, as he ought to have done, the attack in the night, waited till it was almost broad day: the guides, who were to conduct the troops, were deserters; some of them were killed, and the others, either through ignorance or design, led them to the very strongest place of the fortifications.

Officers of experience have been heard to say, that veteran troops would have absolutely refused to have gone upon so desperate and ill-concerted service. But these were Britons, and being new to the field, they eagerly coveted an opportunity of giving proofs of their courage. Twelve hundred men paraded under General Guise on the strand, where they formed, and began the attack, by marching up the hill to drive the enemy from their intrenchments. This was attempted with inconceivable intrepidity; and though Colonel Grant, who headed the first that mounted the hill, was mislaid from the practicable ascent to one that was steep and inconvenient, yet he actually had gained the summit when he received his death wound. The Spaniards now, amazed at the useless courage of the English, securely plied them with all the engines of death, with which they made a most dreadful havock; while the English were, from the inaccessible situation of the enemy, incapable of acting any part but that of exposing their persons to deliberate slaughter. Amidst all discouragements, however, they still maintained their ground, till they had

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leisure to reflect, that in their present condition, destitute of ladders, cannon, and engineers, they could not have mounted the walls had there been no enemy to oppose them. They at last were prevailed upon, by the more considerate part of their officers, to retreat, with the loss of 600 of the flower of their army.

The officers of the land forces saw the madness of continuing an attempt that was without a plan, and without a meaning, and suddenly retired to their camp, which was but a short mile distant from the fort, before which the flower of their troops had been sacrificed.

The conduct of Vernon upon that occasion is to this day incomprehensible. It gave rise to some very unfavourable reports, not only amongst the landmen, but the seamen.

Officers of experience in the service have been known to affirm, that though the water was too shallow in the place where the Galicia was moored, to do any considerable execution against the town walls, yet that towards the left, there was a depth of water sufficient to have received, within pistol-shot of the walls, four or five of his largest ships, to have lain with their broad sides against the town.

An enemy, far more dreadful than the Spaniards, began now to assail the English army. Sickness raged amongst their troops to a degree of pestilence; and according to their General's own account, in less than two days, they were reduced from 6645, to 3200, of whom 1200 were Americans, and unfit for service. This alarming affliction united the general council of war in resolving, on the 23d and 24th of April, "To return to Jamaica, on account of the sickness of the army." Before the fleet, however, set sail, they took all the masts, cables, and anchors, they could recover, out of the Spanish sunk ships, completed the demolition of Castillo Grande, Bocca Chica, St. Joseph, and the other Spanish forts they had taken, and demolished the harbour, with all the lime-

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kilns, carrying off all the lime, and making the proper dispositions for the safety of the fleet. It got safe into Port-Royal harbour.

CAS, OR CAST, (ST.) BATTLE ON THE BEACH OF. A village on the coast of France, near St. Malo, containing about 200 or 300 inhabitants. The fleet under the command of Commodore Howe, together with the transports and troops, on the 19th day of August, 1758, arrived from the expedition against Cherbourg, and on the 31st day of the same month, sailed again for the coast of France. All that day, and the night following, it had foul weather, and a rolling sea; the next it was heaved up the Channel as far as the Start; the day after, the weather being more favourable, it continued its course for the coast of France; and on the 3d day of September, at six in the evening, came to an anchor in the bay of St. Lunaire, about two leagues from St. Malo. This bay is environed with rocks, and has very indifferent anchoring ground. The same night the signal directed the troops to remain on board, and take off their accoutrements. However, soon after orders were issued to prepare for landing at break of day, and accordingly the flat-bottomed boats were got ready that night.

At day-break on the 4th, on the signal being made, these, and all the boats of the fleet were got out; by six or seven o'clock, the greatest part of the army, and about 30 horse, were embarked, and lay under the stern of the Commodore and of the large ships. The troops had orders to take three days provisions on shore, and the tents were to follow, which did late at night. About nine o'clock, the Commodore, who had hoisted his flag on board a frigate, stood in, and the whole fleet weighed and followed. During this time, and the greatest part of the day, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, which incommoded the troops. A boat or two was overfet by a frigate in tacking, and four or five men lost, besides the accoutrements of several others, who were with difficulty

difficulty saved. A signal was soon afterwards given for the boats to lie to, owing to the uncertainty of being able to cover the landing with the frigates on so rocky a coast, and one they were so little acquainted with. Two or three of the frigates, and a bomb-ketch, got however close in shore, and by the return of the Commodore on board the frigate, where his pendant was hoisted, it was understood the descent was to be made immediately. During this delay, two pieces of cannon played upon them from the shore, but at too great a distance to reach them.

A shot from one of the frigates was fired in shore; the boats stood in, and the landing was effected at noon; the men formed as fast as possible, and took possession of the high grounds on the beach, near the village of St. Lunaire. The remainder of the troops, and about 50 light-horse, with two field pieces, were landed in the afternoon, and their tents in the evening. No troops were discovered any where on the beach, which was a lucky circumstance, as there was crowding and confusion with the boats. This is not to be wondered at, there being nothing among them, whether the new invented, or those belonging to the fleet, to denote distinction, or regimental order. No enemy indeed being near, the soldiers extricated themselves from them (their make and fashion considered) with as much agility as could be expected.

It was obvious to suppose, although few were admitted into the secret, that the design was against St. Malo. It was however given out, the better to cover the real design, that at St. Briac, within a league and a half of the army, there was a harbour where they might find a great number of ships, as it sometimes contained in time of peace, 200 or 300. Accordingly five companies of grenadiers, under the command of Sir William Boothby, were detached that evening, and found there a three masted vessel, eight of two masts, and about four sloops, which they burnt,

and returned next morning without any molestation. A detachment of the grenadiers of the guards burnt likewise five barks the following day at another place. In the afternoon, the works at St. Malo, and the forts at the mouth of the harbour were reconnoitered.

On the morning of the 5th, it was understood that an attempt was to be made against St. Malo, notwithstanding in the preceding month of June, it was judged impracticable to take it, though then the army had a greater provision of artillery, and was more numerous; the consternation of the town and country was also stronger, the coasts less guarded, and not the number of forces (as now) at Granville, 15 leagues from St. Malo.

Notwithstanding the increase of difficulties since that time, several methods were proposed, by which they might make the strongest efforts against the place. The ships were to attack the forts; the bomb-ketches were to run in and bombard the town; the flat-bottomed boats were to be rowed up after the forts should be taken, so as to pass the town in the night, that they might transport the troops to the St. Servan side, where a blockade should be formed, and the bomb batteries might be erected against the town.

Every person acquainted with the situation and state of St. Malo, believed it was above insult, either from the land forces or shipping. The mouth of the river that forms the basin from St. Malo to St. Servan, extends two miles in breadth, and the forts that defended the entrance were strong and numerous, considering the difficult navigation of the entry, through which none of the pilots would undertake to conduct the ships. The entrance is defended by several batteries, mounting in all above 50 pieces of large cannon; and 40 pieces are planted on the west side of the town. There were seven armed vessels lying in the basin, whose guns might have been brought to bear upon any batteries that could have been raised on shore

to the westward above Dinant, upon any ships that could have entered by the usual channel.

Upon more mature deliberation, it appeared to the council of war, that the two deckers which were intended, were insufficient to silence the batteries, and that no attempt could be made upon the walls, which were 40 feet high, till a breach was first made; nor was there as yet any artillery on shore to make one.

It was then proposed, that the troops should advance between four or five leagues up the river, pass the bridge at Dinant, and march down on the other side; that the artillery should be landed between St. Malo and Roteneuf; but as this might have required several days, even if the weather was favourable, the scheme was laid aside. Indeed, every one who knew the situation of the forts, the frigates in the bay, and other difficulties, the bad roads for the artillery, and the strength of St. Malo on the east side, esteemed the executing either proposal with success, a great improbability.

The Marquis de la Chatre, the Commandant of St. Malo and the bordering coast, upon the appearance of the British fleet, drew into the town in the night the regiment of Boulonnois, and a battalion of the militia of the Fontenai-le-Comte, and the best part of the Capitainerie of Dinant, and afterwards that of Dol. He had also furnished the forts and other works with every thing necessary for a vigorous defence. And as he could not think that the plan of the English was only to pass the river Rance, in order to come at, and burn a few small vessels that had escaped their first descent, he had them all armed, and disposed of at proper distances along the mouth, and up that river.

The next scheme of the English was to send in the Brilliant, and two bomb-vessels, to bombard a fort and the town; but this plan was thought so hazardous, it was also dropt. Some were then of opinion, that the safest and best measure now left was to

re-embark; but the ships had, upon the wind's coming about, been forced to weigh and stand off without the rocks: six or eight of the transports could not now clear them, and seemed in great danger.

The situation of the army was now none of the best; their ships were at a distance, and the troops were very short in provisions, and the hopes of getting any, unless some could be brought from St. Briac, whither an officer was sent in quest of them. The peasants had drove away their cattle, and abandoned the country, so that very little was brought to the camp. The Commodore and Prince Edward were obliged to lie that night amongst dirty straw in a hay-loft, being not able to get to their ship.

The ground where the fleet lay at anchor was so foul and rocky, that the people in the neighbourhood came out to see them dash in pieces. They declared they never durst anchor in that unsafe road of St. Lunaire; and were sure our sea officers were extremely uneasy. The Commodore thinking it unsafe to lie longer in this place, moved up the bay of St. Cast, about three leagues to the westward.

The design upon St. Malo being now laid aside, it was resolved to penetrate farther into the country, moving, however, in such a manner as to be near the fleet, in case it should be necessary to re-embark. For this purpose, on the 7th, 300 grenadiers, with pioneers, and proper officers, went in search of the road by which the army was to march, now about five leagues distant from their shipping in Frenaye, or St. Cast's bay.

On Friday the 8th, in the morning, about eight o'clock, the whole army was formed in a column: however, the march was retarded by a general court-martial, and the difficulty of conveying the sick to the fleet, for all the carriages amounted to no more than three ammunition waggons. Some parties were at the same time dispatched to the beach, to learn from the sea officers who waited there, if it would be practicable

cable to get the sick on board, which was found in the affirmative.

About eleven o'clock the army began to move, preceded by 300 grenadiers of the line, and quarter-masters. They travelled under a heavy rain the whole day, and through a fatiguing road, till they came to a church situated by a gut of water made by the tide, which they waded through about knee deep, and in an hour after came to their ground near St. Guildo.

The grenadiers had the village of St. Guildo in front across the river, where the tide flowed some fathoms deep in the channel, which was therefore fordable only at low water. From thence the militia, or gardes des cotes, with a few regulars amongst them, fired some shot on the grenadiers, but did no hurt. The artillery which attended this march, were two field-pieces, with which a few shot were fired, and silenced the enemy for that night. The rain was so heavy, that many of the soldiers were obliged to quit their tents.

The intention was to pass this water the next morning at six o'clock, and every necessary preparation was accordingly made; when, to their astonishment, they found at that hour they had mistaken the time of low water for that of high, and that they were some hours too late. The hour of passing was then fixed for the afternoon.

In the course of this day, the Maidstone and a cutter stood in close by the abbey of St. Jagu, situated about half a mile from Guildo, on a neck of land, and environed on the two sides with the tide, and deep water to the sea. All this day was calm, and it was the opinion of some of the seamen, that the troops could be taken on board at that place very safely, as many of the ships could stand in, and the boats get near, if nothing further on land was in view. Had it been resolved to have embarked here, or to have made the most of the ground, and waited for the enemy, the army would have had, besides a village

and intrenchments in their front, their frigates at hand, to have answered the purpose of batteries.

The hour for passing the water being come, orders were issued for the troops to prime afresh, and to see that their firelocks were in order, and to the grenadiers of the whole army to pass the ford opposite to the village of Guildo, from whence the gardes des cotes had kept firing, but with little or no effect all that day. The brigade of guards was to ford the river at the same time, lower down, in the face of the wood of Val, where they must land on a beach, within 30 or 40 yards of the edge of the wood, which had in it parties of armed peasants and militia.

At four o'clock, the grenadiers of the guards marched to the ford, with two field-pieces, which they discharged three or four times. As soon as they entered the channel, the enemy, from the windows of the houses and garden walls, fired upon them, and wounded several men; amongst the rest, Lord Frederick Cavendish in the thigh, and Captain Daniel Jones in the foot; this firing continued till the grenadiers got into the village and scoured it. This was not the only difficulty they had to contend with in the passing this ford, Captain Caswell had almost been lost in a quicksand; as it was, he could not save his arms.

Colonel Julius Caesar, who marched at the head of the brigade of guards, as he drew near the water, observing the advantage he should give the enemy was he to attempt a passage over it in the face of the wood that bordered it, filed off with his column more to the right, by which the guards not only found a better ford, but gained the opposite bank without any disturbance. The night was so cold to the troops where the army encamped, which was between St. Jeguhel and the wood of Val, especially after wading the river, that some of the men were obliged to quit their tents, and walk about the best part of the time.

This

This was the situation of the English army at this time: we will now turn to that of the enemy.

The Duke d'Aiguillon, who was the Commandant, or (as we call it) the Lord Lieutenant for the province of Bretagne, having been informed by M. de la Chatre of the position of the British fleet, the descent our troops had made, and of the after-movements; upon the immediate notice, ordered the troops under his command of Bretagne, to begin their march, leaving however, in some of the principal posts of that province, as many as were thought necessary. He arrived on the 8th at Lamballe, a town between Brest and St. Malo, about thirty-three leagues of that country distant from the former, and twelve from the latter, standing near a river. This place was appointed for the assembling a party of their troops. A battalion of Volontaires Etrangers, or foreign volunteers, having reached this spot by two forced marches, was sent with a squadron of dragoons, under the command of M. le Comte d'Aubigny, to take post at Dinant, a town as we look to the sea, considerably more to the right, between Lamballe and St. Malo, and about 8 leagues distant from the former, and between four and five from the latter. This place was of great consequence, standing on the river Rance, and commanding the passage over it. It had besides some magazines of the enemy, and was appointed the rendezvous of one of their columns: it was between four or five leagues distant, and more up the country, at this time from the British army. The Duke d'Aiguillon, upon advice being brought him of the position the army under General Bligh was in at the river on the right of Guildo, called Erguenon, went himself to Plancoet, a town standing on the same river, but a league and a half from the passage of it, higher up, with two squadrons of dragoons, and 800 gardes des cotes. He ordered M. d'Aubigny to proceed to Plouer, on the banks of the river Rance, situated about half way be-

tween Dinant and the mouth of that river, with the regiment of Brie, the first battalion of volunteers, that of Marmande, a militia regiment, and three of gardes cotes, with two squadrons of dragoons. M. le Chevalier de Polignac was to advance with a detachment as far as Pleurtuit. Whilst these troops were inclining thus to the right, nearer St. Malo, M. de la Chatre had orders to send out of St. Malo, the Chevalier de Beon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois, with a detachment to march to Ploubalai, a village standing near the edge of a little bay of the sea, between the river Rance and Guildo, a little more than a league from each, to the right of the Chevalier de Polignac. The principal object of these different detachments was to disturb and disquiet the left of the British army.

By these movements, also the troops from St. Malo now formed a part of the column under M. d'Aubigny, M. de Beon occupied Ploubalai on the right by the sea, M. d'Aubigny Plouet, or Plouer, on the left up the country; and M. Polignac's detachment advancing as far as Pleurtuit, on the right of Plouet, took possession of the center.

However, by the disposition of the English camp at Val, Plancoet becoming uncovered, the third battalion of Volontaires Etrangers marched thither in the night. The Chevalier de St. Pern was detached also in the night to take post at St Potan, to watch the movements of the English army, to which we shall now return.

On the 10th in the morning, about six o'clock, while the British army was forming to march off for Matignon, about three miles distant, and as many from St. Cast, accounts were brought that the enemy's advanced piquets, and some horse, had been seen by the grenadiers, who were advancing with the quarter-masters and camp-colourmen, to mark out the ground for that night's encampment. At the same time information was had, that some of the flanking parties had been heard

heard firing, and that some of the soldiers were wounded. The greatest part of the army, in short, marched on in full expectation of seeing the enemy, who had wheeled off, and every now and then only shewed themselves. Some of the flanking parties fired at a lieutenant and six or eight men, who advanced too far to reconnoitre, and killed the officer. This alarm occasioned a considerable discharge of musquetry from the column. As the army advanced a little further, a body of infantry, and a squadron of horse appeared; they stood a few shot from the field pieces, and afterwards wheeled off through Matignion.

A detachment, however, was ordered to disperse the country people; for such, by some, they were looked upon; they who had a quicker discernment, esteemed them in a different light. Colonel Whitwell Griffin declared them to be regulars, as he could discover nothing of the irregular either in their uniform or movements.

About one o'clock a prisoner was taken, who belonged to one of the regiments encamped in that neighbourhood, who gave a list of the names of eleven battalions, and two or three squadrons, who were with the Duke d'Aiguillon, at the distance of a league and a half from the army. About two o'clock, the second battalion of the brigade of guards was detached to the bay of St. Cast, where the fleet then lay, for more provisions for the troops, which they were to escort back next day to the camp. The remaining part of the brigade marched in the rear of the line, through the village of Matignion, and encamped on their right, leaving the ground unoccupied, which had been marked out for the Coldstream regiment of guards. The grenadiers of the army were posted on the left, on the St. Malo's side of Matignion, separated from the army by that village: about three o'clock certain intelligence was brought, corroborated by such a variety of circumstances, as made it past all doubt that at least 14 battalions of old

regiments, and 4 squadrons, with 12 pieces of cannon and several mortars, were on their march from Brest, and close by: a priest who had been sent by the enemy to inform himself of the situation and strength of the British army, and whom they had seized, confirmed the account, repeating the same regiments that the prisoner, and several others, had named, and further assured the troops of what they had been told by the people of Matignion, that the army from Granville and St. Malo was expected that night to join the other from Brest. Major-general Elliot, in the evening, at a meeting of some of the principal officers, not knowing what was in view, made this proposal; that if it was not the intention to fight the French army, to retreat immediately, and be as expeditious as possible in the re-imbarkment. This advice was complied with, notwithstanding the opinion of those who took the old regiments of France for armed peasants and militia. Orders were dispatched to the beach of St. Cast, which arrived at eight at night, for the shipping to stand in to re-imbark the troops. The army received orders to beat the general at three, and march off at four; all this evening, and in the night, the piquets were disturbed by little parties of the enemy, whose fires were lighted up within half a mile of the advanced piquets. If the intention was not to fight the enemy (and by the very few field-pieces they had with them, the contrary is scarce to be supposed) this was the most wholesome advice that could have been given; for on this very day about noon, the French, under d'Aubigny and la Chatre, consisting of about 3000 men, passed the river Erguenon at the same passage of Guildo. The Duke d'Aiguillon, with whom this column was not yet joined, had with him the main body of the army. D'Aubigny, in order to join him, would have repassed this water, but the tide being up, was prevented; he was then obliged to traverse the country thro' other difficult and intricate roads; and by this

this means (being among friends) they fell in with the vanguard of the Duke's army at ten o'clock at night.

The regiments of Bourbon, Brissac, Bresse, and Quercy, having reached Lamballe the evening before, advanced to Henan, a league from Matignon; M. de Balleroy had the command of these troops, with two squadrons of dragoons. The second battalion of Penthievre came from Jugon to Plancoet. M. d'Aubigny passing Guildo, joined his corps to that of M. de la Chatre, who conducted from St. Malo the regiment de Boulonnois, the battalion of Fontenai-le-Comte, and two of gardes cotes militia. About noon the Duke d'Aiguillon came from Henan, with a great detachment, towards Matignon, to reconnoitre the position of General Bligh's army, which he found too advantageous to think of attacking; upon this he determined to incline by their left, and march towards St. Potan, where the Marquis de Broc was established with eight companies of grenadiers, twelve piquets, and 200 dragoons. M. d'Aubigny, with his corps, was stationed upon the right of the village; the rest of the troops were established at Pleuduno, except a part of the regiment Royal des Vaisseaux, which did not arrive till night, when it brought with it a division of artillery.

The whole French army now might be said to be joined, and on the same side of the river as the English. They were in a good regular position; to form which, they seem to have fallen a little back, especially their right wing: M. de Broc was the most advanced to the English army at St. Potan, a little more than a league distance: D'Aubigny was upon his right, and the rest of the troops were on the right of D'Aubigny, at Pleuduno, a place on the river Erguenon, and just by Plancoet, about three leagues from Matignon; which at this time was the greatest distance between any division of the French troops and the English army. It was M. de Broc's business during this night, to

disturb and disquiet as much as possible the advanced posts of General Bligh's army, and watch strictly all their movements.

We have now seen the situation of the two armies the night before the combat. The advanced parties were so near, as to disconcert one another very much. The English army, from having been invaders, were in effect reduced to the necessity of being invaded.

Their advanced piquets were not suffered to rest quiet; it was M. Broc's business, who was stationed at St. Potan for the purpose, with the most advanced part of the enemy, to beat up their quarters this night.

In this situation, at the appointed hour on the eleventh of September, the general, according to order, was beat in the British camp, upon which their piquets came in. The grenadiers of the army, under Colonel Griffin, having been obliged, from the continual alarms given by their out-posts, to lie on their arms, thought it unnecessary for them to beat the general: indeed they looked upon it to be the most prudent measure, as the plan now was to retreat from an enemy near at hand, to march off as silently as possible.

The army began to move at day-break in one column, with the grenadiers in the rear. Captain William Wynyard commanded the small party which made the rear of the whole army. He was afterwards ordered by Colonel Griffin, to incline a little to the right, that his command might become a flanking party, as well as the rear guard. Captain George Bridgeman marched in a parallel line with him, with another party for the same purpose on the left. This alteration in the rear was very necessary, because the army, in order to reach the bay of St. Cast, was obliged to return through Matignon, in effect to come a little back again, only inclining down as fast as the road would admit to the sea. Though the distance of this march did not exceed three miles, the halts and interruptions occasioned by bad roads,

roads, were so frequent, that the army did not arrive on the beach till near nine o'clock. The French having all the inhabitants of the country their friends, found out a shorter way, and bore quicker down to their right, by which means, by the time Captain Wynyard's party was got a mile on their march, the advanced party of the enemy appeared from an orchard, and fired upon them. Captain Wynyard immediately faced the enemy, and returned the compliment with great spirit. The enemy did not choose to advance; no considerable body appeared until the troops had reached the shore. The embarkation was immediately begun; but by a kind of obstinacy in some officers, the boats were rowed too far a-head in quest of their respective ships, when at such a critical time, they should have been embarked in those nearest at hand. The transport boats did not return with that regularity or punctuality which was requisite; and when they came, some were employed in carrying off horses and cows, instead of men, notwithstanding all the attention and authority of the sea officers, who behaved with great conduct and moderation. The small ships and bomb-ketches ranged in shore, to cover the embarkation; and it would have been well judged to have had all the cutters and small craft brought in towards the beach. The enemy first appeared by a windmill to the left as we fronted them, and played upon our troops, all the time of their embarkation, with their artillery.

Their movements and disposition were as follow:

On the 11th in the morning, M. de Broc informed the Duke d'Aiguillon, that the British army had began their retreat, and were making preparations for their re-embarkment in the bay of St. Cast. Upon this intelligence, the enemy, who was already in motion, redoubled their march, and hastened with all the diligence possible to the heights of St. Cast. The Duke d'Aiguillon arrived there with the dragoons

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a-gallop, which he dismounted, the ground not being proper for the service of cavalry. During this, M. de Broc followed with his detachment, and examined the movements of the English. It was about nine o'clock when the dragoons first came to the height; the English fleet appeared to the enemy in a line, and their boats were busy in the re-imbarking the troops, which were in order of battle on the beach, at the bottom of the bay, behind some sand-hills.

The enemy's infantry soon followed their dragoons, and shewed themselves from the hills. The Duke d'Aiguillon having reconnoitered the different passages, by which his troops could descend to the attack, made his dispositions. M. le Comte de Belleroy, with the regiments of Bourbon, Brissac, Bresse, and Quercy, was to make his entrance (looking from the shore to the sea) by the right: M. d'Aubigny with the regiments of Boulonnois, Brie, and the battalions of Fontenai-le-Comte, of Marmande, and the first of des Volontaires Etrangers, by the left. M. de Broc had orders to march with his detachment straight to the center of the English army. The Chevalier de S. Pern was kept in reserve with the second battalion of Pen-thievre, and the third des Volontaires Etrangers. The Marquis de la Chatre not being confined to any column, carried himself equally through the whole. Whilst these dispositions were making, which were done with as much expedition as possible, M. de Villepatour brought up the artillery from Brest, and M. de Urtuby that from St. Malo: they were planted in a battery below a mill, between the right and center of their army. The column on their left, about half an hour after eleven, were the first that came down the hill and shewed themselves on the beach, headed by 50 grenadier volunteers des Volontaires Etrangers, followed by the grenadiers of Boulonnois and Brie. They began to march down, partly covered by a hollow way on their left: their design was to gain a wood, where they might form and ex-

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tend themselves along the front of the army, then to advance forward under shelter of the sand-hills, which favoured them greatly. They were no sooner in motion than the shipping began to play upon them with cannon and mortars, which produced great confusion. Their line of march down the hill was much staggered; and continued some time in suspense. All the grenadiers of the British army, and a few companies of the first regiment of guards, remained on shore, making about 1500 men, under the command of Major-General Drury; who seeing the enemy advance, ordered them to face, and march behind a bank that covered them; but at the same time from its sloping position, rendered the rear ranks incapable of acting. At a moderate distance from these sand-hills, was the mouth of the lane or defile at the bottom of the hill, from whence the enemy now began to come out; they endeavoured to gain, as fast as possible, these little heights. The grenadiers of the guards upon the right, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clavering, faced this lane, and beat them off as fast as they attempted to come on. Indeed Colonel Clavering shewed here great composure and steadiness, considering what a forlorn hope they were become. The enemy made several efforts of this sort, in which they suffered extremely from the musquetry of the grenadiers. At last one of their officers, quicker sighted than the rest, perceiving these fruitless and bloody attempts, pulled off his hat, and waved it to his comrades, and instead of troubling himself with the sand-bank, turned short to the right, and ran along the shore behind it; the enemy followed him immediately, which gave liberty to the crowds that came down the hill to extricate themselves from the defile, and form an extended line along the beach, opposite our army: this officer was killed, who thus led this first column, which was followed by two others with great spirit and valour. This small remnant of the British army was drawn up on

uneven ground, and began now with an irregular fire from right to left; this was returned by the enemy, and the engagement continued for some time with doubtful success. The French having such a great superiority in number, the English troops were in danger of being surrounded and cut in pieces. It was proposed to General Drury, that they should retreat along the beach towards a rock on their left. In this march, their flanks might have been secured on one side by an intrenchment, and on the other by the sea; and the enemy in pursuing them, would have been exposed to the whole fire of the shipping, which, in all likelihood, they would have found difficult to have borne. No prospect of victory, or even escape remained, except by boats. Sir John Armitage was shot through the head in the beginning of the action; many of the officers fell, and a great number of men were slain. At length their ammunition, which was far from being complete, began to fail: they were seized with a panic; they faltered, they broke, and fled in the utmost confusion; some ran to the sea, and endeavoured to save their lives by swimming towards the boats, which were ordered to give them all possible assistance. General Drury being wounded took to the sea, where he perished, and this was the fate of a great number. The enemy no sooner perceived our troops give way, than they pursued them, though in an irregular manner, and a considerable slaughter ensued. Our men were killed both on shore and in the water, and many in swimming lost their lives by the shot and shells thrown from the French cannon and mortars for that purpose, as well as to sink the boats, one of which was destroyed. The slaughter would not have been so great, had not the frigates continued to fire occasionally on the enemy. These being silenced by a signal from the Commodore, the French officers and soldiers exhibited a noble instance of humanity and moderation, in giving immediate quarter and protection to

to the conquered. Some hundreds of our men, instead of throwing themselves into the sea, more wisely retired to the rock on the left, where they made a stand, exhausted their ammunition, and then surrendered at discretion. Our loss on this unfortunate occasion, amounted to about 700 choice troops killed, wounded, and taken prisoners: nor was this little advantage cheaply purchased by the enemy. The shot from the frigates, and the shells from the ketches, as the enemy marched down the hill, did considerable mischief among them; and the fire of our troops had so great an effect, that their loss could not be inferior to that of the English, though they endeavoured as much as they could to lessen it.

Commodore Lord Howe, perceiving the sailors in the boats were a little staggered by the enemy's fire, ordered himself to be rowed in his own boat, and brought off as many men as it would carry, which was the last that came from the shore.

The action was very warm for the time it lasted, considering the great disproportion of numbers between the English and French: out of the former that were on the beach, half were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The principal officers among the French that suffered, were the Chevalier de Redmont, Marechal de Camp, Quarter-Master-General; Marquis de la Chatre, Brigadier, and Commandant of Upper Bretagne; the Chevalier de la Tour d'Auvergne, Colonel of the regiment of Boulonnois; the Chevalier de Polignac, Colonel of the regiment of Brie; Marquis de Montaigu; Marquis de Cuce; M. de la Bretonniere, Governor of Dinant: these were wounded, with 50 more of lower rank. They had also seven killed on the spot, though none of high rank. The regiments of infantry that came from Brest, were Bourbonnois, Royal-Vaisseaux, Brissac, Bresse, Quercy, Penthievre, Volontaires Etrangers, and Brie, with two squadrons of dragoons, eight cannon, and as many mortars. Most

of these regiments had two battalions; wherefore, when joined with the regiments that came from St. Malo, and the militia, and gardes des cotes, from both Brest and St. Malo, the French must have had in the field a very considerable body of men. The noblesse and gentry of Bretagne, gave, upon this occasion, great proofs of their valour and zeal for the service of their king. Numbers of them repaired to St. Malo upon the appearance of the English fleet, and entered as volunteers, at the head of the grenadiers of Boulonnois, with which they marched out of that town, and distinguished themselves in the combat; as did a great many others, who joined the Duke d'Aiguillon's army on that and the preceding day.

This affair dispirited the people of England, and elated the people of France, far more than one of such little consequence ought to have done. It was, we see, no more than cutting off a rear guard. But the French, indeed, had reason to magnify our loss, and they did it greatly. Some of their accounts said, of the English were killed 1600; of their side, not 150. This they did in order to console their people, who had seen their trade suffer so much, and their country so often insulted with impunity.

CASAL, SIEGE OF. The capital of a territory called Casatesco, and of the whole duchy of Monterrat, in the principality of Piedmont, in Upper Italy. It lies 48 miles east from Turin, and is situated on the Po. In the year 1640, the French being in possession of this place, and at war with the Spaniards, the latter laid siege to it. The Marquis de Leganez commanded their army, which, on this enterprise, amounted to 12,000 foot, and 3000 horse. When the French General, Count d'Harcourt, heard that Casal was besieged, he marched to its relief, with 7000 foot, and 3000 horse; and on the 24th day of April, he attacked the Spanish lines with incredible fury: the enemy were unable to withstand the shock; they fled with

the greatest precipitation, suffering the French to massacre them, almost without resistance. They are said to have had 5000 men killed, and their whole camp taken: Leganez was not even able to save his own private papers. But in the year 1652, the Spaniards had better fortune, for they took the city without either much trouble or loss. However, in the year 1681, the French purchased it for 4,000,000 of livres.

Another siege was undertaken by the Confederates in the year 1694. At the beginning of the year, a council of war was held at Turin, by the Duke of Savoy, the Marquis of Leganez, Lord Galway, &c. on the subject of besieging Casal. The generals being unanimously agreed, in the month of March the city was invested in form by Prince Eugene, with 6000 Imperialists, and as many Spaniards and Piedmontese, and every thing was ready to open the trenches by the beginning of April; but on the 7th of that month, as soon as they began to work on the approaches, there fell such a prodigious quantity of snow, that the cold was as insupportable as if it had been the depth of winter. Nothing could prove more fatal to the troops in the camp, where the snow lay 10 or 12 feet deep; it was therefore thought most adviseable to send them back to their quarters.

During these transactions there arose a dispute amongst the generals, concerning who should be entitled to that fortress, in case they became masters of it. Spain and the Emperor put in their respective claims; the Duke of Savoy, who had no pretension of his own, did not endeavour to reconcile those contending powers, as he had private views for wishing that it might not fall into either of their hands: his Royal Highness therefore declared, that he was much more inclined to lay siege to Pignerol, which place, if he recovered it, would remain his own without any dispute. M. de Catinant took the advantage of this quarrel to keep off the siege, since he was not in a

capacity to obstruct it; he perceived that the Duke of Savoy acted against his inclinations, and therefore privately offered him a considerable sum of money, in case he would decline the project. His Royal Highness, however, refusing to take it, the Marechal made a second proposition, which was to restore the place to the Duke of Mantua entirely demolished. The Duke, persuaded that the Imperialists would keep it for themselves, and being unwilling to have such formidable neighbours on his frontiers, embraced this new scheme; but as it was necessary to conceal this new project from the other generals, it was agreed, that his Royal Highness should lay siege to it in form, and that as soon as he had carried on the works to a sufficient pitch, and lodged themselves on the glacis, the Marquis de Crenan, who was Governor of the place, should beat a parley, and deliver up the fortress on the conditions stipulated between the Duke and the Marechal. M. de Crenan, a very vigilant officer, determined to maintain that reputation in the defence of Casal, which he had before acquired during the blockade: he ordered all the houses round it to be demolished, all the rising grounds to be levelled, the hedges to be cut and the ditches to be filled up, that nothing might obstruct the fire of his artillery.

The troops of the Allies arrived before the place on the 25th of June; they formed two attacks, one on the bastion of the citadel, over against the city; the other against the wall of communication between the city and the citadel; the latter was intrusted to the Italians, and the foreign troops, with those of his Royal Highness, were ordered for the first attack. The approaches were carried on so far the first night, that they reached within about 100 yards of the citadel; and the troops were so sanguine as to take a redoubt there sword in hand. The Imperialists that very night erected a parallel on each side of the redoubt, of which they had made themselves masters. The works were carried forwards

forwards 200 yards on the right side, and 100 on the left. On the 27th, the regiments of Savoy, Galway, Montferrat, and Saconai, under the command of Prince Eugene, mounted the trenches, and the parallel on the left was carried forwards about 200 yards, and that on the right 400. At the same time a battery was erected, with 20 pieces of cannon in the middle of it. On the 28th, Prince Eugene was relieved by Prince Charles of Brandenburg, who mounted the trenches at the head of his troops, carried the parallel still 300 yards forwarder on the right, and completed the works that had been begun on the 30th. The Marquis de Paille mounted the trenches, with the regiment of guards belonging to his Royal Highness, and some other Piedmontese troops, and carried them on so far, that they came within 150 yards of the pallisades.

The trenches opposite to the city were opened the same night by the Spaniards with some success; and on the 4th of July all the works were completed; a redoubt likewise was erected at the head of two branches, and at the same time a parallel line: there was another redoubt on the other side the Po, over against the city, where they made two assaults without taking it. The Marquis de Crenan, considering that the troops which defended it were unable to maintain a third, made them cross the Po again. On the 5th, the Piedmontese troops, at the attack of his Royal Highness, battered the city with good success: they made themselves masters of a second redoubt, and proceeded so far as to take possession of a half-moon; the consequences whereof were, that the besieged abandoned the counterescarp and the covered way: afterwards they sprung two mines, which answered their expectations, and destroyed the French abundance of men. On the 6th the works were carried on so forward on all sides, that they came within 30 yards of the glacis: the Spaniards at the same time played off 10 mortar pieces, worked hard at a battery of

36 pieces of cannon, and carried on their trenches even to the bastion of the city, over against the citadel. All matters were thus far carried forward, without any considerable loss to the Allies. On the 8th they posted themselves on the glacis of the counterescarp, on the side of the citadel, and erected batteries to make a breach. Next day the Marquis de Crenan, despairing of any succours, did not think proper to stand it out to the last extremity, and therefore beat a parley. The capitulation was signed the 11th of July, 1695, the most material articles whereof were; that the fortifications of the city should be levelled with the ground; that neither one side nor the other should ever attempt to repair them; that the Allies should demolish the outworks at their own expence, and the King of France should defray the charge of those of the city; that the garrison should continue in the place till the entire demolition of it; and that the Marquis de Crenan should have liberty to carry off all such money and papers as belonged to his Majesty.

The loss of Casal was, on many accounts a matter of great concern to the French King, especially as it deprived him of a key, whereby he had access to all the the Princes of Italy. In order to stifle as much as possible their regret on this occasion, the French gave out, that they had not surrendered it up to the Allies, but that his most Christian Majesty, out of a principle of generosity, had thought fit to restore it to the original proprietor; that the works of that fortress being demolished, the Allies had no room to boast of their conquest, since they could reap no advantage from it. Every body, however, was convinced of the contrary; because not only the Duke of Savoy was by that means free from all apprehensions of the French, but the repose of all Italy was likewise secured. Prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperialists, and by his vigilance contributed much to the reduction of Casal, would willingly have preserved the fortifications,

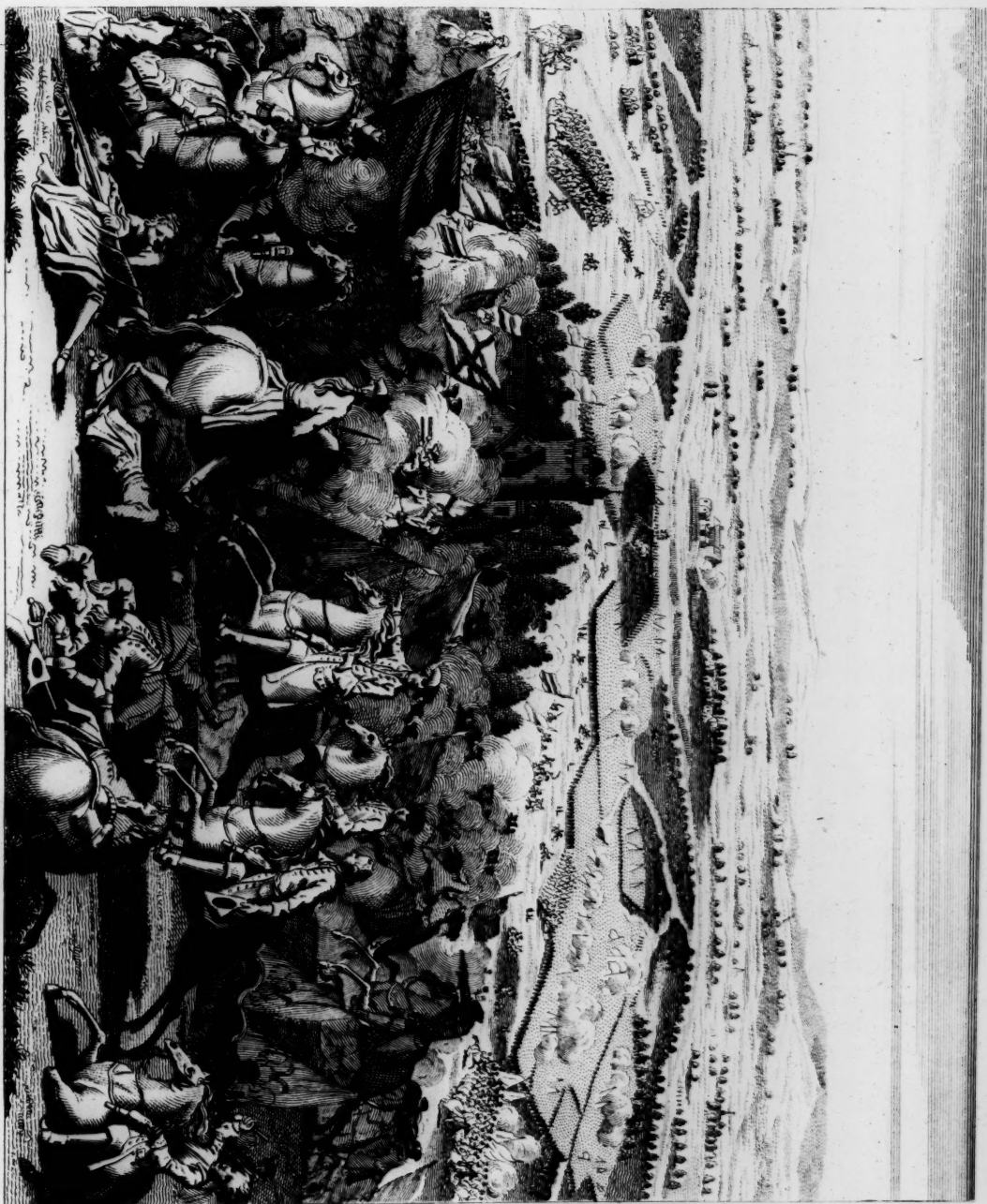
fications, to have made it a place of arms for his Imperial Majesty; but the Spaniards opposing this, Eugene was obliged to submit; after which he zealously insisted upon the immediate evacuation of the town, and the performance of all the other conditions, which the Marquis de Crenan would gladly have eluded. That Governor left the place on the 18th of September, and marched to Pignerol with his garrison.

There were found 70 pieces of cannon planted in the city; 28 more, and a mortar-piece, in the castle; 120 cannon, and 9 mortar pieces, in the citadel. In the magazines were 50,000 cannon-balls, 5000 musquets and other fire-arms, 80,000 pound of lead bombs, a prodigious quantity of match, and other implements of war; 8000 sacks of corn, 2000 of wheat, 200 of rice, large heaps of peas, beans, salt-meat, beer, brandy, and other provisions. Two thirds of the artillery fell to the Duke of Savoy, the remaining third to the Spaniards, and the Imperialists had all the provisions. The Margrave of Brandenburg, brother to the Elector, was killed in this siege.

CASSANO, BATTLE AT. A small town of the Milanese, in Upper Italy: it is situated on the Adda, from which river, in the neighbourhood, run two canals, the one of which goes into the Lambro, and the other into the Serio; it lies 12 miles east from Milan. This battle was fought in the year 1705, between the Allies and the French; the former commanded by Prince Eugene, and the latter by the Duke de Vendome. Eugene having received advice that a detachment of the enemy was on that side the Adda opposite to Cassano, having that river in their rear, and a canal in their front, his Highness resolved to attack them before they were joined by the Duke of Vendome, with the rest of the forces. Accordingly he marched, and began the attack a little before two in the afternoon, which was performed with so much bravery, that he drove the enemy into the water, and gained a bridge on the

canal Ritorta; part of his battalions passed over this bridge, and others waded the canal up to their necks; but the enemy rallying, and the arms and ammunition of the Imperialists being wet, they were forced to repass the bridge; they regained it a second time, and drove the left of the enemy over the Adda, their dragoons quitting their horses to defend the works which covered their bridge. The attack was very brisk on the Germans' left, and they beat the enemy over one canal; but a second, which covered their front, proved impassable. The Imperialists continued on the field of battle after the fight three hours, though they were exposed to the fire of the enemy from the head of their bridge, and their works at Cassano; they then marched to Tréviglio. Count Leiningen, General of the cavalry, was killed in this action; Prince Eugene received a slight shot behind the right ear; Count Reventlau, Prince Joseph of Lorraine, and Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, were wounded.

It was owing to the Duke of Vendome, who came up with all his army, contrary to Prince Eugene's expectation, that the battalions which had passed the canal were repulsed; and when they rallied again, seconded by a greater number of troops, and charged the French with so much valour, they forced them to repass the Adda. The bridge over this river not being large enough for the vast numbers that fled, the regiment of Milan, one French regiment, and part of that of Bonafan, threw themselves into the river, and a great many of them were drowned. There were counted upon the field of battle 7800 slain on both sides; among whom, besides the Count de Leiningen, were 5 lieutenant colonels, 18 captains, and 70 other subaltern officers. The Imperialists, upon making a review of their army, found that they wanted 2456 men, either killed or made prisoners; inasmuch that their loss was much inferior to that of the French: they had a great many men wounded, but most of them slightly.

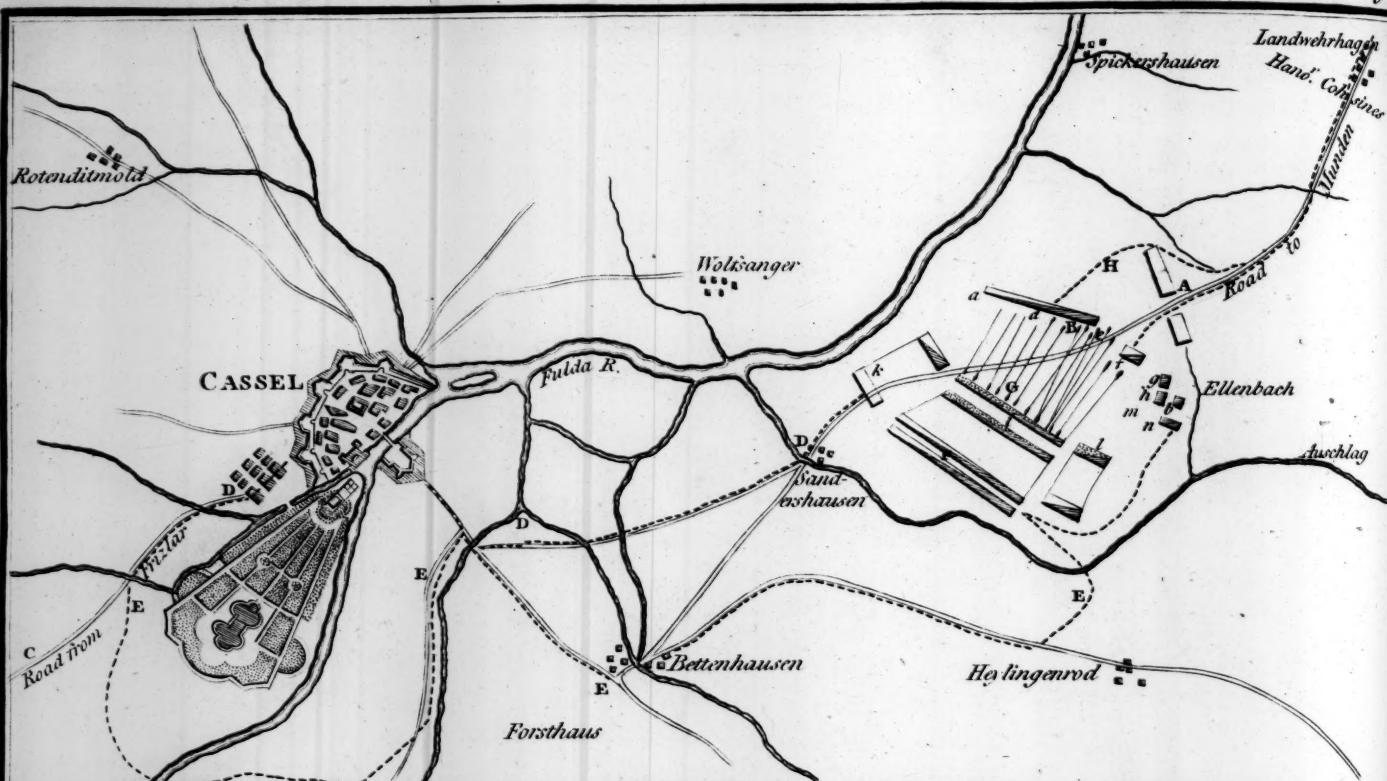


The BATTLE of CASANO. Engraved by J. Macgibbon. 1827. Published by J. Macgibbon. 1827. Price 10s. 6d.



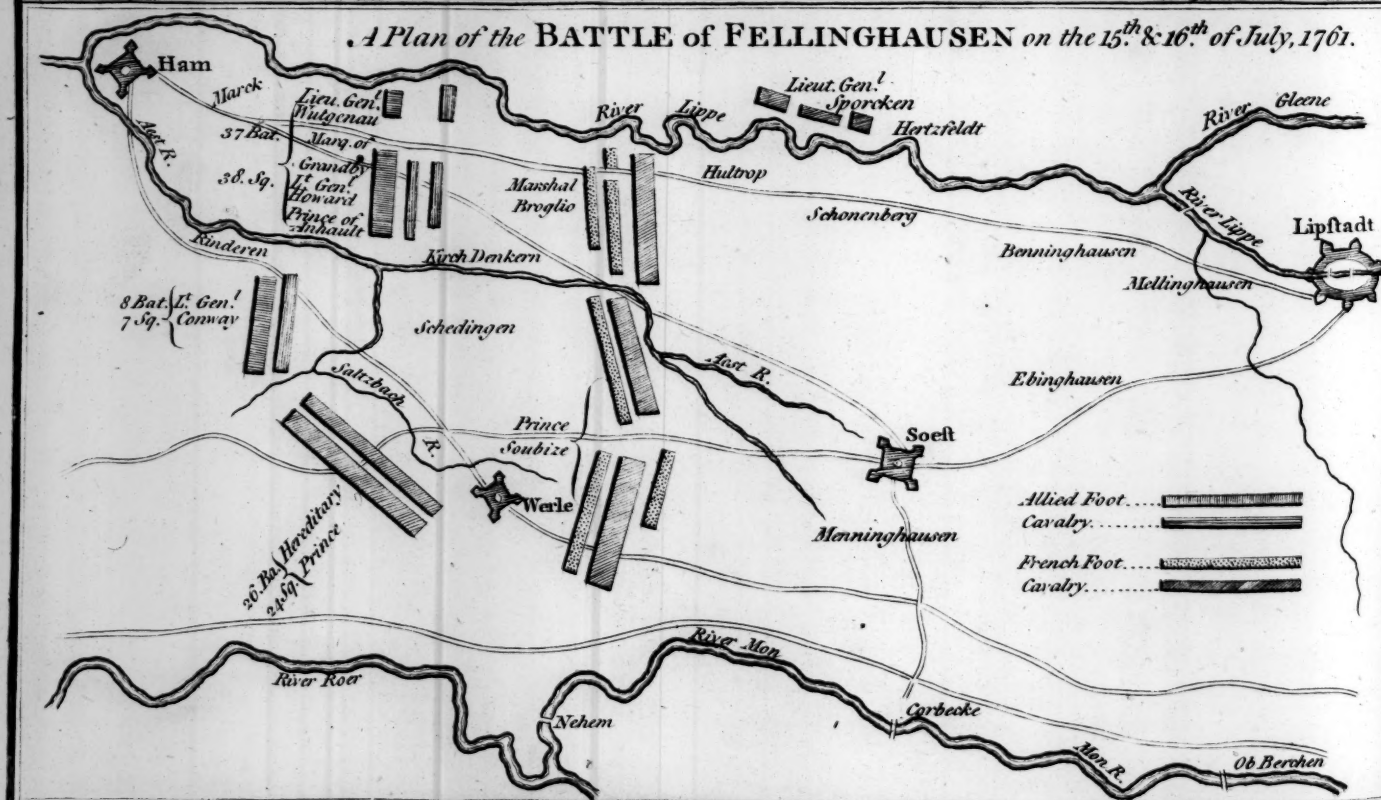


A Plan of the Action by Ellenbach near Cassel between the Corps of the P^r of Ysemburg & part of the Army under P^r Soubise & D^h de Broglie



A. Camp of P^r Ysemburg before the Action. B. the position of the Corps between Bushes a. & the Wood of Ellenbach. b. upon an Eminence whereon lay large Stones. c. d. Hessian Infantry. e. Cannons. f. Dragoons. g. Hols. & Hanov. Hunters on Horseback with the Hussars. h. & Hunters on Foot. C. Approach of the French Army. D. their Infantry through Cassel. E. their Cavalry round the City. F. their first forming a line of Battle. G. the Second line. i. the Infantry. k. Dragoons. l. rest of the Cavalry. m. Volunteers. n. Grenadiers with Cannons march'd round the Wood. o. to dislodge the Hunters out of the Wood. H. Retreat of Y^r Hessian Corps by Landwehrhagen towards Münden.

A Plan of the BATTLE of FELLINGHAUSEN on the 15th & 16th of July, 1761.



Allied Foot.....
Cavalry.....
French Foot.....
Cavalry.....

slightly. They made prisoners 2 brigadiers, 3 colonels, several other officers, and 573 common soldiers: they likewise took a great many standards and colours, with three pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of baggage: but they could not possibly carry all off, partly for want of horses, and partly because of the enemy's continual firing. Prince Eugene caused public rejoicings to be made through his army for his victory.

CASSEL, SIEGE OF, IN 1761. The capital of the Landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, Germany. The French being in possession of this place, the Allies found it would be impossible to keep their ground in the Landgrate if they were not driven out; and the fruits of the victory at Langen Saltza, would be entirely lost. The French knowing the value of this place, had left the Count de Broglie to guard it with 17 battalions. Nevertheless it was determined to undertake the siege. The Prince of Brunswick having drove Broglie out of Hesse as far as Frankfort, posted himself so advantageously, as to be able to cover the siege, and watch the motions of the French army. The trenches were opened the 1st of March, under the direction of Count la Lippe Schaumberg, reputed one of the ablest engineers in Europe. But this city was too important an object to be neglected by Broglie, who easily foresaw that Göttingen must fall after it; and the loss of these two garrisons would have been of worse tendency than losing a battle. With this view, Broglie called in his detachments, which formed an army two powerful to be resisted by the Allies; and marching without delay, on the 21st of March, at half an hour past three in the afternoon, he caused the troops under the Hereditary Prince to be attacked near the village of Stangerode, by a corps commanded by Baron Clessen. The attack was begun by the dragoons, the first shock of which, broke the allied infantry, consisting of nine regiments of Hanoverians,

Hessians, and Brunswickers; and the French pushed their advantage with such success, that they entirely routed the Hereditary Prince, taking 2000 of his men, 18 colours, 1 standard, and 12 pieces of cannon, with the small loss of about 100 men.

The Allies after this unfortunate affair were obliged to retire from all the places they had lately taken possession of, also to raise the siege of Cassel: by which means the French were left the entire possession of the Landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, and thereby a free passage into Hanover.

This city had changed masters several times during the war, but never stood a siege before this.

CASSIMBUZAR, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1756. It is situated on an island in the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal; and was taken by Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of that kingdom, by stratagem, previous to his taking Calcutta, in the following manner. Pretending he had been treated disrespectfully by Governor Drake, on account of some duties, he took the field with 60,000 men, and between 300 and 400 elephants. A detachment of about 600 men, he sent to reduce this place; but expecting an obstinate resistance, he proposed a truce, having first ordered 20,000 men to join the 600. Inveigling Mr. Watts, the chief of the factory, to his tent, under promise of safe conduct, he no sooner had him in his power, than he obliged him by threats, to sign an acknowledgement for a large sum of money, and to send for Messrs. Collet and Batson, two of the council. This being complied with, he detained Watts and Batson, and sent Collet to prevail on the fort to surrender, threatening destruction to all, if he should take the place by storm. The surrender of the fort was warmly opposed by some; but the majority of the people being for it, the place was delivered up on the 4th of June. Having thus got possession, every thing was plundered, even to the wearing apparel; and a few days after, sent the Europeans to Muxadabad, his capital, where

where they were confined in different prisons and dungeons.

CASTILLON, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A small town of Lower Perigord in Guienne Proper, in France, situated 18 miles east from Bourdeaux. In the year 1452, a dispute arising between Charles VII. King of France, and the Dauphin his son, the father resolved to chastise him, for having shewn a contempt of his character and authority; and for this purpose he drew his army out of Guienne. The Gasccons had acknowledged the French dominion, for no other reason than that of being left destitute of resource by the English; and the army of Charles had no sooner quitted Guienne, than the nobility, in concert with the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, resolved to recal their ancient masters. For this purpose they sent deputies to London, and the Queen and council deliberated upon their proposals, which they approved. They concluded that the success of such an enterprize, would raise their credit among the people, at that time greatly impaired by the commotions of the kingdom; and they determined to send over a body of forces, under the command of the renowned Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who had lately returned from a voyage to Italy. Though he was now 80 years of age, he engaged in the service with his usual alacrity, and immediately embarked with 700 men at arms, leaving the rest of the troops destined for that expedition, to follow with the first opportunity. He landed at Bourdeaux on the 21st day of October, and next day being introduced into that city by the burghers, surprised and took the greater part of the French garrison. Being joined in a few days by the rest of the troops from England, he took the field at the head of 7000 men, reduced Fronsac and Castillon, together with some other places, before he was obliged to put his troops into winter quarters.

Charles was at Lyons when he received the disagreeable news of Talbot's arrival and progress; and immediately altered his

resolution with regard to the Dauphin, that he might unite all his endeavours for the preservation of Guienne. He resolved to send all his forces into that country in the spring, and in the meantime detached a body of 10,000 men, under the command of Chabanes, and the Count de Penthievre; who arriving in Saintonge, invested Chalais and Castillon, while the Count of Clermont followed with the rest of the army. Chabanes having reduced Chalais in the beginning of June, 1453, joined Penthievre before Castillon, which continued to make a vigorous defence; and the dread of Talbot's valour and experience, induced them to fortify their camp with lines, pallisades, and artillery. The Earl of Shrewsbury remained in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux with 6000 or 7000 men, and wavered in his resolutions. He ardently wished to relieve the place, but was apprehensive of finding it impracticable, considering the strength of the French camp, and the superiority of their numbers. On the other hand, knowing that the Count of Clermont was on his march, he thought there was a necessity for striking some desperate blow, before the arrival of that general, otherwise he should never have an opportunity of acting with any prospect of success against their united efforts. This consideration determined him to hazard an attack against the two officers employed in the siege of Castillon, and he forthwith began his march for this purpose. He at once defeated a body of 4000 men, commanded by Chabanes, on the outside of the intrenchments, and in spite of the cannon of the enemy, which destroyed the English in heaps, he charged the lines with such amazing impetuosity, that they would certainly have been forced, had not a body of cavalry quitted the intrenchments at a different place, and fallen upon the rear of the English, who now found themselves surrounded on all sides, and exposed to the fire of a very numerous train of artillery. Shrewsbury, though overwhelmed with old age, behaved

behaved with all the vigour and activity of youth; and his son, the Lord L'Isle, approved himself worthy of such a valiant father. But all their efforts proved ineffectual; and the Earl seeing his defeat inevitable, scorned to outlive his disgrace. He conjured his son to retire, while yet there was a possibility of escaping, that he might reserve his courage for the occasions of his country. But that gallant youth disdained the thoughts of leaving his father in the power of his enemies, and declared that as they had fought, they would fall together. They accordingly rushed into the thickest of the battle, where the Earl's horse being killed by a cannon ball, he fell to the ground, and as he lay, was transfixed by a bayonet; while the Lord L'Isle lost his life in attempting to save that of his parent. The English were so discouraged with the fate of this renowned chief, that they betook themselves to flight, leaving 1200 of their fellow soldiers dead on the field of battle; and the Lord Moulins, with about 200 officers and soldiers, were taken prisoners. This defeat was attended with the surrender of Castillon, and the arrival of the Count de Clermont: then Charles himself repairing to the camp, soon made an entire conquest of Guienne.

CASTLE-TOWN, ACTION OF, in America, 1777. See SKEENESBOROUGH.

CATWA. A fort situated on the Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal; and which was taken by storm on the 18th of June, 1757, by Colonel Clive, with very little loss, previous to his defeating Surajah Dowlah, and placing Jaffier Ali Cawn on the throne of the Nabobs of Bengal.

CERISOLES, BATTLE OF, IN 1544. A place situated in Piedmont. During the contest between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. King of France, the forces of the latter penetrated into Piedmont early in the spring, under the command of the Count d'Enguien, who invested Carignan. The Marquis de Guasto, the Imperial General, seeing no way to save the place, resolved to hazard a battle, in order

to relieve it. He began his march from Milan for this purpose; and as he was at no pains to conceal his intention, it was soon known in the French camp. Enguien, gallant and enterprising, wished to try the fate of a battle, as did his troops; but his strict orders not to hazard a general engagement, and being unwilling to give up Carignan, just upon the point of surrendering, he sent Monluc to lay before the court, the advantages of fighting the enemy, and the hopes he had of victory. Monluc delivered his embassy with such a flow of military eloquence before the King and council, (though at meeting it was resolved not to hazard a battle) as to receive orders to fight the enemy: and no sooner was it known that the King had given Enguien leave to fight the Imperialists, than the court was deserted by every person capable of service, hurrying to Piedmont, in order to share, as volunteers, the danger and glory of the action. Encouraged by the arrival of so many brave officers, Enguien immediately prepared for battle; nor did Guasto decline the combat. The number of cavalry was nearly equal; but the Imperial infantry exceeded the French by 10,000 men. They met on an open plain near Cerisoles, which afforded to neither any advantage of ground; and both Generals had full time to form their army as they could wish. The onset was such as might have been expected between veteran troops, bloody and obstinate. The French cavalry running to the charge with their wonted vivacity, bore down all before them; but on the other side, the steady and disciplined valour of the Spanish infantry, having forced the body they attacked to give way, victory remained in suspense, ready to declare for either general who could make the best use of that critical moment. Guasto engaged in that part of his army thrown into disorder, and afraid of falling into the hands of the French, lost his presence of mind so much as to forget to order a large body of reserve to advance: whereas Enguien gallantly,

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at the head of his gens d'armes, supported such of his battalions as began to fall back; and at the same time ordered the Swifs in his service, who had been victorious wherever they had fought, to fall upon the Spaniards. This motion proved decisive. All that followed was confusion and slaughter. Guasto, wounded in the thigh, escaped only by the swiftness of his horse. The victory of the French was complete; 10,000 of the Imperialists being slain, and a vast number, with all their tents, baggage, and artillery, taken. The joy of the conquerors was without alloy, a few only being killed, and among those not one officer of distinction.

CETTE. A port in the south of France, situated near Montpellier; and which was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops sent to assist the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms against Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by Major-General Seiffan, a native of Languedoc, and convoyed by the English fleet under Sir John Norris. But though they got possession of this place, the number of troops were so inadequate to the enterprize, that the Duke de Roquelaure, with some militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men prisoners.

CEZIMBRA, OR SESISNBRA, ACTION THERE, IN 1601. A town at the bottom of a bay on the coast of Spain, near St. Ubes. Sir William Monson, and Sir Richard Levison, being on a cruize against the Spaniards, with four men of war, got intelligence off Lisbon of a large carrack of 1600 tons burden being arrived from the East-Indies, and had put into this port. Thereupon a council was called, and notwithstanding she was hauled close in shore, and defended by the castle and 11 galleys, it was resolved to attack her. Next morning the attack was made on the galleys, castle, and carrack, at one and the same time, and pushed with such vigour by Sir William, that the galleys were silenced, and many of the slaves swam off to the English ships. Fearful the enemy would

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burn the carrack, rather than permit her to be carried off, it was resolved to enter into a treaty with them, the result of which, after several conferences, was, that the people in her should be set on shore, and the ship and cargo delivered up. Thus was most of the galleys destroyed; and this ship, worth 1,000,000 of ducats, taken, with the loss of about 20 men killed and wounded.

CHAGRE. A strong fort, situated near Porto-Bello, on the Isthmus of Darien, and was taken and destroyed by Admiral Vernon, in 1740, without any loss.

CHALEUR BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1760. It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America; and where Captain Byron, in the *Fame*, accompanied by some more ships of war, destroyed, on the 8th of July, a French fleet, consisting of the *Marchault* of 32 guns, the *Bienfaisant* of 22, and the *Marquis Marloze* of 18, and 22 schooners, sloops, and privateers, with a great quantity of provisions and stores.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, ACTION ON, IN 1776. This lake extends along the northern borders of the province of New York, in North America; and for an account of the engagement here alluded to, the following letters give the most satisfactory one.

Copy of a Letter from Captain DOUGLAS, of the *Ifis*, to Mr. STEPHENS, Secretary to the Admiralty.

Quebec, 21st October, 1776.

"Having for six weeks attended the naval equipment for the important expedition on Lake Champlain, I, on the 4th instant, saw with unspeakable joy the re-constructed ship, now called the *Inflexible*, and commanded by Lieutenant Schank her rebuilder, sail from St. John's, 28 days after her keel was laid, towards the place of rendezvous; taking in her 18 twelve-pounders beyond the shoal which is on this side the *Île aux Noix*, in her way up.

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The prodigies of labour effected since the rebels were driven out of Canada, in creating, re-creating, and equipping a fleet of above 30 fighting vessels of different sorts and sizes, and all carrying cannon, since the beginning of July, together with the transporting over land, and afterwards dragging up the two rapids of St. Terefe and St. John's, 30 long-boats, the flat-bottomed boats, a gondola weighing about 30 tons, and above 400 batteaus, almost exceed belief. His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the army, and all the other generals, are of the opinion, that the sailors of his Majesty's ships and transports, have (far beyond the usual limits of their duty) exerted themselves to the utmost on this great and toilsome occasion; nor has a man of that profession uttered a single word expressive of discontent, amidst all the hardships they have undergone, so truly patriotic are the motives by which they are actuated. To crown the whole, above 200 prime seamen of the transports, impelled by a due sense of their country's wrongs, did most generously engage themselves to serve in our armed vessels during the expedition, and embarked accordingly. Such having then been our unremitting toils, I am happy beyond expression, in hereby acquainting my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the destruction of almost the whole of the rebel fleet, in two several battles, on the 11th and 13th instant, is our reward. I have received a letter from Captain Pringle, of the Lord Howe armed ship, who commands the officers and seamen on the Lake, and who bestows the highest encomiums on their behaviour in both engagements. The rebels did by no means believe it possible for us to get upon Lake Champlain this year; were much surprised at the first sight of the van of our force, but ran into immediate and utter confusion the moment a three-masted ship made her appearance, being a phenomenon they never so much as dreamt of. Thus have his Majesty's faithful subjects here, (contrary to a crude

but prevailing idea), by straining every nerve in their country's cause, outdone them in working as much as in fighting. The ship Inflexible, with the Maria and Carleton schooners, all re-constructions, did the whole of the second day's business, the flat bottomed radeau called the Thunderer, and the gondola called the Loyal Convert, with the gun-boats, not having been able to keep up with them. The said gondola was taken from the rebels the day the siege of Quebec was raised. The loss we have sustained, considering the great superiority of the insurgents, is very small, consisting of between 30 and 40 men killed and wounded, seamen, soldiers, and artillery-men, and all; eight whereof were killed outright, and six wounded, on board of the Carleton.

A List of his Majesty's Naval Force on Lake Champlain.

- Ship Inflexible, Lieutenant Schank, 18 twelve-pounders
- Schooner Maria, Lieutenant Starke, 14 six-pounders
- Schooner Carleton, Lieutenant Dacres, 12 six pounders
- Radeau Thunderer, Lieutenant Scott, 6 twenty-four, 6 twelve pounders, and 2 howitzers
- Gondola Loyal Convert, Lieutenant Longcroft, 7 nine-pounders
- Twenty gun-boats, each a brass field-piece, some twenty-fours to nines, some with howitzers
- Four long-boats, with each a carriage gun, serving as armed tenders
- Twenty-four long-boats with provisions

A List of the American Fleet on the Lake.

- Royal Savage schooner, of 8 six-pounders and 4 four pounders, burnt the 11th of October, at Valicour
- Revenge schooner, of 4 six-pounders and 4 four pounders, escaped to Ticonderago, October 13th

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A sloop, of 10 four-pounders, escaped October 13th

The Congress row-galley, of 2 eighteen pounders in her bow, 2 twelve pounders in her stern, and 6 six-pounders in her sides, abandoned October 13th, and burnt.

Washington galley, 1 eighteen and 1 twelve-pounder in her bow, 2 nine-pounders in her stern, and 6 six-pounders in her sides, taken October 13th

Trumble galley, of the same force as the Washington, escaped to Ticonderago, October 13th

Lee cutter, 1 nine-pounder in her bow, 1 twelve-pounder in her stern, and 2 six-pounders in her sides, abandoned October 13th

Eight gondolas, carrying each 1 eighteen-pounder in the bow, and 2 nine-pounders in the sides; some had 4 guns in their sides: 1 taken October 12th, 1 sunk October 11th, 4 burnt October 13th, 1 escaped, and 1 missing

A schooner of 8 four-pounders, sent from their fleet for provisions; and 1 other galley, then fitting out at Ticonderago, of greater force than the other.

The following is the Letter from Captain THOMAS PRINGLE.

On board the Maria, off Crown-Point, the 15th of October, 1776.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of congratulating their Lordships upon the victory completed the 13th of this month, by his Majesty's fleet under my command, upon Lake Champlain.

Upon the 11th, I came up with the rebel fleet commanded by Benedict Arnold: they were at anchor under the island of Valicour, and formed a strong line, extending from the island to the west-side of the continent. The wind was so unfavourable; that for a considerable time nothing could be brought into action with them but the gun-boats: the Carleton

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schooner, commanded by Mr. Dacres (who brings their Lordships this), by much perseverance, at last got to their assistance; but as none of the other vessels of the fleet could then get up, I did not think it by any means advisable to continue so partial and unequal a combat; consequently, with the approbation of his Excellency General Carleton, who did me the honour of being on board the Maria, I called off the Carleton and gun-boats, and brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line, as near as possible to the rebels, that their retreat might be cut off; which purpose was, however, frustrated by the extreme obscurity of the night; and in the morning, the rebels had got a considerable distance from us up the Lake.

Upon the 13th, I again saw 11 sail of their fleet making off to Crown-Point, who, after a chase of seven hours, I came up with in the Maria, having the Carleton and Inflexible a small distance a-stern; the rest of the fleet almost out of sight. The action began at twelve o'clock, and lasted two hours; at which time Arnold, in the Congress galley, and five gondolas ran on shore, and were directly abandoned and blown up by the enemy; a circumstance they were greatly favoured in by the wind being off shore, and the narrowness of the Lake. The Washington galley struck during the action, and the rest made their escape to Ticonderago.

The killed and wounded in his Majesty's fleet, including the artillery in the gun-boats, do not amount to 40: but, from every information I have yet got, the loss of the enemy must indeed be very considerable.

CHANDENAGORE, TAKEN. The principal French settlement in Bengal in the East-Indies. It is a regular fortification, and situated on the river Ganges. The late war being broke out in Europe and America, between Great Britain and France, after both courts had endeavoured, by a tedious negotiation, to adjust the difference, and settle the pretensions of each

each nation in North America; the time limited for a cessation of arms between the two companies was likewise expired, and the flames of war began to spread themselves over every quarter of the earth. Notwithstanding the French in Bengal had treated the unfortunate remains of the deplorable tragedy at Calcutta with the humanity and tender feeling of a civilized and polite nation; yet still it was believed, upon good authority, that their intrigues had greatly encouraged the Nabob in his attempt, and that they had even supplied him with ammunition and gunners to assist in the execution of his design. All obstruction having been removed on the side of the Indians, Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive resolved therefore to turn their arms against the French, and to attack their fort at Chandanagore. It was on this occasion defended by a numerous garrison, composed of 500 Europeans and 700 Indians; 183 pieces of cannon, many of them twenty-four pounders, three mortars and a sufficient quantity of stores and ammunition. In this expedition Mr. Clive commanded 700 Europeans 1600 black soldiers, or Seapoys. The Admirals Watson and Pocock commanded the squadron, consisting only of three ships of the line and a sloop. Mr. Clive made himself master of all the out-posts before the Admiral's arrival, except one redoubt, situated between the fort and the river, which mounted eight pieces of cannon of twenty-four pounders, four of which pointed to the river. Admiral Watson having ordered the sloop up the river, to cover the boats attending on the camp, followed with the rest of the squadron, with all the expedition possible. On the 18th day of March, 1757, he anchored about two miles below Chandanagore, and found the French had done every thing in their power to obstruct his passage, by sinking two ships, a ketch, a hulk, a snow, and a vessel without masts, all directly in the channel, within gun shot of the fort, and that they had laid two bombs, moored with chains, across the river. This

occasioned some delay, the Admiral being forced to cut down the booms and found the channel, before he advanced. On the 24th he overcame all those obstructions, and the leading ship having got a-breast of the redoubt, soon silenced it, and obliged the garrison to abandon it. The squadron began to play upon the walls, which was returned with great spirit for the space of three hours, while Mr. Clive was making his approaches, and firing from a battery on the other side. At nine in the evening, the enemy hoisted a white flag, and it was agreed that the fort should be surrendered, the garrison made prisoners of war, the Indian inhabitants preserved in full use of their liberties, and the Jesuits, the director, counsellors, and inferior servants of the company, to be dismissed, with their cloaths, linen, and church ornaments. The goods and money found in the fort were considerable: but the chief advantage consisted in their having deprived the French of their principal settlement on the Ganges. All the operations were judiciously timed; the taking of four considerable forts cost those gallant officers no more than four days; a fifth day defeated the whole power of the Nabob. Such were the happy consequences of foresight, conduct, unanimity and courage.

CHARDFORD, BATTLE AT, IN 508. At this place the Saxons and Britons had a severe battle, the former headed by Cerdic (from whence the place was named Cerdic's-ford) and the latter by Ambrosius, where the latter was slain and his troops entirely defeated.

CHARLEROI, SIEGE OF. So called from Charles II. King of Spain, formerly Char-noy; a small but strong city of Namur in the Austrian Netherlands. It stands on a hill near the confluence of the Sambre and little river Pietou. It has also a fort on the south of the former river. It lies about 19 miles westward of Namur. In the year 1672, this city being in the possession of the French, the Prince of Orange laid siege to it; having got together an
army

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army of 80,000 men, he advanced towards Maestricht, with an intention to free, in some measure, his own country from the burden of the war by carrying it into another. For this purpose, after several marches and countermarches, seeming to threaten sometimes Tongres, sometimes Maestricht, he at last set down at Charleroi, a place of no small consequence to the French, by reason of its most convenient situation to conduct their convoys and recruits into Holland. The Spaniards, tho' they had very lately given Louis XIV. fresh assurances of their sincere intentions, and that they desired nothing so much as to cultivate a good understanding with him, had nevertheless furnished 10,000 men for the better carrying on of this enterprize. The place was at that time unprovided with a sufficient garrison to make a vigorous defence; the Governor, Montal, was absent, having thrown himself into Tongres, when that place was alarmed; he threw himself back into Charleroi, during the siege, with great bravery: but, as the French had no army ready at hand to relieve it, every thing seemed to conspire for the advantage of the Prince of Orange, who, it was believed, would be master of the place in eight days. But Louis XIV. in the same moment he received the news of the siege, dispatched his orders into Flanders, to assemble his troops with all possible speed; he himself left Versailles in a few days after to hasten their march, and to put himself at the head of them, in order to relieve the place. The rumour of these motions being spread in the Prince's camp, his Highness, without more ado, raised the siege, and gave for the reason of it, the badness of the weather.

In the year 1693, Charleroi being in the possession of the Dutch, was laid siege to by the French, under the command of the Duke of Luxembourg, who took his measures with such caution and dexterity, that the Allies could not frustrate his operations; without attacking his lines at a great disadvantage. King William III. of

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England, detached the Elector of Bavaria, and the Duke of Wirtemberg, with 30 battalions, and 40 squadrons, to make a diversion in Flanders, but they returned in a few days without having attempted any thing of consequence. The garrison of Charleroi defended the place with surprising valour, from the 10th of September to the 11th of October, during which period they had repulsed the assailants in several attacks; but at length, despairing of relief, the Governor, the Marquis de Castillo, capitulated on the most honourable conditions, and the reduction of the place was celebrated with a Te Deum, and other rejoicings at Paris.

CHARLES-TOWN, NEW-ENGLAND, DESTROYED. SEE BUNKER'S-HILL.

CHARLES-TOWN, ATTACKED IN 1706. The capital of the Province of South Carolina in North America, situated on Ashley river. The French conceiving a design of destroying this colony, sent Mr. Ibberville with six men of war, and a body of land forces, to put their scheme in execution. He made a descent near the place with 850 soldiers and sailors, and summoned the Governor Sir Henry Johnson to surrender, allowing him at the same time but one hour to give an answer. Sir Henry replied it was much too long a space, half a minute was enough to resolve on doing his duty. Upon which the attack began, but the French met with so vigorous resistance, that they were glad to retreat with the loss of 300 men killed, drowned, and taken, and among the latter were 10 officers, who offered 10,000 pieces of eight for their ransom. One of the French ships making a descent about six miles from Charles-Town, the Governor sent a detachment of the militia to assist the Planters, who together seized the ship with its crew, consisting of 140 men.

CHARLES-TOWN ATTACKED, 1776. It having been judged advisable to make an attempt upon this place by his Majesty's forces, the fleet sailed from Cape Fear on the 1st of June, and on the 4th anchored off

off Charles-Town bar. The 5th, founded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. The 7th, all the frigates and most of the transports got over the bar into five-fathom hole. The 9th, General Clinton landed on Long Island with about 400 or 500 men. The 10th, the Bristol got over the bar with some difficulty. The 15th, gave the captains of the squadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted General Clinton that the ships were ready. The General fixed on the 23d for our joint attack, but the wind proving unfavourable, prevented its taking effect. The 25th, the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 28th, at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed General Clinton by signal, that I should go on the attack. At half an hour after ten, I made the signal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Bristol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up against the fort. The Thunder Bomb, covered by the Friendship armed vessel, brought the salient angle of the east bastion to bear N. W. by N. and Colonel James (who has ever since our arrival been very anxious to give the best assistance) threw several shells, a little before and during the engagement, in a very good direction. The Sphinx, Actæon, and Syren, were to have been to the westward, to prevent fire-ships or other vessels from annoying the ships engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who run the three frigates a-ground. The Sphinx and Syren got off in a few hours, but the Actæon remained fast till the next morning, when the Captain and Officers thought proper to scuttle and set her on fire. I ordered a court-martial on the captain, officers, and company, and they have been honourably ac-

quitted. Captain Hope, made his armed ship as useful as he could on the occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being a-breast of the fort, which was near 10 hours, a brisk fire was kept up by the ships, with intervals, and we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a considerable reinforcement from Mount Pleasant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort, and we imagine that the same party ran away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated for near an hour and a half; but the rebels finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from two or three guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the eastward, and no possibility of our being of any further service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his Majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. But I must beg leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army: I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his Majesty's troops, from the general down to the private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the north end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men without the least probability of success;

success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation.—The Bristol had 40 men killed, and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, and both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts, and rigging; the Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 men wounded; and the Solebay 8 men wounded. Not one man who was quartered at the beginning of the action on the Bristol's quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. Captain Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; the master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it: I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. Lieutenants Caulfield, Mollo, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns, on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Captain Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of 50 to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many of the transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are certainly due to Mr. Chambers, the Master of the Mercury.

It has appeared by Lieutenant-General Clinton's letter to Lord George Germaine, dated July 8, 1776, from the camp on the Long Island, province of South Carolina, that Sir Peter Parker and the General, having received intelligence that the fortress erected by the rebels on Sullivan's Island (the key to Charles-Town harbour) was in an imperfect and unfinished state, resolved to attempt the reduction thereof by a coup-de-main; and that, in order that the army might cooperate with the fleet, the General landed his troops on Long Island, which had been represented to him as communicating with Sullivan's Island, by a ford passable at low water; but that he, to his very great mortification, found the channel, which was reported to have been 18 inches deep in low water, to be seven feet deep; which circumstance rendered it impossible for the army to give that assistance to the fleet in the attack made upon the fortress that the General intended, and which he, and the troops under his command, ardently wished to do.

CHARLES-TOWN, TAKEN IN 1780. For the particulars of which, the reader cannot have a better account than the following letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine.

"My Lord,

I will not trouble your Lordship with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted serious operation until the 29th of March, on which day the landing on Charles-Town Neck was effected.

By this time a depot was formed; the Admiral had passed the bar, and I had the essential assistance of the officers and seamen of the royal navy for my operations. I was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brigadier-General Patterson, which, through a country intersected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unopposed, in the space of twelve days, from Savannah to Ashley river.

The

The passage of Ashley, under the conduct of Captain Elphinston, and by the good service of the officers and sailors of the fleet, was accomplished with order and expedition, and without resistance on the part of the enemy.

The day succeeding it, the army moved towards Charles-Town, and on the night of the 1st of April broke ground within 800 yards of the rebel works.

By the 8th, our guns were mounted in battery; and I had the satisfaction to see the Admiral pass into Charles-Town harbour, with the success his conduct deserved, though under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's Island.

At this period, we judged it advisable to send the inclosed summons to the place, which returned the answer I have the honour to transmit with it.

The batteries were opened the next day. From their effect we soon observed the fire of the enemy's advanced works to abate considerably; the attention of the engineers, and diligence of the troops, but increasing as they proceeded. A second parallel was completed on the 19th of April, and secure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

My communications had hitherto required the utmost attention. They had been chosen from Perreneau's landing in Stono river across the Wappoo, and by small inlets, leaving only a mile of land carriage into the part of Ashley river opposite our camp.

Works for the protection of the stores and shipping in Stono, others on the communication, and several redoubts and batteries on Ashley, were labours necessary to give security in so important a point.

The presence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehension on that part, and the Admiral taking to himself the defence of Fort Johnson, I was able to detach 1400 men under Lieutenant Colonel Webster of the 33d regiment, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

Our success, but for this measure would have been incomplete, as I had reason to fear a naval force could not be got into Cooper's river, nor consequently the place be totally invested.

Your Lordship will observe, that Colonel Webster had, in the execution of his orders, rivers to cross, and other difficult operations to effect, in presence of a very superior cavalry which might harass him much. It was therefore of the utmost importance to strike at this corps, and, as suddenly as possible, to seize the principal passes of the country.

The surprise and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the possessing Biggin's bridge over Cooper, by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton with the horse, the Legion, and Major Ferguson's detachment, gave the command of the country to Colonel Webster, threw into his hands great supplies of provision, and enabled him to take a post near the head of Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further access to the town, from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the Admiral sent into Service bay, and another stationed in Spencer's Inlet, completed the investiture to the sea.

A considerable reinforcement joining me from New-York the 18th of April, I immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper river, which thus augmented, I requested Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

On the 6th of May, the third parallel was completed close to the edge of the Rebel canal, and a sap carried to the dam, which contained its water on the right, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

We could not form juster opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines and batteries, from Ashley to Cooper. In front of either flank of the works, swamps, which the canal connects, ouze to each

river; betwixt these impediments and the place are two rows of abbatis, various other obstructions, and a double piqueted ditch; a horn-work of masonry, which, during the siege, the enemy closed as a kind of citadel, strengthened the center of the line and the gate, where the same natural defences were not found as nearer the water: 80 pieces of cannon or mortars, were mounted in the extent of these lines.

On the 6th of May, our batteries were ready in the third parallel.

New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Admiral Arbuthnot had landed a force of seamen and marines on Sullivan's Island, under Captain Hudson, to whom, on the threat that ships should batter the fort, the garrison delivered themselves up on terms.

Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, had again the good fortune which conduct and gallantry deserve; and overtook at the Santee a body of horse the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were most spiritedly charged, and defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses, or threw themselves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themselves. Fifty or sixty men were killed or taken; and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

Although, in a second correspondence which the enemy solicited, they had shewn in their proposals for surrender far too extensive pretensions, the Admiral and myself could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of a storm. In this renewal of treaty, however, we did not find their indiscretion much abated.

The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifest superiority of fire soon obtained: the corps of Yagers acting as marksmen, were on this occasion extremely useful.

Under this fire we gained the counter-scarp of the outwork which flanked the canal, the canal itself was passed, and works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

The 11th, General Lincoln sent to us his acquiescence in the terms he had two days before objected to. Whatever severe justice might dictate on such an occasion, we resolved not to press to unconditional submission a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us. The articles of capitulation were therefore signed.

On the 12, Major-General Leslie took possession of the town.

There are taken, 7 general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and 3 battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and American seamen, making about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy governor, council, and civil officers, are also prisoners.

Four frigates and several armed vessels, with a great number of boats, have likewise fallen into our possession, and about 400 pieces of cannon.

A List of Rebel Ships of War taken or destroyed, in the Harbour of Charles-Town.

The Bricole, pierced for 60, mounting 44 guns, twenty-four and eighteen pounders, sunk, her captain, officers, and company, prisoners.

The Truite, 26 twelve-pounders, sunk, her captain, &c. prisoners.

Queen of France, 28 nine-pounders, sunk, ditto.

General Moultrie, 20 six-pounders, sunk, ditto.

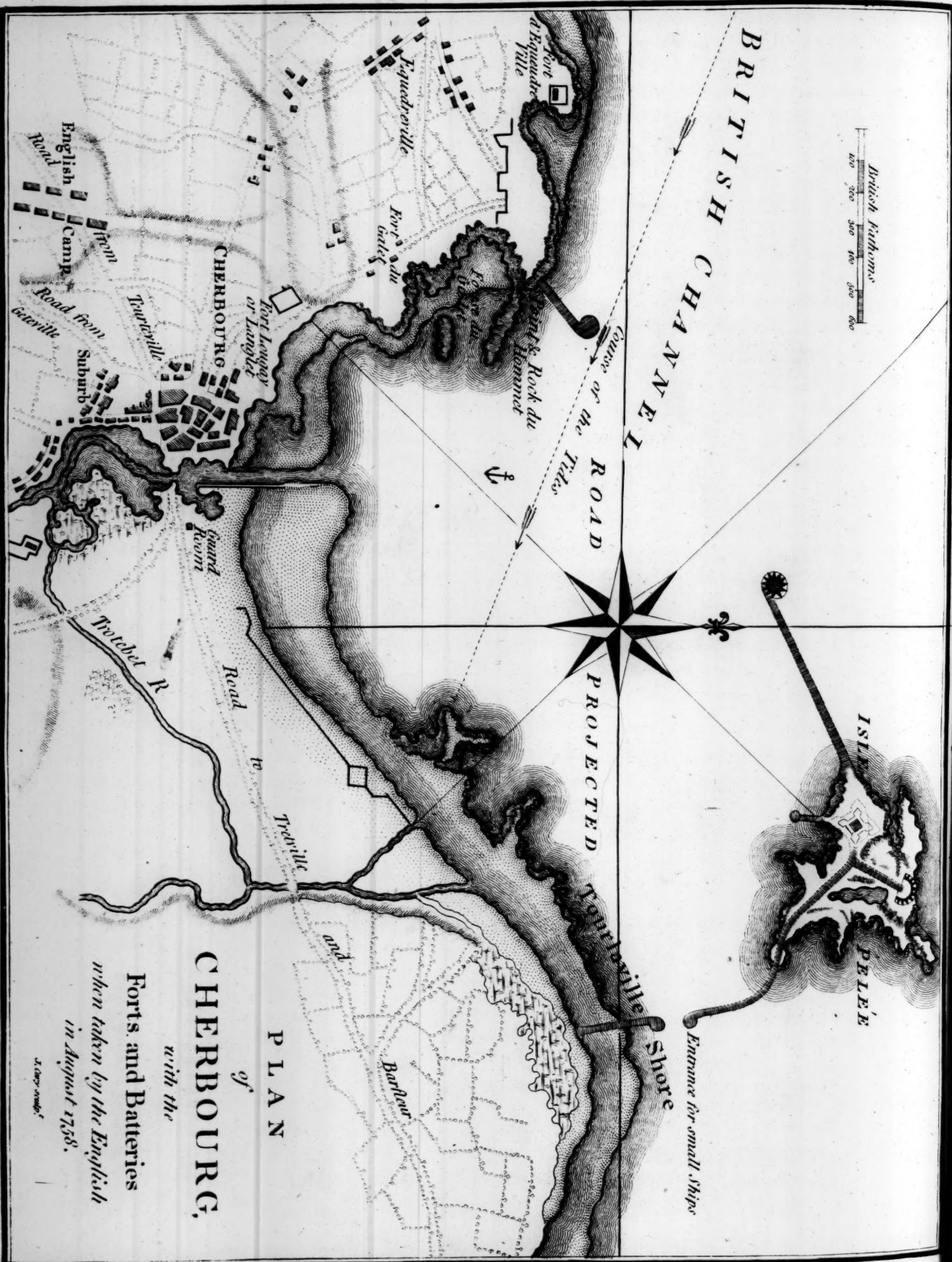
Notre Dame, brig, 16 ditto, sunk, ditto.

Providence, 32 guns, eighteen and twelve-pounders, taken, captain, officers, and company prisoners.

Boston, of the same force, taken, ditto.

Ranger, 20 six-pounders, taken, ditto.





French Ships.

L'Avanture, 26 nine and six-pounders, commanded by the Sieur de Brulot, Lieutenant de Vaisseaux, taken, ditto.

Polacre, 16 six-pounders, taken.

Some empty brigs, lying at the wharfs, with other small vessels, were also taken, with four armed galleys.

CHARLOTTENBURG. See BERLIN.

CHARMONTH, DESCENT AT. In 833, the Danes, with 35 vessels, as they met with no opposition, they landed, and fell to ravaging the country. Egbert, having but just established himself as sovereign of England, upon the first news of their landing, marched against them, and attacked them, but with no success; and was obliged to fly for shelter to his strong holds, and let the Danes carry off what pillage the country afforded.

The Danes in 840, defeated the army of Ethelwolph at this place, and carried off much plunder.

CHAVES, TAKEN IN 1762. This place is situated in the province of Trazlos Montes, in Portugal, and was one of the towns that was seized by the Spaniards under O'Reilly, for which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier. This place is of great extent. As the fortifications were decayed, it made no resistance, but the garrison abandoned it, leaving in it 48 pieces of cannon, of which 21 were brass, and 27 iron; a great number of musquets, and other arms; much powder, ball, forage, &c.

CHERBOURG, TAKEN. A town of Cotantin, which is a territory belonging to the government of Normandy in France, situated on the coast, with an excellent harbour. It lies opposite to Hampshire in England, and 50 miles north-west from Caen. Cherbourg was invested by the brave Henry V. King of England, in the year 1418: that Prince did not act with his usual vigour here, or it could not have sustained a siege of three months, as historians say. There is more probability that it was only a blockade.

CHERBOURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1450, after the reduction of the rest of Normandy, the Constable of France, at the head of an army elated with success, invested Cherbourg, and carried on the siege with uncommon spirit. The English, on the other hand, who were in the town, laboured under the greatest discouragements; they expected no relief from their own country, and were very sensible that they must in the end submit to the conqueror: yet, animated by their own natural courage, and the strength of the fortress, they held out a full month, after the enemy began to batter their walls, and at last obtained an honourable capitulation. This being the last place the English held in France, the natives of that kingdom were not a little elevated with the acquisition; and the French King, to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance from the English yoke, appointed a solemn procession to be celebrated every year at Cherbourg, on the 14th day of August, the day on which the English evacuated the place.

CHERBOURG, EXPEDITION AGAINST. Great Britain had reaped little advantage from the war, during the two first campaigns, in the years 1755 and 1756. In 1757, more vigorous counsels prevailed; and the Ministry, instead of giving way to dismal apprehensions of a French invasion, and acting merely on the defensive at home, resolved to employ the superiority of their naval force in destroying the enemy's trade, alarming his coasts, and carrying terror and desolation into his country. With this view, an expedition was determined against Rochefort, of which we have given an account. See AIX. The next, against St. Malo, will fall in our way.

The fleet and army having returned from this latter to St. Helen's, about the end of June, 1758, on the 5th day of July following, the troops were ordered to disembark till the transports should be re-victualled; and having accordingly landed at Cowes, marched to their former encampment on the forest of the Isle of

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Wight. Various conjectures were formed touching the second destination of the armament. Some officers eagerly wished for a German campaign; but this they had no reason to expect, considering the disposition of the court, which seemed not disposed to send armies to the continent, and therefore the favourite plan of action prevailed, and the troops were still to be employed in alarming the coast of France, destroying the enemy's shipping, and distressing his maritime places. Accordingly, on the 23d day of July, 13 battalions, consisting of about 6000 men, re-imbarked at Cowes, and fell down to Spithead. On the 27th, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, attended by all the barges of the fleet, was rowed on board Commodore Howe's ship, the *Effex*. The barge in which he sat carried the standard of England; the flags and captains followed in order according to their seniority, and the guns of the garrison fired as they passed.

On Thursday the 30th, the fleet weighed anchor, and continued their endeavours to get to sea, till three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Commodore perceiving it would be impossible for the rear of the fleet to clear the land, tacked about, and stood for Spithead. Next day the fleet sailed again, and came to St. Helen's, where it remained till towards the evening, then stood out, and by night cleared the land; but by reason of variable winds and calm weather, it did not arrive at the place of its destination till the afternoon of the 6th of August, when it stood close in to the town of Cherbourg.

The Commodore ordered the fleet to anchor about a league and a half west of the town, to be ready to weigh by day-break, and to keep close to the frigate on board of which his pendant was flying. In the night two of the bomb-vessels anchored close in, to throw shells into the town, which did but little damage. At day-break, whilst the large ships tacked, and seemed as if the intention had been to at-

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tack the forts, the frigates and transports stood further to the westward, a league from Querqueville; the signals were made to get the flat-bottomed boats in readiness, and to prepare to land. The Commodore's pendant was hoisted on board the *Pallas*; seven or eight frigates, and two bomb-vessels, stood into shore as close as possible, and anchored in such a manner as to scour the coast entirely. During this time, the enemy had discovered that the real design was to make the descent in that place; the rather as there was no artillery planted on that part of the coast, it having been deemed impracticable on account of the rocky ground close in shore; where indeed the *Richmond* frigate struck, and made signals of distress. About eleven o'clock in the morning, the boats with the troops, having drawn close under the Commodore's stern, and every thing being ready, the signal was made for landing the first division of the troops, about 1500 men, and to scour the coast by the fire from the shipping: this was done so effectually, that the enemy, who by this time had got behind the sand-hills, and the natural ramparts on the shore, were struck with a panic, and fled before the guards and grenadiers (of which the first division were composed) were landed. The enemy that was on the beach to oppose the debarkment, consisted of the following numbers:

Le Comte de Raimont, Marechal
du Camp.

Lord Clare's regiment of Irish	700
Le Comte de Lorrain — — —	600
Dragoons of Languedoc — — —	600

These were old regiments.

There were besides,

Le Comte d'Horon's regiment, newly raised about Wesel and Leige	1300
Gardes des cotes — — —	6000

The

The landing was nearly finished before night. The advanced regiment immediately took post at Naqueville, on an hill, and it would have been fortunate, could the army have marched on without delay: in that case it might, by proper dispositions, have surrounded several detached parties, extended the front on the plain, and occupied the village of Querqueville; but it was judged more prudent to remain at a village called Erville, near the place where the army disembarked; there it encamped at night, in a manner so crowded, that if it had been attacked, with the hills on the right, and the sea on the left, it could not have had room enough for the front to operate with any advantage; for the ground on which it lay did not extend above 400 paces. The reasons given for not advancing were these; the whole of the infantry was not yet landed, and all the light horse were on board; the General thought it imprudent to march without his whole force, and fort Querqueville was still in the enemy's possession. Next morning a disposition was made for moving forwards: a party of light horse and grenadiers, with two pieces of cannon, were ordered to advance by the low road to Querqueville, to be followed by the whole army, except one column, directed to march by the way of Naqueville, along the rising grounds. Long before it began to move, a gentleman, who had been out reconnoitering, reported to the General, that no parties of the enemy were seen moving on the hill or plain, and that fort Querqueville seemed to be entirely abandoned. Notwithstanding this intelligence, the march of the army was retarded several hours, by their waiting for cannon. The advanced party of light horse and grenadiers found the information true, took possession of the fort, struck the French ensign, and hoisted English colours; then the army marched up to the village of Querqueville, and another party of light horse was detached to reconnoitre the high road by Hainville.

In the meantime, the first party marched by the low road; on the back of the forts, and found the lines along the coast, the batteries, and every thing clear. This encouraged the army to advance behind St. Aulne, Eceurdeville, Hommet, and la Galet, to the city of Cherbourg, which was abandoned by the enemy, and open for our reception. The afternoon was not yet far advanced, and the reconnoitering party, on the right from Hainville, had made report that the wood was clear on that side, so that the army might have marched in two columns; instead of this disposition, the troops moved in one column, and the line of march being lengthened till after midnight, the rear was bewildered and fatigued, and the men did not know where to pitch their tents: the generals were quartered in the town, and received all manner of civility from the citizens: no guards had been placed in the skirts of the town, nor other parts that ought to have been secured, so that great disorders were committed.

The effects of this license appeared but too plain to these officers that were early on duty in the morning.

The town of Cherbourg and its avenues being reconnoitered, it was determined to destroy the forts and the basin without delay: the destruction of the forts was left to the direction of the engineers; that of the basin was undertaken by some officers of the fleet and the artillery.

The port of Cherbourg, was some years ago considered by the French as an object of great importance, from its situation, in regard to the river Seine, by which it favoured the navigation of their ships sailing down the Channel; and from the circumstances of its being opposite to the finest ports of England. The stones are four feet out by one and a half, almost as hard as marble, and cramped with iron: the bridge and flood gates are equally strong and elegant. What was done must have cost an immense sum; but, from the works being discontinued, it would appear that the

the plan did not answer, or that they were tired of the expence; perhaps both reasons concurred. The bay has been thought by some too open and infecure, notwithstanding the island of Pelee, and the point of Hommet, which form the harbour; and that the weight of back water in the little river, is not sufficient to clear the bason. The town itself, is quiet, open, and defenceless. They had indeed raised a few unconnected batteries: on the beach, in front of their former camp, was an entrenchment with cannon; to the westward of the town, the shore was secured with the following defences, that stood at the distance of 600 or 700 yards from each other galet, which has two faces to the sea, two flanks to the beach, and a horn-work to the land. Hommet, a square redoubt; Eceurdeville a battery en barbette to the sea, and two towers to the beach and land: a little above this work, begins a line of intrenchment along the coast, with several batteries from St. Aulne and Querqueville, on the point nearly of the same form with the Eceurdeville. But to return to our military operations. The camp was formed in a straggling manner, on the summit and descent of a hill, fronting eastward to the strongest ground, open and exposed to the right flank, difficult of access to the rear, having the sea and close ground to the left. A commanding post on the hill, at the Hermitage, was occupied; but a rising ground in the valley below, on the rear, which commanded an avenue of the town, was neglected.

The army were kept very quiet in camp, by the out parties of the light horse, which were always vigilant and alert. In this corps were several excellent officers. At first they proceeded but slowly in the demolition of the works; a very uncomfortable consideration, as intelligence was daily received from deserters, that the enemy were employed assembling a considerable body of forces to intercept the retreat.

The French camp was formed at Vallogn, an open fertile country, at the dis-

tance of four leagues from Cherbourg; some mines in the bason were sprung; the forts had hitherto been run down by hand, for want of miners; but now the more effectual method was taken of blowing them up. A report in writing was given in to the General, of the situation and strength of Cherbourg and its outlets, together with proposals for encamping in lines; and a remonstrance, touching the necessity there was, to prepare a disposition for a regular and safe retreat. His Royal Highness Prince Edward was every day on shore, from the first landing, and was very attentive to the different operations. The barracks in town were occupied by the grenadiers of the line, and some other troops. Detachments were sent out every day to the eastward, towards Vallogn, where they often discovered and skirmished with parties of the enemy; deserters were daily brought in, particularly from Clare's battalion of Irish brigades, among whom were many English, who had been forced into their service when prisoners of war. From these a variety of intelligence was received: it was learnt that at the camp of Vallogn were assembled, besides the troops that were on the beach, the following regiments:

Of Dragoons.

Descar	—	—	500
Bourbon Basslet	—	—	500
St. Chaumont	—	—	500

Of Infantry.

Guienne	—	—	700
Limosin	—	—	700
Poitou	—	—	1400

The chief commanders were the Duke of Luxembourg, Marechal of France; the Duke de Harcourt, Count de Coctologon, and Mr. Ruth, Lieutenant Generals of the infantry; le Marquis de Brancas, Major General; Monsieur de Brisac and Count de Kaimont, Marechals de camp.

The

The soldiers continued to marraude ; some were tried and acquitted. The inhabitants of Cherbourg, who chiefly suffered by their licentiousness, complained in vain: they were courteously heard, but received little relief. They were terribly alarmed when fire was set to their ships in the basin, apprehending that the whole town would soon be reduced to ashes: but so much caution was observed, that the houses sustained no injury. Considerable progress was made in the demolition of the works. A plan of re-embarkation was concerted: the Commodore proposed that a slight intrenchment should be made, sufficient to defend the last division that should be re-embarked. He said he would order the ships in to cover us, to flank and scour any works we should make: he pitched on the bays, where he judged the re-embarkation might be most easily and safely performed: he expressed his opinion, that the forts should not be demolished towards the sea; and the walls towards the land be left entire to cover the retreat: his advice was accordingly followed. The intrenchment was begun and ended in two days; it extended across the neck of land, on which Hommet stands; was flanked on the right by Eceurdeville; on the left, by Gallet; and in the front of it was the village of Bellecroix, with a small redoubt. Between the forts were intermediate bays, from which the troops were to be re-embarked. The works were retarded by the sloth and drunkenness of the men, who had discovered some magazines of wine, and became extremely dissolute. The public taxes in Cherbourg were raised for his Britannic Majesty, together with a contribution and ransoms for the town, as well as for a glass manufactory, a royalty which yields considerable profits: all these sums, when collected, did not exceed 60,000 livres, equivalent to about 2,500 pounds, of which about 1000 pounds remain still unpaid, but hostages were retained in lieu of it. The General, attended by some commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a

detachment of grenadiers and a party of light horse, some of the French cavalry appeared at a distance; Captain Lindsay of the light horse was immediately ordered to attack them, he accordingly advanced at a brisk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, posted behind a hedge, received a severe fire, which obliged the light horse to wheel about, and retire. Captain Lindsay was mortally wounded by a musquet shot, and died universally regretted. The entire demolition of the forts Tourlaville, Galet, Hommet, Eceurdeville, St. Aulne, and Querqueville, with the basin, built at a great expence, and capable of receiving ships of large burthen, being quietly finished, and by consuming, from the 11th of August in the morning, to the 15th at noon, 141 barrels of French powder, taken in the place, and springing with it 53 mines, General Bligh took a resolution to re-embark. All the brass ordnance taken from the enemy, had been put on board a Danish vessel, lying in the port of Cherbourg, and sent to England under convoy. The stores and artillery were shipped on the 15th of August; and the light horse embarked on platforms, laid in the flat-bottomed boats, in the evening on the 16th. At three o'clock in the morning the camp was struck; so that when the inhabitants of Cherbourg awoke, they saw no vestige of the army, but the destruction and havock it had made. The troops marched down to the beach, on the west side of Galet, but did not enter the intrenchment, as no enemy appeared to disturb them, the whole army was re-embarked under the shade of fort Gallet; cover, it could not be called, as it had neither troops within, nor artillery on the ramparts to defend them in case they should have been attacked. Before eleven o'clock the embarkation was completed, with equal ease, distinctness, and expedition. His Royal Highness Prince Edward came off with the last division of grenadiers, and steered the boat aboard. Hostages had been

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been taken for the punctual performance of the ransom.

CHESTER, SIEGE OF, in 590. This city was then in the possession of the Welch, when Adelfrid, King of Northumberland, laid siege to it; in order to procure assistance from the Almighty, the monks of Bangor left their monastery to pray in a field near the Saxon army, but were surprised, and about 1000 of them massacred, soon after which, victory declared for the Saxons, who entered Wales and destroyed the monastery of Bangor; two gates of which immense edifice were above a mile asunder. It was taken again in 819, by Egbert, at the conclusion of the Heptarchy.

CHESTER, BATTLE NEAR, IN 922. Anlaf the Dane, having got the possession of Northumberland, and the city of York, was met by Edmund near Chester, where an engagement ensued, wherein victory held the balance so even, that when night came neither could boast of an advantage, in consequence of which a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between the competitors.

CHIARI, BATTLE AT. A small place upon the western confines of Bresciano, one of the Venetian territories in Upper Italy. It lies eight miles west from Brescia. Prince Eugene having on the 31st day of July, 1701, taken possession of the post of Chiari, the French Marechals de Catinat and Villeroy, resolved to drive him away. The next day some debates arose between the two Generals, Catinat was for putting off the attack till some better opportunity, but Villeroy having received positive orders to fight the Germans, would not listen to this salutary advice. The enemy was heard to beat a march before break of day, upon which they drew up in order of battle. About ten in the morning, the French general officers, who had a strong guard with them, approached near the German lines, but their cannon firing upon them, some of their horses fell, upon which they retired.

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However, about two in the afternoon, they advanced by little and little, till they came so near the Germans, that their advanced guards were forced to retire. About half an hour after, the French, with three brigades and a half, attacked some houses, where the Germans defended themselves for some time, but were at length obliged to retire, and yield up those posts. But the French did not keep possession of them; for two German battalions, with some grenadiers, under Count Daun, came up and attacked them in less than half an hour, and cutting them all to pieces, recovered the houses again. In this action, the Germans took four colours of the regiment of Normandy. At the same time the French attacked a mill, that was guarded by one of the battalions of Gutfenstein, but were repulsed with the loss of many of their men. Part of their army also attacked the battalions of Nigrelli, Herberstein, and Kirchbaum, that were upon the left, who permitted them to advance very near, and received them with such a fire, that most of them were killed upon the spot. The French employed in those attacks 17 battalions of their best troops, which were supported by all their cavalry: and on the German side, only 6 battalions and four companies of grenadiers had any share in these actions. The French had, at least, 2000 men killed or wounded, among which were 200 officers: whereas on the German side, the loss was so small, that it is scarcely credible; they had only 36 men killed, and 18 wounded. This great advantage was owing to the excellent disposition made by Prince Eugene, whose troops, though but two thirds in number of the French, fired without being exposed; and to the obstinacy of M. de Villeroy, who could not see the danger he was running into, till it was too late. Catinat had the honour of being against this action, which in some measure compensated his disgrace at Carpi. Prince Eugene's weakness prevented his making any other

other use of this victory, than to oblige the French to decamp first, which they did with precipitation six weeks after the fight, after having suffered much by hunger and cold. But while they faced each other, a remarkable action was performed by the young Prince of Vaudemont, who had formed the design of fetching off his father from the Allies. He failed indeed of his design, the old Prince getting off in his night gown, but surprised the regiment of dragoons of Montroy, part of Valdefuente's, and two troops of Copola's regiment of horse. He took Montroy, the Major, and several other officers, prisoners, whom he found most of them in their beds. He took also 11 standards, 1 pair of kettle drums, and 500 horses, with as much of the enemy's baggage as he could bring off, and destroyed the rest. His men gave quarter to about 80 troops, and killed about 500, with the loss but of two men. The Duke del Sesto, and the Marquis de Valdefuente, who commanded these forces, all of which belonged to the state of Milan, saved themselves by flight.

CHIGNECTO, ACTION THERE IN 1749. It is situated on the Bay of Funday, in Nova Scotia, North America. The French neutrals taking umbrage at the colony settled this year at Halifax, under the command of General Cornwallis, proceeded to open hostilities, which obliged the General to detach Major Lawrence with 1000 regular forces, and 4 sloops of war to Chignecto, to drive out the Indians, who had been engaged by the French to annoy the British ever since their first landing. These Indians, with the neutral French, to the number of 800, being intrenched behind strong banks and pallisades, cannon proof, obstructed their landing. But Major Lawrence, at the head of 100 chosen men, made a second attempt about a mile and a half from their intrenchment, where also the enemy detached a party to oppose him. Nevertheless, he landed in the midst of their fire, without returning a shot, till his men had reached the muzzles of their musquets,

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by which means a great number of the enemy were killed before they had time to load again: the rest fled with great precipitation to the other side of the river, under the protection of the French commander, who had taken post there, and who told Major Lawrence he had orders to defend that post.

CHIGNECTO, ACTION THERE, IN 1756. The Indians and French, to the amount of 300, resolving to cut off the British wood-cutters, who lived in a state of security, took their measures for that purpose; but Lieutenant Scott getting notice of their design, came up with them near this place, and totally defeated them.

CHIPPENHAM SEIZED IN 878. The Danes having quitted Exeter, marched to Chippenham in Wiltshire, one of the finest and strongest cities of the kingdom, which place the Danes made themselves masters of in a few days, which so far discouraged the West Saxons, that they had no courage left to defend themselves.

CHITTEPUT, TAKEN IN 1757. It is situated in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, East-Indies. The French decamping from Wandewash in September, attacked this place with 1800 Europeans. Nizar Mahomed Cawn, the Governor, assisted by a serjeant and 16 men from fort St. George, made an obstinate resistance; and notwithstanding he was obliged to retire from the fort, he renewed the fight in the streets, and disputed every inch of ground, till deprived of life by a musquet ball. A vast slaughter of his troops ensued: and on the news of his death reaching his family, they immediately destroyed themselves.

CHIVAS, OR CHIVASSO, SIEGE OF, AND SKIRMISH AT. A town of Piedmont Proper, in the principality of its own name, in Upper Italy. In the year 1705, this city, being in the possession of the Imperialists, was besieged by the French under the Duke de la Feuillade. The besiegers possessed themselves of the counterscarp on the 4th day of July, and raised batteries against

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the town. The Sieur Darennes, who commanded the attack against Castagnetto, and the castles which covered the bridge on the Po, attempted to beat the troops of the Duke of Savoy from one of the castles, with 17 companies of grenadiers, supported by 4 regiments of foot. The action was very brisk, and lasted four hours; but that castle being of difficult access, and well defended, the French were obliged to retire with the loss of 200 or 300 men killed and wounded. The Duke of Savoy, and Count Stahremberg were present in the action.

CHOCZIM, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1739. It is situated in Moldavia; and the Russians, commanded by Count Munich, penetrating into that province, took this city, after defeating the Turkish army on the 8th of August.

CHRISTIANSTADT, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1611. It is situated in West Gothland, in Sweden, on the banks of the Hellas. It was built in 1600, by Christian IV. King of Denmark; and was surprised in the following manner by Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, during the reign of his father Charles IX. The Prince had 500 of his men dressed after the manner of the Danish soldiers, and on their approach to the city, were let in by the guards without any hesitation. They soon made themselves masters of the place, in which they found a great booty. In 1676, it was taken from the Swedes by the Danes, when it was delivered up to be pillaged by the soldiers for several hours, and 500 of the garrison put to the sword. But in 1678, the Swedes, after a long siege, took it again, and in 1710, it was once more taken by the Danes.

CHRISTOPHER'S, (ST.) ISLAND OF, SITUATED IN THE WEST-INDIES, ACTION THERE IN 1667. Sir John Harman being sent to protect the British settlements, arrived off this place with 12 frigates, in March; and getting intelligence that 2 Zealand privateers, with four prizes, lay at Guadaloup, he sent part of his squadron

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to bring them off, which they effected, and landing afterwards, did great damage. The news of this reaching Martinico, M. de la Barre, and the Zealand Commodore Kruysen, with their fleets, consisting of 22 men of war and frigates, and 1300 soldiers, failed to stop the progress of the British. On the 10th of May, they were in sight of St. Christopher's, and were immediately attacked by Sir John Harman. In the engagement, which was very sharp, and lasted about three hours, the British were sometimes nearly surrounded; but by the conduct of the Admiral, and the bravery of the rest of the fleet, not only rendered them equal, but superior to the enemy, which was evident by the French Admiral and several others being destroyed, and five or six ships taken.

CHRISTOPHER'S (ST.) ISLAND OF. It was taken by the French, and retaken by the British, in 1695, without any action worth notice. The French again attempted it, but were repulsed with great losses in 1706.

CIRENCESTER, SIEGE OF, IN 612, Gloucestershire. Penda, King of Mercia, laid siege to this place without success.

CLISSAU, BATTLE AT. A town of Poland, situated in a very spacious plain, between Warsaw and Cracow, near the latter. This is one of the battles of the famous Charles XII. King of Sweden, fought with Augustus, King of Poland, in the year 1702. When Charles entered Saxony, the republic of Poland offered to make peace, but Charles would hearken to no proposals: he declared aloud, "I will never give the Poles peace, till they have elected another King."

Upon this news, the King of Poland saw plainly, that he must either lose his crown, or preserve it by arms, and he used his utmost efforts to succeed in that great decision. All his Saxon troops were arrived from the frontiers of Saxony: the nobility of the palatinate of Cracow, where he still remained, came in a body to offer him their services. He, in person, exhorted every

every one of these gentlemen to remember the oaths they had taken; and they assured him, that they would spill the last drop of their blood in his defence. Fortified with these succours, and the troops which were called the army of the crown, he went, for the first time, to seek in person the King of Sweden, and he was not long before he found him, for he was already marching against him towards Cracow.

The two Kings met on the 19th of July, 1702, in the plain near Clissa: Augustus had near 20,000 men, and Charles XII. not above 12,000: the battle began by playing off the artillery. Upon the first volley which was discharged by the Saxons, the Duke of Holstein, who commanded the Swedish horse, a young prince of great courage and virtue, received a cannon-ball in the reins. The King inquired if he was dead, and was told that he was; he made no answer, but the tears fell from his eyes; and then covering his face for a moment with his hands, on a sudden he spurred his horse with fury, and rushed into the thickest of the enemy at the head of his guards.

The King of Poland did all that could be expected from a prince who fought for his crown: he thrice led up his troops in person to the charge: but the ascendant of Charles XII. carried it, and gained a complete victory. The enemy's camp, colours, and artillery, and Augustus's military chest, were left to him. He made no stay upon the field of battle, but marched straight to Cracow, pursuing the King of Poland who fled before him.

The citizens of Cracow were bold enough to shut their gates upon the conqueror; he caused them to be burst open, and took the castle by assault. His soldiers, the only men in the world who would abstain from pillage after a victory, did not offer the least ill treatment to any one citizen; but the King made them pay sufficiently for the temerity of their resistance, by charging them with excessive contributions.

He departed from Cracow, in the full resolution of pursuing Augustus without intermission; but within some miles of the city, his horse fell under him, and broke his thigh. They were obliged to carry him back to Cracow, where he was confined to his bed for six weeks, in the hands of his surgeons. This accident gave Augustus leisure to breathe a little: he caused it immediately to be spread through Poland and Germany, that Charles XII. was killed by his fall. This false report, which was credited for some time, filled all mens' minds with astonishment and uncertainty.

COEVERDEN, OR COVERDEN, SIEGE OF. A town of Holland, near the confines of Westphalia, situated in the marshes, about 40 miles north-west from Deventer. In the year 1592, this city, being in the possession of the Spaniards, was besieged by the Dutch. Queen Elizabeth indeed called away her auxiliaries; but notwithstanding that, the solicitations of some of the provinces, and the eagerness of Prince Maurice to acquire new conquests, prevailing before all other considerations, he resolved to sit down before Coeverden, a place of great strength, both by art and nature; being seated in a great fenny plain, of very difficult access, even in the midst of the summer. Accordingly, being advanced with his army within cannon-shot of the place, Frederick Heerenbergh laid the town in ashes, resolving to defend himself, with the garrison (consisting of 600 men), in the castle and market-place; but was forced soon after to quit the last, as well as some other outworks of the castle, and retreat into the body of the castle. As the Dutch were carrying on their trenches to the ditch, Prince Maurice having received certain intelligence by some deserters, that the besieged had plenty of all necessaries, except water, which they were forced to fetch in the night-time out of the ditch that surrounded the castle; and that besides this, only one spring furnished the whole garrison with fresh

fresh water, he ordered the ditch to be drained, and the veins of the spring to be cut off by certain engines contrived for that purpose; but the marshy ground, and some other impediments, having rendered this project fruitless, they were forced to put their chief hopes in their mines and batteries.

The Duke of Parma being by this time returned out of France, Verdugo was ordered with a body of 13,000 foot, and some squadrons of horse, to attempt the relief of Coeverden. Prince Maurice, having timely intelligence of their design, ordered his lines to be drawn into a more narrow compass; and being reinforced by some other troops out of Cleves, Steinwich, and other places, he sent a peremptory summons to Frederick Heerenbergh, the Governor of Coeverden, to surrender: but he having, either by certain signals or messengers, got intelligence of the approaching succours, he told the messengers that it was time enough some months hence to talk of a capitulation. Soon after Verdugo having passed the Rhine, and fixed his camp in sight of that of Prince Maurice, he resolved to oblige Prince Maurice to raise the siege by intercepting his convoys; but finding that they could take two different ways through the fens, and not daring to divide his army, it was judged most convenient to force his camp. This they attempted in the night-time, whilst the Dutch (though forewarned of the design), thinking themselves secure in their camp, were for the most part either asleep or half drunk; but being awakened by the noise of the conquering army, they betook themselves to their arms, but in such a confusion, that had it not been for the unparalleled conduct of their generals, they must have been all cut in pieces: but William of Nassau, Governor of Friesland, as he had been the chief adviser of the siege, so being resolved to accomplish it, or die in the attempt, got together a good body of horse, with whom he charged the enemy so furiously in the flank that

he brought those that were still without the lines into confusion; so that not being able to second their companions within, they were all either cut to pieces or forced to retreat, but in such good order that they were ready to renew the attack; but by this time the whole Dutch army being got to their arms, they were repulsed with considerable loss. The following day the Spaniards drew out their army in battle array, with an intention to engage Prince Maurice to venture a battle; but Prince Maurice, who was too well versed in the art of war to put that to a hazard which fortune had already put into his hands, kept close in his camp, being certain that the besieged, when once bereaved of the hopes of relief, would not think it safe to stand out to the last extremity; which proved accordingly: for some of the chief officers having represented to the Governor the dangerous state of affairs, obliged him to surrender upon honourable terms.

The remaining part of the campaign was spent between both the armies in observing one another's motions, till late in autumn, the States keeping their forces in the field as long as possible could be done, to prevent, or at least delay the return of the Spaniards towards the frontiers of France; but the bad weather having at last obliged both the armies to look for their winter quarters, the Duke of Parma prepared for his return into France with his army; but he was scarce got to the province of Artois, when his distemper increasing, there put a period to his life.

COLBERG, SIEGE OF, IN 1758. It is situated in Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea; and was attacked October the 3d, by the Russians under General Fermer, after he had been defeated at Zorndoff, in order to keep open a communication by sea with Russia. But after lying before the town 26 days, they were obliged to raise the siege, owing to the good conduct of Major Heydon the Governor. In 1760, the Russians again besieged this place, both
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by sea and land, where they had a numerous army. But upon the approach of General Werner with 6000 Prussians, they raised the siege so precipitately, as to abandon all their ammunition, cannon, baggage, and even their provisions, fear having magnified the Prussians to a greater number. Notwithstanding these two unsuccessful attacks, the Russians in 1761 laid siege again to this place, commanded by General Romanzow, when after a six months defence, during which time they had been repulsed in several attempts to carry the place by storm, Colonel Heydon was obliged to capitulate for want of provisions, and surrender himself and garrison, consisting of 3000 men, prisoners of war.

COLCHESTER, SIEGE OF. An old, large, and populous borough of Essex, situated on the river Coln, about 20 miles north-east from Chelmsford, and 58 from London. During the time of the grand rebellion in the year 1647, it was besieged by Fairfax, the parliamentary General. The besieged defended the town with great bravery, insomuch that Fairfax laid aside all thoughts of reducing it that way, and changed the siege into a blockade, which continued about two months, when the garrison and inhabitants suffering extremely from the want of provisions, desired to capitulate; but they were obliged to surrender at discretion. Fairfax sullied his victory with an act of cruelty. In a council of war it was resolved, that Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle, and Sir Bernard Gascoign, the Governors, should be put to death; but the life of Gascoign was spared, on account of his being a foreigner. When the other two were brought out to be shot, Lucas gave the word to fire, as if he had been at the head of his own company. Lisle kissed him eagerly after he was dead; and desired the executioners to come nearer. One of the soldiers replying, "I'll warrant you, Sir, we will hit you." "Friend, (said he, smiling) I have been nearer you when you have missed me." So saying, he re-

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ceived their shot, and fell lamented by all good men who had an opportunity to know the candour of his heart, and the sweetness of his disposition. This execution was under the castle wall. A grand funeral was made for them both after the restoration.

COLIN, BATTLE AT. A little town situated on the Elbe, about 12 miles east from Prague. At a time when the affairs of the House of Austria seemed verging on inevitable destruction, Marechal Leopold Count Daun took the management of them into his own hands. The Prussians were at this time beleaguering Prague. The blockade and bombardment of which continued without any extraordinary event, until the 18th of June, 1757, when a battle happened between a part of the Prussian army, commanded by the King in person, and the Austrian army which was marching to the relief of Prague, under the command of Marechal Daun; the other part of the Prussian army having been left to continue the blockade of Prague, under the command of Marechal Keith. The King, on the 13th, left the camp before Prague, and, escorted by a few battalions and squadrons, went to join the Prince of Bevern, who marched from his camp to Neuhoff, and came to meet his Majesty at Kaurzim. After this junction, the King advanced on the 18th towards Marechal Daun, who had caused all the heavy artillery to be brought from Olmutz; and being reinforced by all the troops that remained in Moravia and Austria, was come to encamp at Colin. The enemy was drawn up in three lines on a very high mountain, fortified with a great number of battering pieces, at the foot of which were several defiles. Notwithstanding this advantageous disposition, his Majesty began the attack at two in the afternoon, and made himself master of two batteries, and two villages defended with infantry, but could not force the third post, the fire of the enemy was so violent: yet they were again twice repulsed on the right: however, the King thought

thought proper to desist, and retired in good order towards Mimbours, without being molested or followed by the enemy; nor did their infantry so much as come half way down the mountain.

Whatever the most impetuous and well regulated courage, whatever an ardour, inspired by the remembrance of so many victories, could do towards overcoming every disadvantage, was done by the Prussians on this occasion. They returned to the attack seven times: in none of their victorious battles had their bravery been more conspicuous. Both the King's brothers were in the field, and they did every thing that could be expected from the King of Prussia's brothers. The King himself, at the head of his cavalry, made one furious and concluding charge. Every thing was tried, and every thing was unsuccessful. The want of a sufficient numerous infantry in a ground where his cavalry could not support them, the want of an equal artillery, the advantageous situation of the enemy, their numbers, their bravery, and their general, obliged the King of Prussia to quit the field. What his loss was is not certain: it was undoubtedly great in the action, but still greater by desertions, and the innumerable ill consequences that follow a defeat.

The Prussian army engaged in this battle was reckoned not to exceed 32,000 men; whereas the Austrians were said to be 45,000. And though the King of Prussia had been on horseback the whole day, and present at every attack, yet as soon as he had seen his army make good their retreat, he took fresh horses, and escorted by only 12 or 14 hussars, set out for Prague, where he arrived next morning, and gave orders for sending off all his artillery, ammunition, and baggage, which were all safely carried off, and the troops had begun their retreat before the Austrian army in that city heard of the battle; but when they saw the Prussians retreating, a large body of them sallied out on the 20th, under the command of Prince Charles of Lorrain,

and came up with the rear of the Prussians, but found it was so well covered, that they could do but very little execution.

Though the King of Prussia was defeated in this battle, and though he brought on his defeat in a great measure by some errors of his own, yet whatever small blemish his military skill might have suffered, his reputation was raised higher than ever, in the opinion of all judicious men, by the noble and candid manner in which he acknowledged his mistake, by the firmness with which he bore his misfortune, and by the astonishing strokes of genius and heroism by which he afterwards retrieved his loss.

CONCALE BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1704: This bay is situated on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, France; and in which Rear-Admiral Dilkes, having intelligence of a French fleet of merchantmen being there, sailed in quest of them from Spithead, July the 22d. On the 26th, at day-light, perceiving the enemy, consisting of 45 sail, and 3 armed vessels, at anchor off Granville (who immediately got under sail, and ran for the shore), he followed them as far as the pilots would venture; but finding he could not effectually reach them with his ships, he ordered all the boats of the squadron to be manned, and by noon, had burned 6, sunk 3, and taken 15. The rest had got so far into a bay between Auranche and Mount St. Michael, that in a council held the next day, it was resolved to send in the Mermaid fire-ship, and boats, with a ship of 6 guns, taken the day before from the enemy. The Admiral was present at this attack, accompanied by the Captains Fairfax, Legg, Mighells, Lamprier, and Pippon. Of the 3 armed ships, the enemy had one of 18 guns they set on fire; one of 14 guns was burnt by Lieutenant Paul, who was wounded, and had 4 men killed; and the other of 8 guns, was brought off; 17 more of the fleet were destroyed; so that only 4 escaped, by getting under the guns of Granville fort.

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To recompence this brave action, and at the same time to perpetuate the memory of it, a gold medal was struck, and distributed to the chief persons concerned in it.

CONCALE BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1779. The French making an attack upon the Island of Jersey, induced Admiral Arbuthnot, who was sailing down the Channel with a fleet for North America, to break his orders, in order to defeat their design, which he effected. While some part of the fleet lay at Jersey, intelligence was received of some French ships being seen on the French coast, which induced Captain Gidoin of the Richmond, to detach Sir James Wallace in the Experiment, with the Pallas, Unicorn, Fortune, and Cabot brig, round the west end of the island, with a view to cut off their retreat; while he, with the other part of the fleet left, sailed directly for the Bay of Coutance, where the enemy's ships were at anchor; consisting of three frigates, a cutter, and some small craft. On his being perceived, they immediately weighed and pushed for St. Maloes; but meeting the other squadron, and finding they could not escape, they ran ashore in Concale Bay. Sir James ran upon the shore directly among them, and began an action which lasted about an hour and a half, during which the French left their ships; and they would have been brought off by our boats, but the enemy by this time, had brought down some cannon and howitzers, which played so smart on the boats as obliged them to burn two frigates, and leave the cutter scuttled on the shore; the other, the Danae, of 34 guns, they brought off. The Experiment being much annoyed at the first of the action by a battery of six twelve-pounders. Sir James, after silencing the Danae, thought it requisite to silence the battery also, that the boats might destroy the other frigates and cutter; and his pilot refusing to take charge of the ship, he ran her ashore abreast of the battery, and effectually silenced it in less than an hour.

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The frigates and cutter destroyed, were the Valeur of 26 guns, the Recluse of 24 guns, and the Dieppe of 16 guns: likewise several small craft were destroyed.

CONCORD, SKIRMISH AT, IN 1775. It is situated in the province of Massachusetts Bay, about 20 miles from Boston, in North America; and we think it requisite to remark, that this was the first action that happened in the present calamitous war between Great Britain and her Colonies.

General Gage, who was posted at Boston with 10,000 men, which government found necessary to send over in 1774, having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army, and the light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairn, of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning, eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms, on a green close to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to inquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairn's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and

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and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musquet-balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed: but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of 15 miles, by which means several were killed and wounded: and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men who fell into their hands.

It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded; but it is supposed, that their loss was very considerable.

General Gage said, that too much praise could not be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and Major Pitcairn, did every thing that was possible for men to do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual courage and intrepidity.

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By the return of the commission, non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, prisoners, and missing, after the above affair, it appears, by the Gazette account, that 1 lieutenant was killed, 2 lieutenant-colonels wounded, 2 captains wounded, 9 lieutenants wounded, 1 lieutenant missing, 2 ensigns wounded, 1 serjeant killed, 7 wounded, 2 missing, 1 drummer killed, 1 wounded, 62 rank and file killed, 157 wounded, and 24 missing.

Among the killed was Lieutenant Knight, of the King's own regiment; among the wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who commanded in the action, and received a ball in the calf of his leg, which was afterwards extracted; and among the prisoners, Lieutenant Gould, who was likewise wounded.

Of the many affidavits that have been published by the Provincials, with a view to fix the commencement of hostilities on the King's troops, that of this gentleman appears to be of the greatest importance, as it sets the affair at the bridge, which has been greatly misrepresented, in the most impartial point of view. His affidavit was as follows:

"I, *Edward Thoroton Gould*, of his Majesty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do testify and declare, that, on the evening of the 18th instant, under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Smith, and landed on the marshes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place, we saw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about 60 or 70 men. On our approach they dispersed, and soon after firing began; but which party fired first, I cannot exactly say, as our troops rushed on shouting and huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops so long as any of the Provincials were to be seen. From thence we marched to Concord. On a hill near the entrance of the town, we saw another body of Provincials assembled

sembled. The light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to disperse them. On our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take possession of the bridge, which the Provincials retreated over. The company I commanded was one. Three companies of the above detachment went forwards about two miles; in the meantime the Provincial troops returned, to the number of about 300 or 400. We drew up on the Concord side of the bridge. The Provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the first fire. This was the first engagement after the one at Lexington: a continued firing from both parties lasted through the whole day. I myself was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greatest humanity, and taken all possible care of by the Provincials at Medford.

Edward Thoroton Gould,
Lieutenant of the King's own regiment."

CONGEVERAM, FORT OF, TAKEN IN 1759. It is situated about 50 miles distant from Madras, in the East-Indies. Major Brereton finding it impossible to bring the French to an engagement near Wandewash, where they were encamped, made a forced march to attack this place, which was done on the 16th of April, and having made a breach with two twelve and two six-pounders, the place was taken by storm, and many of the garrison put to the sword.

CONI, SIEGES OF. A town of Piedmont Proper, in Upper Italy, situated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gesso, about 35 miles north from Nice. In the year 1641, the French General, Count d'Harcourt, laid siege to this place, then in the possession of the Spaniards. It held out from the 29th day of July to the 15th of September, when it surrendered, to the great joy, of the French troops, as this was

the first time they had taken it, though in former reigns they had several times sat down before it.

During the late war, in the year 1744, the French, under the Prince of Conti, and the Spaniards, under Don Philip, brother to the King of Naples, advanced to Coni, and invested it in the beginning of September. Baron Leutrum, the Governor, made an obstinate defence; and the situation of the place was such as to render the siege difficult, tedious, and bloody. The King of Sardinia, at first, was not in a condition to oppose the progress of the enemy; but being reinforced by 10,000 Austrians, commanded by General Pallavicini, advanced to its relief, and a battle ensued. The action was maintained with great vigour on both sides till night, when his Majesty finding it impracticable to force the enemy's intrenchments, retired in good order to his camp at Murasso. He afterwards found means to throw a reinforcement and supply of provisions into Coni; and the heavy rains that fell at this period, not only retarded, but even dispirited the besiegers: nevertheless, the Princes persisted in their design, notwithstanding a dearth of provisions, and the approach of winter, till the latter end of November, when the Chevalier de Soto entered the place with 600 fresh men. This incident was no sooner known than the Princes abandoned their enterprize, and leaving their sick and wounded to the mercy of the Piedmontese, marched back to Demont: having dismantled the fortifications of this place, they retreated with great precipitation to Dauphiny, and were dreadfully harrassed by the Vaudois and light troops in the service of his Sardinian Majesty, who now again saw himself in possession of Piedmont. The French troops were quartered in Dauphiny, but Don Philip still maintained his footing in Savoy, the inhabitants of which he fleeced without mercy.

CONQUET BAY, ACTION THERE IN 1693. This bay is on the coast of Brittany, S f France,

France, and in which Admiral Russel getting intelligence, as he was cruising off the Land's End, of there being a fleet of merchantmen, he detached Captain Pritchard, with the Monmouth and Resolution, and Roebuck fire-ship, to go between the trade-way and the main, for to use their endeavour to take or destroy them. On the 10th of May, as soon as it was light, they descried the French fleet, who immediately put to sea, having intelligence from one of their scouts, of the approach of the British fleet. Captain Pritchard gave chase to the frigate their convoy, which he drove ashore, and which proved to be the Jersey, taken in the West-Indies. The merchantmen consisted of 55 sail, 35 of which were destroyed, their laden being salt, wine, and brandy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SIEGES OF. The metropolis of the Turkish empire, anciently called Byzantium, and by the Turks at this day Stamboul: it is situated on the western shore of the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, in the province of Romania. In the year 1394, the Sultan Ilderim Bayezid, the fourth Emperor of the Turks, laid siege to this city, at that time in the possession of the Christians. When preparations were made for the assault, the Prime Viziar dissuaded the Sultan from his intention, by representing the danger of a revolt in the new conquered cities, not yet settled, and of alarming the Christian Princes into a confederacy. On these considerations he raised the siege, least by grasping too much, all should be lost.

Several other attempts were made, but without any success.

Sultan Mohammed II. the seventh Emperor of the Turks, laid siege to it in the year 1452, and for this purpose, he raised as great an army as he was able. As the Turkish account of the destruction of the Roman empire is very defective, and we ought not to omit any material circumstance relating to that great event, we shall supply it from the Greek cotemporary writers. These mention but one siege of

Constantinople undertaken by Mohammed; the causes of which seem to be impartially set forth by Dukas as follows.

They who had the principal share in the government at Constantinople, were so indiscreet as to send ambassadors to notify to Mohammed, that Constantine had been proclaimed Emperor, although he had not been crowned. They complained also, that Or Khan's pension was not duly paid, and urged to have it doubled; alledging, that the Prince wanted money for presents to the great lords who paid their court to him. In case this demand was not granted, they desired that they might be allowed to set him at liberty.

Hali Basha, to whom this discourse was directed, though of a mild temper, and a friend to the Romans, because they often made him presents, yet, on hearing the ambassadors talk at this rate, he made answer, "I have been so long acquainted, you silly Romans, with your artifices and tricks that you ought to give them over.—The treaty which we made with you is scarce dry, and yet you have followed us into Anatolia, thinking to frighten us with chimeras of your own framing.—If you can do any thing against us, do it. Proclaim Or Khan King of Thrace, and make the Hungarians pass the Danube in your favour.—But take it for granted after all, that instead of recovering the countries which you have lost, you will lose those which you now possess."

Hali having reported these matters to Mohammed, he flew into a great passion: "If I stay in Anatolia," said he, "the Romans will stir up all the Christian nations against me, succour Karaman, and subdue the west." On this consideration, he treated the ambassadors of that Prince with mildness, and granted them peace. With regard to the Emperor's ambassadors, dissembling his resentment, he promised to give them a favourable answer at his return to Adrianople; but as soon as he arrived there, he ordered Or Khan's pension

sion to be stopped; and towards winter had notice given through his dominions, for 1000 workmen to be ready in spring, with the proper instruments and materials to build a fort near the Sacred Mouth above Constantinople. This project filled the Christians every where with grief, as it convinced them that the downfall of the city was at hand: and a prodigious number of workmen being assembled at the time appointed, the Emperor sent ambassadors to Adrianople, not to demand an augmentation, nor even a continuation of the pension, but to entreat Mohammed not to build the fort, and on that condition to pay tribute, if he required it. He remonstrated that he, indeed, at the entreaty of his grandfather Mohammed, granted him liberty to build a fort on the Asiatic shore, because it had been of a long time in possession of his ancestors; but that the design of building this new fort opposite to the other, could be no other than to deprive Constantinople of its trade, and supply of provisions from the Euxine sea.

Mohammed, after asking the ambassadors what right they had to hinder him from building a fort on his own ground, shewed, from the Emperor's joining continually with the enemies of the Othmans, during his father's reign, how little reason he had to expect a favour from him; and concluded, threatening, "That whoever came to trouble him again on the same subject, should be flayed alive." This answer threw the inhabitants of Constantinople into the utmost fear and anguish. Soon after the Turks began to build the fort below Sosthenion, of old called Pheneum, in a triangular form, and called it Barefka, that is, *head-chopper*. The Emperor finding he could not hinder the execution of this design, sent guards to hinder the Turks from making incursions, and pillaging the lands in time of harvest: but Mohammed, instead of granting his request, gave leave to those who carried materials to the fort, to feed their cattle

on the Roman pastures. The people of the tower of Epibata going to hinder some Turks from destroying their corn, a quarrel ensued, wherein several on both sides were killed. Mohammed being informed hereof, ordered a party to go and put the inhabitants of Epibata to the sword. The Turks accordingly fell upon them as they were cutting down their corn, and slew forty.

On this news, the Emperor ordered the city gates to be shut, and the Turks who were in it to be arrested; but three days after he set them at liberty, and at the same time sent ambassadors to tell the Sultan, "That since he was resolved on war, and neither his own oaths, nor the Emperor's submissions, could prevent it, he might take his course. That if God, in whom he trusted, intended to deliver the city into his hands, no human power could hinder it." He advised him, however, to reflect on their treaties, and his own oaths; adding, that for his part, he would shut up the city, and defend the inhabitants to the utmost of his power. Mohammed, far from seeking excuses, declared war against Constantine.

The Emperor foreseeing what would happen, had six months before reinforced the garrison, drawn many people of the country into the city, and laid up great store of corn: he had likewise sent to Rome to demand succours of the Pope, and complete the union of the two churches: but as it was easy to see that neither the Emperor nor the clergy were sincere, so the Pope afforded them no assistance; and their dissimulation served him afterwards with an excuse for abandoning them to the mercy of the Turks.

Meantime Mohammed ordered his great cannon to be brought from Adrianople to Constantinople, and the siege was begun on the 6th day of April, 1453, the Turkish army encamping from the wood gate to the golden gate towards the south, and the church of St. Kosma; they also covered the space which had been planted with vines.

Khalkondylas observes more particularly, that the Sultan's camp extended from one sea to the other; that the forces of Asia were on the right hand towards the golden gate; those of Europe on the west, stretching to the wood gate; and that in the middle, between both, was Mohammed himself, with his Janissaries and other troops about him; while his Wazir, or Vizier Zogan, was posted above Galata. The walls towards the port were not very good, but to the land there was a double wall, with double ramparts. The first was low and weak, but defended by a great fosse, 200 feet wide, lined on both sides with stone; the inner wall was very high, and admirably well built.

The Emperor did all in his power for the defence of Constantinople. All the Venetian ships, which came from the Tanaïs and Trebizond, were detained. The Genoese, though they had promised the Sultan not to assist the Romans, yet, underhand, sent a large vessel with 500 men to reinforce the garrison. John Justiniani, surnamed the Long, came from Genoa with two ships and several brave young men. As John had excellent skill in drawing up an army, and giving battle, the Emperor made him chief commander, and assigned for his post that part of the walls which was nearest the palace, because the enemy had planted most of the engines on that side. He promised likewise to give him the sovereignty of the Isle of Lemnos, in case he obliged the Turks to raise the siege. Such magnificent rewards made the Latins behave like heroes. Some of them had fire-arms, so had the Turks, which shot five or ten balls, and after piercing the armour, killed two or three men, one behind the other. Mohammed caused new levies to be made, which brought such prodigious numbers together, that many reckoned they amounted to 400,000. At the same time his galleys, ships, and barks, to the number of about three hundred, came to an anchor near the city.

The port was secured with a chain, stretched across from the fair gate to Galata, which kept the vessels of the city in safety; besides which, there was a fleet of five ships, one belonging to the Emperor, the other four to the Genoese, which fetched provisions from the Morea and Khio. As they returned in March, Mohammed ordered his fleet either to take, or hinder them to enter the port of Keras; but the ships forced their way by help of the wind, and were let in by lowering the chain. The Sultan finding that there were in the harbour 8 great ships, 20 small ones, with several galleys, belonging to the Emperor and the Venetians, besides a great number of barks, he despaired of making himself master of them, but at the same time formed a most bold and noble design: he ordered a road to be made through the bushes and shrubs behind Galata, from the place facing the east, under Diplacionion, to the other side of the Gulf of Keras, opposite St. Kosma's church, and 80 galleys to be drawn over the hilly ground, from the Sacred Mouth into that harbour. Every galley had a pilot at her prow, and another at her poop, with the rudder in hand; one moved the sails, while a fourth beat the drum, and sung a sailor's song: and thus the whole fleet passed along as if it had been carried by a stream of water, sailing, as it were, over the land.

With regard to this surprising exploit, Prince Cantemir only observes, that, besides other engines before unheard of, the Turks made use of one worthy of admiration; for by it, from the north side, some vessels were brought over hills and declivities into the inner haven, which occasioned the taking of the city, by introducing the sea forces by the gate Fenar, looking to the lower haven.—To return to Dukas.

Meantime they brought their largest cannon opposite to St. Roman gate. The gunner had two balls of stone, one very large, the other smaller, and shot the latter first, to see if he took right aim. It was usual

usual for cannon after firing to fly like glass, unless covered immediately with thick woollen cloth, and even then would not stand above the third discharge, occasioned by the cold air entering the pores of the metal; but this engineer preserved his gun from bursting by pouring oil into it when hot after firing. As he was going to make a second shot, the ambassador of John Huniades, the Hungarian General, who was present, laughed, and told him, if he had a mind to beat down the wall soon, he should change his battery, and shoot five or six fathom from the place where he then stood; that the third shot should be directed from another place, which, with the two former, made a sort of triangle; and that having so done, he would see the triangle presently fall to the ground, which accordingly came to pass.

Khalkondylas relates, that the noise of those great cannon was frightful, and the shock so great, that the ground trembled for more than two leagues round: that although the balls reached the second wall, as being much higher than the first, yet the damage they did gave no discouragement to the Greeks, because those unwieldy cannon, not being easily managed, could not be fired above seven or eight times a-day, and only once towards morning, as a warning-piece to begin the military operations. Besides the great cannon, there were many others of a lesser size planted along the counterscarp, with which they battered the parapet of the rampart. The Greeks also had artillery carrying from 60 to 80 pounders, one of which was planted against the largest of the Turkish guns; but when discharged, they so shook the wall and rampart, that they did more harm than good; besides, the largest piece burst after a few firings.

Although the damage done by the Turkish cannon was at first so small, yet the Greeks, through inexperience, and want of sufficient numbers to attend at many places at the same time, were not able to repair the breaches, while the Ja-

nissaries, under cover of their gabions and mantles, gained the ditch; then raising a breast-wall, with loop-holes, along the counterscarp, shot so incessantly against the battlement, that none durst appear.

The Sultan ordered mines also to be carried under the ditch and walls, a great way into the city, building wooden towers, where soldiers were posted to secure the workmen at the places where they broke ground; but the Greeks, by countermining, rendered those works of no effect. The Turks had yet another tower higher than the former, on the top of which there were a great number of ladders and portable bridges, to throw upon the ramparts.

The Genoese of Galata shewed on this occasion much affection for the Romans. In the day they supplied the Turks with provisions, and oil for their cannon; and at night stole into the city, and fought next day against them. The day following they went to the camp, and those who were in the camp returned to Constantinople. The Venetians ventured their lives no less freely for the Romans: John Justiniani omitted nothing to defend the place; and the Grand Duke, followed by 500 men, went round the city every day, to see that a good guard was kept, and to encourage the soldiers.

By the continual battering of the cannon, the tower near St. Roman gate, and the walls on both sides were demolished in such a manner, that the besiegers and the besieged could see each other.

The Emperor, despairing to defend the city after so large a breach had been made in the strongest part of the wall, sent to propose paying whatever tribute the Sultan should think fit, if he would but retire. Mohammed answered, "That there was no possibility of retiring now; that he must either take the city, or the city him; but at the same time he offered, if the Emperor would surrender it, to give him the Morea, and his brother other provinces; threatening, in case he took
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" it by assault, to put him and all the great men to death, make slaves of the inhabitants, and give their effects to his soldiers." Constantine thought it better to wait the event, than submit to such conditions.

Justiniani at this juncture resolved to burn the Turkish fleet, and prepared a galley for that purpose, on which he put aboard the most valiant Italians, with the necessary engines, and artificial fire; but the Genoese of Galata having discovered his design, gave notice to the Turks, who being upon their guard when the Latins approached at midnight, let fly their cannon, which sunk the galley, with an hundred and fifty brave soldiers on board, and thus destroyed all their hopes.

Mohammed caused a wooden bridge to be made from the shore of Galata to Cinegion, consisting of a thousand casks, tied two and two together, and bound on each side with ropes, which afforded breadth enough for five men to march abreast. There were at each end of the casks pieces of wood, on which the floor was nailed.

When all things were made ready for storming the city, Mohammed sent to offer the Emperor, and the great men, liberty to go out with their effects, promising that the inhabitants should suffer no injury; but let him know at the same time, that if he rejected those conditions, he and his officers must expect to be put to the sword, and the inhabitants made captives. The Emperor answered, by the advice of his council, " That he would gladly live in peace with him; that Mohammed's ancestors honoured his ancestors as their fathers, and Constantinople as their country, where they found an asylum in all their disgraces; and that none of them who had dared to attack it, enjoyed a long life. He advised the Sultan, therefore, to be content with what he had already unjustly taken from his family, and the imposition of as heavy a tribute as he should think fit: but with regard to surrendering the city, told him, that it

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" neither depended on him nor the inhabitants; the common resolution being to lay down their lives in its defence."

The Sultan despairing of taking the place by composition, caused the day for the attack to be published through his camp, declaring that he would content himself with the walls and the houses, and give up to the soldiers the people and their effects; which news was received with joyful shouts. In the evening he ordered fires to be made throughout the camp. This was a spectacle quite new, and it struck every one with surprise to see an infinite number of lights spread over the land and over the sea, over the ships and over the houses, over Constantinople and over Galata, which shone with greater blaze than the sun; the surface of the water glittered as if it had been covered with looking-glasses. The Romans seeing all the camp on fire, ran to the walls, from whence they heard those exulting shouts, which struck them almost dead with fear, as being the forerunners of a general assault.

The Emperor John laboured extremely hard all the night to fill up the breaches with fascines, and got a ditch dug within. Mohammed began the attack on Sunday the 27th of May, which was the feast of All-Saints. He gave the Romans no rest all the night. At nine o'clock, dividing his army in two parts, he drew it up from the palace to the golden gate; he ranged his 80 barks from the wood gate to the square, and disposed the other vessels, which were at Diplacionion, in a circle from the fair gate (beyond the fortress of St. Demetrius) and the little gate near our Lady's monastery, named Hodegetria, beyond the port as far as Vlanka: these ships contained scaling ladders, and other engines.

At sun-set the trumpet sounded, and the Sultan fought on horseback at the breach, surrounded by 10,000 slaves, supported by more than 100,000 cavalry on each side and behind him. In the low ground, from the port to the golden gate, there were upwards

upwards of 100,000 infantry; and above 50,000 from the place where the Sultan was to the high ground where the palace stood; there was besides an infinite number of soldiers in the vessels, and on the wooden bridge. The besieged were distributed round the walls in this manner; the Emperor and Justiniani were posted at the breach with 3000 Latins; the Great Duke was in the palace with 500 men: there were likewise upwards of 500 men armed with spears and darts to defend the walls and the fortifications towards the sea, from the golden to the fair gate: they watched all the night. The Turks brought an infinite number of ladders to fix to the walls, while the Sultan, with a rod of iron in his hand, drove them forward, sometimes using careffes, sometimes threats.

The besieged behaved valiantly. The Emperor and Justiniani fought at the head of their men; but in the evening that incomparable captain, that undaunted hero, received a ball in the back of his hand, which pierced his gauntlet, though of as good a temper as the arms of Achilles; not being able to bear the pain, he desired the Emperor to maintain his ground, while he retired aboard a ship to have his wound dressed. Meantime the Turks, covered with their bucklers, approached the walls, and used all their efforts to apply the ladders; but were hindered by the prodigious quantity of stones which the besieged threw down upon them.

While the Emperor thus guarded the breach, the Turks perceiving a door of the palace open, by which the Romans made their sallies with security, it being under ground, fifty of Mohammed's slaves rushed in, and mounting the walls, cut those who defended them in pieces; after which the enemy found no difficulty to get up. As soon as those who fought under the Emperor, and knew nothing of this misfortune, as being at a distance from that place, perceived themselves to be shot at from the top of the walls, and that it was done by the enemy, they fled in con-

fusion into the city; but the gate of Kartias being very narrow, many were crushed to death. The Turks seeing the Romans fly pursued them with a great shout, and slew all who came in their way. It was then that the Emperor, in despair, standing in the breach, with his sword and buckler in hand, uttered these rueful words; "Is there no Christian left alive to strike off my head?" He had scarce done speaking, when he received a stroke in the face from a Turk, and then another from a second, which killed him, although neither of them knew that he was the Emperor.

The Turks entered the city an hour after midnight, with the loss of no more than three men, although between the palace and the gate of Kartias they slew two thousand Romans, some flying, some defending themselves. They did this, imagining there were 50,000 men in arms; for had they known there were no more than 8000, they would not have slain one; not for pity, but out of covetousness, for they would have sold them like sheep, as they afterwards told the author.

Some Romans at day-break ran to their houses, to take care of their wives and children; but although they were covered with blood, those whom they met in the streets they passed through would not believe that the Turks had broken in. At length the news being confirmed by other wounded people, who arrived thick one after another, the women and religious fled in crowds to the great church, called Sancta Sophia, in the belief that a ridiculous prediction which passed among them, concerning the destruction of the Turks, would now be accomplished.

The prediction was, that the Turks should one day take Constantinople, and slay the people as far as the pillar of Constantine; but that an angel, descending from heaven with a sword, should give that weapon with the empire to a poor man, whom he should find on the pillar, saying to him, "Take this sword, and revenge the people of the Lord:" that the
Turks

Turks would, at the same instant take to their heels, and the Romans pursue them, slaying them continually; nor ever cease till they had driven them out of the west, and also the east, as far as Monadenere, a place on the borders of Persia. This monstrous absurdity was believed on no better ground than that they had formerly heard certain deceivers relate as much.

The Greeks, who had gotten into the great church, were flattering themselves with an assurance of being out of all danger, when the Turks arriving thither, broke open the doors, and finding the place filled from top to bottom with people, carried them away tied together. A great multitude, who were so silly as to go in procession to the tomb of St. Theodosius the martyr, the day of his festival, as if every thing was quiet, fell into the hands of the Turks, and were led captive like the rest. The fleet which was in the port, hindered the Turks to apply ladders, and mount the wall on that side, till such time as they who had entered the city in the morning, were arrived thither, and had driven the Romans off the wall. This the enemy in the ships perceiving, they soon mounted: and the gates being now all broken open, the Turks rushed in impetuously on all sides.

When the Grand Duke saw them approach the royal gate which he guarded, he retired towards his palace with a small number of men: but in the way to the tower, where his wife and children were, he was seized, and a guard put upon him and them.

Justiniani, after getting his wound dressed, was returning to the port; when news being brought him of the Emperor's death, and the loss of the city, he put to sea again. The shores were crowded with people of all sorts, who beat their breasts, and called to the sailors to take them in: but if they had been ever so willing, it was not in their power; nor could they possibly have escaped themselves, if the enemy's fleet had not been busy in plun-

dering. The Genoese at Galata ran with their wives and children to the ships, leaving all their effects behind them: but the Wazir Zogan running to the shore, and promising them security for their persons and goods, the greater part returned with their magistrate, and presented the Sultan with the keys of their city. Only five great vessels set sail, the rest were abandoned by the sailors. The Venetian galleys and merchant ships retired in the same manner.

All that we have hitherto related, happened between the first and eighth hours of the day; at which time the Sultan entered the city with his wazirs and great officers, surrounded by a great body of Janissaries. When he came to the great church, he was astonished to see the condition it was in. Perceiving a Turk pulling up the marble pavement, out of zeal for religion, as he alledged, Mohammed drew his sword, and wounded him; saying, "Be content with the plunder, the buildings belong to me:" then ordering one of his priests to ascend the pulpit, he heard prayers. On leaving the church, he sent for the Grand Duke, and bid him see the consequence of not delivering up the city. The Grand Duke replied, "That it neither was in his nor the Emperor's power to surrender it; much less ought they to have done, when the Sultan's own officers advised them to hold out; for that they said they could not take the city." This answer increased the jealousy which Mohammed had conceived against Hali Basha. The Sultan asked him next, if the Emperor was escaped aboard the fleet. The Grand Duke said, "He knew not what was become of him, being posted at a different gate." At the same time two young soldiers stepping forward, one said he had killed the Emperor; the other, that he had given him the first wound. Being sent to find his body, and bring the head, they did so; and it was acknowledged by the Grand Duke. After this it was nailed to the top of the pillar of the Augusteon,

gusteon, where it remained till evening: then, the skin being flayed off, it was stuffed with straw, and carried as a trophy to the princes of the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, of different nations.

Others say that the Duke hid himself with Or Khan, and other persons of condition, in a tower, which they at length yielded. Being sent on board a ship, a Roman, to obtain his liberty, discovered them both to the pilot; who immediately cut off the head of Or Khan, cloathed in a monk's habit, and carried it with the Grand Duke to Mohammed, who comforted him. The Sultan having sent to seek for his wife and children in the camp and in the fleet, gave to each 1000 aspers: and in sending them home to their own house, told the Duke that he would give him the government of the city, and confer on him greater honours than he possessed under the Emperor. Having gotten from him the names of the principal officers and other persons of the court, he sent to search for them, and paid 1000 aspers for each.

This is the account which the Greek historians have left us concerning the taking of Constantinople; let us now see what the Turks themselves say.

The Christians being at length reduced to a few defenders, and tired with continual fatigues, seeing all their walls full of breaches, their batteries destroyed, in a word, the city blocked up both by sea and land, without any hopes of relief, the Emperor sends ambassadors to surrender it to Mohammed on his own terms. The Sultan receiving them civilly, promises to grant the inhabitants their lives and effects, with liberty to remove whither they pleased, and then dismisses them: but having something farther to say, orders them to be called back. The centinels from the ramparts suspecting, from the haste which the messengers made after the ambassadors, that the Turks had a design to enter with them and seize the city, fired on them, to hinder their nearer approach. The Ottomans surprised, and perceiving some of

their companions grievously wounded, found a retreat, and report what had happened to the Sultan; who, imagining that the Greeks had repented of their agreement, and fired on his people out of revenge, orders his army to attack and destroy that perfidious enemy. On the other hand, the Greek Emperor being told by the centinels, that the Turks had attempted to take the city by fraud, and were now approaching the walls, commands his subjects to exert their utmost in his defence. Upon this a fierce and bloody conflict ensues: but whilst the Greeks valiantly fight on the land side, those who defended the walls towards the haven, being beaten from their posts by the enemy's darts, gave the Turkish forces an opportunity to enter the town on that side.

In this assault the Emperor Constantine himself fell, whilst bravely acting the part sometimes of a general, sometimes of a soldier; and in the greatest dangers animating his men with his presence. His headless body was found lying on that of an ensign bearer; from whence the place takes its present name of Sanjak dar Yokuski; that is, ascents, or hills with ensigns on them.

When these things were known to those who bravely repelled the attacks of the Turkish land forces, they forthwith erected a white flag on the walls; and cried aloud from the ramparts, "Why do you, without the fear of God, for no fault of ours, break your promise; the agreement for surrender of the city is now made, and ordered by both emperors to be ratified. Desist therefore from fighting, nor assault those who have engaged to be your future subjects." Mohammed hearing those words, and ignorant perhaps of what had passed in the haven, commands the battle to cease, promising to stand to the former conditions; and so receives that part of the city by surrender.

Next day the Sultan, entering by the gate called Topkapu, makes the following declaration to the Greeks, "I promised

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"you in our agreement, that if you chose to continue here, all the churches and monasteries should remain untouched, and your religion suffer no damage: but since I have acquired half the city by force of arms, and half by surrender, I think it just, and accordingly order, that the religious houses and churches, which stand in the part I have conquered, be converted into Jama, and the rest left entire to the Christians." Pursuant to this determination, all the churches from Ak Seray to Sancta Sophia, were converted into Jama: but from Suli Monastir to Ederne Kapu, all remained to the Greeks. After this, the land and sea forces being assembled in the market-place, called Ak Seray, Mohammed marched in a triumphal procession to Sancta Sophia. Then having ordered the ezan to be sung, he went to the imperial palace; and as he entered, being addicted to poetry, is reported to have spoken an extemporary distich in the Persian language, the sense of which is this; "The spider has woven her web in the imperial palace; the owl has sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiah;" in allusion to the downfall of the Grecian Emperors. Constantinople was taken on the 20th of Jemazio'l Ewel, in the year 857, and fifty-first day of the siege. The negligence or treachery of the Wazir prevented its being taken sooner. We will now return to Dukas.

The day after the city was taken, the Sultan entered it a second time, and went to see the Grand Duke, who came out to meet him. As the Duchess was sick, he went to her bed-side, and calling her mother, bid her good-morrow, and not afflict herself; promising to give her more than she had lost. After this he walked about the city, which was quite empty, both men and beasts having been carried off.

The 28th of May he again went over a great part of the city, and made a feast about the palace. When he had drank pretty hard, he ordered his chief Eunuch to demand of the Grand Duke the youngest

of his sons, who was fourteen years of age, and extremely handsome. The Duke suspecting the Sultan's design, turned pale, and told the Eunuch he might take him, but refused to deliver him. Hereupon Mohammed, in a rage, sent back the Eunuch for the young lord, and an executioner with him, to bring the Duke and his two other sons, and cut their heads off at the palace gate. He likewise commanded all the great men and officers to be executed whom he had redeemed from the foldiers; choosing out of their wives and children, for his own use, those who were most handsome and best shaped.

COPENHAGEN, SIEGE OF. A free imperial city, capital of Denmark, and seat of his Danish Majesty, situated on the eastern shore of the Island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, near the strait called the Sound. In the year 1658, Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, being somewhat embarrassed with a war in Germany, Frederick III. King of Denmark, resolved to make use of the opportunity to invade Sweden. Upon the first intelligence of this design, though in the middle of winter, Charles marched to the relief of his kingdom; not into it, but into the dominions of his enemy, as the surest way to frustrate the project. He marched over the ice into the Island of Thunen, and thence to the other islands, and at last into Zealand, where he carried all before him; which brought the King of Denmark to such distress, that he was forced to patch up a peace upon Charles's own terms. But the victor did not think proper to keep what he himself had signed; for having conceived a jealousy of the Danes, he embarked his forces in Holstein, and under pretence of going towards Dantzick, landed in Zealand, and besieged Copenhagen. But the Danes being chiefly encouraged by the presence of their Monarch, made a brave defence, till the Dutch fleet gave them relief; which obliged the Swedes, after they had several times attempted to storm it, to raise the siege.

COPENHAGEN,

COPENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. That renowned hero Charles XII. King of Sweden, was no sooner elevated to the throne of his father, than he saw a powerful confederacy uniting, to strip him of all his dominions. He resolved to attack his nearest neighbours first; and with this view he invaded the Island of Zealand, in the year 1700. An English squadron and two Dutch ones appeared in the Baltic to his assistance. He joined his squadron to them, and drew so near Copenhagen, as to throw some bombs into it; the Danish fleet having declined an engagement. The King then, as in a sudden transport, taking Count Piper and General Renschild by the hands, "And what," said he, "if we should lay hold of the opportunity of making a descent, and besiege Copenhagen by land, whilst it is blocked up by sea!" Renschild answered, "Sir, the great Gustavus, after fifteen years experience, would not have made any other proposition." Orders were immediately given for 5000 men to embark, who lay upon the coast of Sweden, and were joined to the troops they had on board. The King entered into a lighter frigate, and dispatched 300 grenadiers in small shallops. Among these shallops were small flat-bottomed boats, which carried the instruments for a siege. Five hundred select men followed after in other shallops. Then came the King's men of war, with two English frigates and two Dutch, which were to favour the descent.

Upon the unexpected movement of the vessels, which threatened a descent, the inhabitants, in a consternation at the inactivity of their own fleet, and the motion of the Swedish ships, looked round with terror, to see in what place the storm would fall. The fleet of Charles stopped over-against Hum Lebeck, within seven miles of Copenhagen. Immediately the Danes drew up their horse to that place, the foot were posted behind thick intrenchments, and what artillery they could get thither was directed against the Swedes.

The King then quitted his frigate, to throw himself into the first shallop at the head of his guards. The ambassador of France was constantly at his side: "Sir," said the King to him in Latin (for he would never speak French), "you have no difference with the Danes; you shall go no further if you please." "Sir," answered the Count de Guiscard in French, "the King, my master, has ordered me to attend your Majesty; I flatter myself, you will not this day drive me from your court, which never before appeared so splendid." As he spoke these words, he gave his hands to the King, who leapt into the shallop, whither Count Piper and the ambassador followed him. They advanced under cover of the cannon of the vessels which favoured the descent. The small boats were about 100 yards off the shore, when Charles, impatient to land, threw himself from the shallop into the sea, with his sword in his hand, and the water above his middle. His ministers, the ambassador of France, the officers and soldiers, immediately followed his example, and marched to shore amidst a shower of musquet shot which the Danes discharged. The King, who had never in his life before heard a discharge of musquets loaden with ball, asked Major Stuart, who stood next him, "What whistling that was which he had in his ears?" "'Tis the noise of the musquet-ball which they fire upon you," said the Major: "That's right," said the King: "henceforward it shall be my music:" and that moment the Major, who explained the noise to him, received a shot in his shoulder; and a lieutenant on the other side of him fell dead at his feet. It is usual for troops that are attacked in their intrenchments to be beaten, because the assailants have generally an impetuosity which the defenders cannot have: besides, to wait for the enemy in one's lines, is generally a confession of one's own weakness, and the other's advantage. The Danish horse and foot took to their heels, after a faint resistance.

As soon as the King was master of their intrenchments, he fell upon his knees to thank God for the first success of his arms.

He immediately caused redoubts to be raised towards the town, and himself marked out the encampment. At the same time he sent back his vessels to Schonen, a part of Sweden, not far from Copenhagen, for fresh recruits of 9000 men. Every thing conspired to assist the vivacity of Charles; the 9000 men were upon the shore ready to embark, and the next morning a favourable wind brought them to him. All this passed within sight of the Danish fleet, who durst not venture to interpose. Copenhagen, in a fright, sent deputies immediately to the King, to entreat him not to bombard the town. He received them on horseback, at the head of his regiment of guards, and the deputies fell upon their knees before him. He demanded of the town 400,000 rix-dollars, with orders to supply his camp with all sorts of provisions, which he promised they should be honestly paid for. They brought him the provisions, because they durst not refuse them, but were in no expectation that the conquerors would vouchsafe to pay for them; and those who brought them were astonished to find that they were paid generously, and without delay, by the meanest soldiers in the army. There had long reigned among the Swedish troops a strict discipline, which contributed not a little to their conquest, and the young King made it still more severe. There was not a soldier who dared to refuse payment for whatever he bought, much less go a marauding, or even stir out of the camp. He would not so much as allow his troops after a victory the privilege of stripping the dead till they had his permission, and easily brought them to the observance of his orders. Prayers were constantly said in his camp twice a day, at seven in the morning, and four in the afternoon; and he never failed to be present at them himself, to give his sol-

diers an example of piety as well as valour. His camp, which was far better regulated than Copenhagen, had every thing in abundance; and the country people chose rather to sell their provisions to their enemies the Swedes, than to their own countrymen, who did not pay so well for them: and the citizens were more than once obliged to fetch those provisions from the King of Sweden's camp, which they wanted in their markets. The King of Denmark was then in Holstein, whither he seemed to have marched only to raise the siege of Toningen: he saw the Baltic covered with his enemy's ships; a young conqueror already master of Zealand, and ready to take possession of the capital. He published a declaration, that whoever would take up arms against the Swedes, should have their liberty. This declaration was of great weight in a country where all the peasants, and even many of the townsmen were slaves. But Charles XII. was in no fear of any army of slaves: he let the King of Denmark know, that he made war for no other reason, but to oblige him to make a peace; and that he must either do justice to the Duke of Holstein, or see Copenhagen destroyed, and his kingdom put to fire and sword. The Dane was too unfortunate to have to do with a conqueror who valued himself upon his justice. A congress was appointed to meet in the town of Travendall, on the frontiers of Holstein. The King of Sweden would not suffer the artifice of the ministers to protract the negotiation into any length; he would have the treaty finished with as much rapidity as he made his descent into Zealand. And it was effectually concluded on the 5th of August, to the advantage of the Duke of Holstein, who was indemnified from all the expences of the war, and delivered from oppression. The king of Sweden would accept of nothing for himself, being satisfied with having relieved his ally, and humbled his enemy. Thus Charles XII. at eighteen years of age, began and ended this war in less than six weeks.

CORDOVA,

CORDOVA, SIEGE OF. A fine trading and royal city of a kingdom of the same name and sub-division of Andalusia in Spain, on the river Guadalquivir, about 73 miles north-east from Seville. In the twelfth century this city, as well as the territory round about it, being in the possession of the Moors, the Castilians and Aragonians united to expel them.

The garrison of Ubeda making an incursion into the territory of Cordova, took some of those old soldiers that are appointed to keep garrisons, whom the Moors call Almogaraves. Those gave intelligence that there was a fit opportunity to take Cordova. That part of the suburb called Axargua joins to the wall, and those sort of soldiers had the guard of it, who suffered the Christians to scale the wall and enter the city, on the 23d of December, in the year 1235. It was but a small number that undertook this great action, therefore they only possessed themselves of a few towers, and secured the gate of Martos, hoping they should soon be relieved; and therefore sent messengers to all parts to carry the news of what they had done, and the danger they were in if not speedily succoured. As soon as it was day, the Moors prepared to expel these new guests: D' Alvaro Perez de Castro, whose loyalty was very remarkable since his reduction, was the first that brought relief to Cordova from Martos, where he was at that time. Scarce had the King Ferdinand received the news, when he set forwards from Leon, and though the distance was great, and the season unfit for action, he marched with what men he could gather, leaving orders every where for the gentry to follow him. By the way he summoned the castle of Bunque-rencia, the commander whereof gave the King provisions, and promised to surrender if Cordova were taken. Therefore leaving this place, the King advanced, and found many soldiers resorted to him from all parts, yet not enough to compose a sufficient army. King Abenhut was then ready

at Ecija with a great power. D. Lorenzo Suarez being banished, followed that King. The Moor knew not whether to relieve Cordova or Valencia first, both places being in equal danger, and equally pressed for aid.

The King of Arragon had attempted Cullera, but was obliged to forbear, because there were no stones near the coast, out of the engines; however, the castle of Moncada was taken and demolished for a terror to the Infidels. King Abenhut, being advertised of all, and not knowing which way to turn, sent D. Lorenzo Suarez to get intelligence. He desiring to return into favour with King Ferdinand, underhand gave him notice of the posture of affairs, and having received instructions how to behave himself, went back to the Moorish King, and with feigned tokens of fear, magnified the forces of King Ferdinand. This artifice diverted him from thinking of the relief of Cordova, to the great joy of the Christians, which was increased by the news brought a few days after, that he had been killed by his own people at Almeria. His death fell out very fortunately for the Spaniards, because he was an active, wise, and valiant prince, and might have contributed much towards re-establishing the dominion of the Moors in Spain.

Part of the walls of this city being already possessed by the Christians, King Ferdinand laid siege to the rest in the year 1236. The Moors being numerous, and expecting relief, defended themselves with much bravery; many bloody skirmishes happened in the very streets. Some time was spent in this manner, till fame, and some prisoners they took, informed the besieged that Abenhut, King of Granada, was killed, and D. Lorenzo Suarez had returned to the Christians, and lay with them before the town. Thus all hopes of relief being taken away, they resolved to surrender, and after much time spent in treating, obtained no better conditions, than to have leave to depart where every

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man pleased. The town was delivered up the 29th day of June, being the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and immediately the cross and royal standard were set up in the steeple of the great mosque, which was consecrated by several bishops, who followed the army.

CORK, SIEGE OF. The capital of the county of Cork in Ireland, situated on the river Lee, 50 miles south from Limerick: it is a port town. In the year 1690, the Earl of Marlborough, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was employed on an expedition to Ireland; for notwithstanding King William had gained a victory on the Boyne, there remained many towns in the possession of the Irish and French, and their forces were still numerous. This gave the friends of King James some hopes of reducing that kingdom: but they were not a little surpris'd to hear that the English fleet arrived before Cork harbour the 21st of September, with some forces under the command of the Earl of Marlborough.

The project of taking Cork and Kinsale in winter, was first formed by the Earl. Our fleet being out, and masters of the sea, and the French naval force being retired to Brest, the Earl of Marlborough, who was never so well pleased as when in action, propos'd to his Majesty, who was then in that kingdom, that 5000 men, who had lain idle all the summer in England, should be sent to Ireland, and with the assistance of such men as the King should order to join them, attempt to take Cork and Kinsale. The King approved of the motion, and ordered the Earl to come over himself with these troops, and he left orders for about 5000 men more that were there to join him; which done, he ended the campaign, and came over to Bristol, and thence to London, without having seen the Earl, who was detained longer than was expected by contrary winds. Some have wonder'd the Earl did not serve under the King in Ireland before; and it has been said, with what

truth we shall not pretend to determine, that his Lordship had declined being in the service in that kingdom, as long as King James was there in person; but that no sooner was this unfortunate Monarch departed, than he was ready to use his utmost efforts, to reduce the remainder of that kingdom to the obedience of his successor.

His Lordship being to act in this expedition in concert with some other troops, which were sent before towards that part of Ireland, immediately acquainted the Duke of Wirtemberg, and Major-General Scravenmore with his arrival; and the next day, his Lordship finding that the enemy had a battery of eight guns to oppose his entry into the harbour, he sent three boats on shore full of the most resolute of his men, who, by a continual fire, oblig'd the Irish to quit their battery. On the 23d, the greatest part of the land forces were sent up the passages, six miles from Cork, headed by the Duke of Grafton; and being come the next day within a mile of the town, they began to mount their cannon, and to begin a formal siege, having near 600 seamen, gunners, and carpenters, who did them considerable service.

There being a report that the Duke of Berwick designed to raise the siege, Major-General Scravenmore sent a messenger to hasten the Duke of Wirtemberg's march; and on the 25th ordered a party of horse to go and cover the Duke's foot. The same afternoon Major-General Tettau, with a detachment of a thousand men, having drawn some cannon to the fair hill, resolv'd to attack one or both of the new forts, and New Shannon castle; but the Irish no sooner observ'd his men posted in order to that design, than they set fire to the suburbs between him and them, quitted both the forts and castle, and retired in haste into the town: upon which he possess'd himself of Shannon castle, and planted some guns there. About the same time Major-General Scravenmore came with twelve hundred horse and dragoons, and took up his

his quarters at Kill-abbey on the 26th. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with the German and Danish forces under his command, and Brigadier la Meloniere, with some French and Dutch foot, joined them according to the orders they had received.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Earl of Marlborough, being both lieutenant-generals, a warm dispute arose between them concerning the chief command. The Duke laid claim to it, with some heat, as a prince; but the Earl, with his usual gentleman-like temper, insisted upon its being his right, not only as he was the elder officer, but as he commanded the troops of his own nation, which were principals in the quarrel, whereas the Duke only commanded auxiliaries. The prudent M. la Meloniere interposing, the Earl of Marlborough, lest this untimely dispute should retard the operations of the campaign, was induced, among other instances of his wise and happy conduct, to share the command with him, and for the service of his country desisted from his just right. Accordingly the Earl of Marlborough commanded the first day, and gave the word, Wirtemberg; and the Duke of that name commanding the next day, gave the word, Marlborough.

This difference being thus adjusted, and the enemy on the 27th abandoned their works at the cat fort, without a blow struck, the English took possession of it, and having raised a battery there, they threw their bombs into the city, and played their cannon on the fort from two batteries; at the same time being likewise masters of a church, Scravenmore ordered a party of men into it, who from thence galled the Irish within the fort; all which, together with another battery erected by Redably, soon made a breach in the city wall; and thus, by the united conduct and bravery of the commanders in chief, the besieged were soon obliged to demand a parley, and give hostages for a truce; but they not accepting of the terms offered them, the besiegers began

to play again with their cannon very furiously; and a considerable breach in the walls being made, they were ready to storm the town. The Danes from the north, and four regiments of English from the south, under Brigadier Churchill, passed the river up to their arm-pits: the grenadiers under the Lord Gloster led the van, and marched forward with incredible bravery, though exposed all the while to the enemy's fire; they were greatly encouraged by the gallant behaviour of the Duke of Grafton, who received a wound in the shoulder of which he afterwards died. All things being now ready for a general assault, the besieged thought fit to prevent it by beating a second parley; and at last the Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Rycout, being sent from Colonel Maki-licut, the Governor of the place, agreed to the Earl of Marlborough's conditions, which, being signed the 28th of September, were as follow.

That the garrison, consisting of 4000 men, should be all prisoners of war, both officers and soldiers; that no prejudice should be done to them, or the inhabitants; that the General would use his endeavours to obtain his Majesty's clemency towards them; that all the arms, as well of the inhabitants as of the garrison, should be secured; that all the Protestant prisoners should be set at liberty; that the old fort should be delivered up within an hour, and the two gates of the city the next morning; and that an exact account should be given of the warlike ammunitions and provisions in the magazines.

The prisoners of note taken at Cork were the Earls of Clancarty and Tyrone; the Governor of the place, Colonel Rycout; and several others.

CORON, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A port town of European Turkey, in the territory of Belvidere, in the Morea, situated on a bay in the Mediterranean, about 80 miles south from Pafras. In the year 1685, the Venetians being at war with the Turks, sent to Coron their Captain-General

neral Francisco Morosini, to reduce it for the use of the republic. He set sail in the month of July for that place; but scarce had the Venetians approached the place, when a great body of Turks came down from the country, and took their lodgements within pistol-shot of the Christians, which wonderfully animated the besieged, who were already of themselves sufficiently bent to make an obstinate resistance, especially considering the advantages they had from the difficult situation of the town, the abundance of provisions and ammunition they were stored with, besides their own strength and number, which was very considerable; and indeed, to say the truth of them, the besieged, and Turks without, acted for the preservation of the place whatever might be expected from desperate and brave men; they attempted several times to become masters of a bonnet which commanded the Venetian camp; but they were still repulsed, though it retarded the besiegers, and was an hinderance for them to carry on their works: then the General sprung a mine, wherein were 100 barrels of powder, which was performed on the 24th of July; but it had not the desired effect, quite contrary to the hopes of the success of this work, which so encouraged the Turks, that they broke into the Venetian lines to gain their desired object, the beforementioned bonnet; but when they thought themselves secure of it, the General poured in upon them a good body of horse and dragoons, which being seconded by the Maltese forces, attacked them at the very entrance of the bonnet with so much resolution and valour for the space of three hours, during which time the combat obstinately lasted, that at last the Venetian forces replanted their white colours upon the place. The Turks that were driven from it, endeavoured to shelter themselves under the covert of the adjacent trees, but that place was quickly made too hot to hold them also. They lost in the whole of their number 400, and had as many wounded;

but the Venetians had not above 130 killed and wounded; and even to sweeten that loss, they got by the action several rich spoils, and, amongst other things, seventeen standards.

When they returned into their trenches, they exposed 130 Turks heads to the view of the besieged, thinking thereby to terrify them into a surrender; but for all this they continued no less obstinate in the defence of the place, which provoked the Venetians, on the other hand, to give them more terrible effects of their resolution and power by the most furious discharge of their cannon, bombs, and stones upon them; while at the same time, which was the 30th of July, the Turks rallied again after their fight, their strength being considerably augmented by a great number of soldiers they had drawn together from all parts of the Morea, and by the forces of the Captain Basla, and attempted a second time, with greater fury than before, to throw themselves into the Venetian trenches; but they were bravely repulsed, and encountered with such a shower of musquet-shot and grenades, that they were forced not only to retreat, but were pursued by Colonel Bianchili's regiment, with 200 dragoons, to their own intrenchments, with the loss of 400 men, which was so much the more heightened, in that a cannon ball took off Kalil Basla, Viziar, Commander-General of the Ottoman army; but all those advantages would not abate the Turkish pride, or bring them to yield; for they knew still where to be recruited with fresh troops, and omitted not daily to disturb the Venetians in their trenches, which obstinacy of the Turks, together with the Venetians being in this manner, from within and without, much harrassed with continual action, much lessened their numbers, so that the General saw plainly there was no lingering on the matter, but that either he must make some bold attempt, or draw off. Wherefore having first ruminated it in himself, he then proposed the design to a council of war, which was, perhaps

perhaps contrary to his expectation, approved of by them; wherefore he drew out of the galleys 1500 volunteers, who, under the command of Lieutenant-General Magnani, landed about midnight; and next day, being the 7th of August, 1200 of them filed off to the left of the enemy's retrenchments by the entrance of a valley, the rest of them at the same time moving to the right, while some other troops were held in readiness to follow their motions, and give them speedy succour, as necessity required, in order to favour and promote the design.

The twilight of the next morning being come, two barrels of powder were fired as a signal, which was immediately followed by a discharge of all the cannon, and furious salvos of all the musqueteers, with a continual firing both on the front and flank of the enemy's camp, which brisk and unexpected assault put the Turks into very great disorder, and the forwardest of them began to flinch and give back, without being able to be heartened up by the example of the most undaunted, or commands of their officers; so that the Venetians finding such weak resistance, fell on with greater fury, and made a great slaughter among the Turks, scarce any escaping their swords, and all with little loss to themselves. They found also in the Turkish camp, a very rich booty of artillery, arms, ammunition, and provisions, with about 300 horses, tents, standards, and six brass guns, three whereof were marked St. Mark of Venice, besides the imperial standard, adorned with three horse tails.

The Venetians, after so fortunate an adventure, finding themselves free from the great obstacle of the Turks that were encamped without the walls, and now masters of the field, were big with hopes of soon putting the besieged out of all thoughts of further defence; wherefore they prepared for a general assault, and for that end sprung a mine, whose effect was to bring them to an attack, which

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lasted for three hours together; the besieged withstanding them with incredible valour and opposition, fatal to a great many of the noble Venetians and valiant soldiers who perished there, which considerable loss gave a few moments breathing to the attack; but the courage wherewith they fell on afresh, made the besieged see it high time to think of a capitulation, which they made a sign of, by hanging out a white standard upon the ramparts, whereupon arms were laid down, in order to regulate the articles; but this was only an artifice of Turkish perfidy, to make a feigned shew of rendition, with a real design to procure a great loss to the besiegers, by a brisk and unexpected sally, which so incensed the Venetians, that they took a firmer resolution than ever to put an end to the siege, which had already continued 49 days; wherefore they first swept the ramparts with their shot, then bravely mounted the walls, and entered the town, where, being heated as they were with the baseness of the enemy, and the assault they were now engaged in, they made a dreadful slaughter of all the inhabitants, without distinction either of age or sex. They found in the place 128 pieces of cannon, whereof 66 were brass, besides a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

The Turks retook Coron in 1715, with very little loss.

CORRUNNA, ATTACK OF, IN 1589. A sea port on the coast of Galicia in Spain. Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Norris, despising the Spaniards, and assisted by many others, fitted out a fleet to set up Don Antonio, a pretender to the crown of Portugal, in which they were assisted by Queen Elizabeth, as it would divide the forces of the King of Spain. They sailed from Plymouth on the 17th of April, and on the 24th, landed at Corrunna, when they encountered and drove back the enemy who had advanced to meet them. The next day they assaulted the lower town, and carried it by storm after some resist-

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anee. Don Juan Langara, the Governor, was taken prisoner, with some other persons of note: and a great quantity of ammunition and provision was burnt, which had been intended for a new expedition against England. In the heat of the plunder, about 500 of the enemy were killed: but the quantity of wine that was found in the cellars, proved fatal to the soldiers, many of them dying by excess of drinking. The Spaniards in the meantime set fire to a large ship which lay in the harbour, and which kept burning two days. Before they set fire to her, they so overloaded the cannon, that 34 of them burst. They also abandoned several other ships. The English besieged the upper town, and springing a couple of mines, made two breaches; they then began the attack with some success; but the fall of a tower during the assault, which killed many of the men, obliged the rest to retreat, in which many men were wounded. Nevertheless, they took the cloister standing close to the south wall of the town; and the second day Colonel Huntley, with a detachment of troops, ravaged the adjacent country.

The General hearing by a prisoner that the Conde de Aranda, with 8000 men, had assembled at Puente de Burgos with a view to relieve the place, and was quickly to be joined by a greater number, he advanced on the 6th of May to meet him, with nine regiments, leaving the other five with Sir Francis, to guard the artillery and cloister. These marched in three bodies; and Captain Middleton charging the enemy, was seconded by Captain Wingfield. The enemy was beat from place to place, till they retreated to their main camp on the other side a stone bridge, which was strongly intrenched. Nevertheless Sir Edward Norris, at the head of some pikes, with Colonel Sidney, and other persons of note, passed to the other end of the bridge, which was barricaded with barrels; but the guard at this post seeing the English march on with so much undauntedness, forsook their post. Sir Ed-

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ward entered their camp, and charging the first he met with too much eagerness, fell and was wounded with a sword; but being well seconded, and the enemy's best men being destroyed, the rest took to flight so confusedly that 3000 were cut off in the pursuit; and 200 more which were found in a cloister they put to the sword. The chief standard, on which were the King's arms, was taken. And after burning the camp and adjacent villages, in which they found great quantities of money and plate, it was thought requisite to desist from besieging the upper town, and to re-embark the troops, which they effected, after having set fire to the lower town and cloister. The loss on this expedition was inconsiderable.

COTATIS, TAKEN IN 1770. This city is the capital of the province of Imeritia, in Asiatic Turkey, and was taken by assault by the Russians, under General Tottleben, after a long siege. The Turkish garrison were put to the sword, except about 170, which were taken, with a large quantity of ammunition, 17 pieces of cannon, and 4 pair of colours.

The Janerettes, and many other Christians which were prisoners, were set at liberty.

COURTRAY, BATTLE AT. A city of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the river Lys, which runs through it. In the year 1302, this country being in possession of the French, revolted. The inhabitants were not able to endure the heavy taxes and imposts laid upon them by their young Governor, James de Chatillon, who at length grew imperious and tyrannical; therefore they invited William, son to the Earl of Juliers, and others of his relations, to expel the French, promising to assist them with their lives and fortunes. The resistance began at Malan, but broke out more fiercely at Bruges, where the garrison were slain. The towns of Furnes, Bergh, Bourbough, and Cassel, submitted. Guy, Earl of Namur, father-in-law to the Earl of Juliers, laid siege to Courtray;

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Courtray; upon which Philip IV. of France, sent an army of 50,000 men, under Robert of Artois, to chastise the insurgents, and relieve the place. The Flemings, though greatly inferior, ill armed, and destitute of both nobility and cavalry, resolved to stand their ground; and a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought on the 9th of June, 1302, when victory declared for the Flemings, the French having, according to Mezerai, 20,000 men killed; amongst whom was their General, many principal officers, and other men of note. The victors by this battle secured their wonted privileges, and next year they made a peace with Philip, on almost their own terms.

COURTRAY, SIEGES OF. Though Courtray in these latter times had been looked upon as a strong place, and well fortified both by art and nature, yet the French have always made themselves masters of it with much ease, whenever they thought proper to quarrel with the House of Austria. The particulars of its sieges are no way interesting, much less entertaining, therefore it will be sufficient if we mention their dates.

The French took it in the year 1646, and the Spaniards retook it in the year after. Louis XIV. made himself master of it again in the year 1667, and kept it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1668, when he fortified it regularly; but being afterwards given to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, made 1678, and retaken again by the French, they dismantled it before they restored it to the Spaniards, by the truce of 1684. The French took it again in the war of 1688, and again restored it, by the treaty of Ryfwick, in 1697. In the year 1700, they seized it for the Duke of Anjou; but it fell to the Arch-Duke Charles in 1706, after the victory at Ramillies, and was confirmed to him (then Emperor) by the peace of Utrecht. It has since been in the hands of the French, during the war in 1744, and restored to the House of Austria, in 1748.

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CRAYFORD, BATTLE AT, in Kent, in 457. Hengist having assumed the sovereignty of Kent, exasperated the Britons, whom he had defeated at Aylesford in 455; and who, by his cruelties and encroachments, had rendered himself hated, was opposed by them, headed by Mortimer, at Crecanford, now Crayford, but were again defeated by him, with the loss of more than 4000 men, besides their best officers. This second attempt proving as unfortunate as the first, prevented them from keeping the field against him, and they were obliged to seek for shelter within the boundary of London, and leave the country to be ravaged by the merciless Saxons.

CRECY, OR CRESSY, BATTLE AT. A brough of Ponthieu and Lower Picardy, in France, situated on the river Authie, 29 miles north-west from Abbeville. Edward III. King of England, in prosecution of his right to the crown of France, had commenced a war against his rival, Philip de Valois, in the year 1338, and having gained some considerable advantage over him, a truce was concluded in 1340, at the intercession of Joanna de Valois, who was mother-in-law to Edward, and sister to Philip. After this another truce was concluded for three years, by the mediation of the Pope; and a negotiation was begun for a peace, but with very little sincerity on either side; for both were indefatigable in their preparations for war.

Edward had found so little advantage in his alliances with the Princes of Germany and the Low Countries, from which, after having put himself to great expences, he reaped but little benefit, that he resolved to take another method. To that end, he dispatched into Germany and the Low Countries proper agents, with full power to treat with all sorts of persons they should find disposed to supply him with men or money. In this way he hoped to draw together as good an army with much less expence, and have a more absolute com-

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mand over his troops when assembled, than over his former auxiliaries: it would also be more difficult for Philip to corrupt his allies. The better to secure his ends, and to draw into his kingdom multitudes of foreign nobility, with whom he might negotiate in person, he had recourse to an expedient which could not well fail of success, because it was entirely agreeable to the taste of the age. He ordered tournaments to be published, and gave an honourable reception to all persons of distinction that were pleased to be present, entertaining them in such a courteous and splendid manner, that they could not sufficiently admire his politeness, magnificence, and liberality.

To render these entertainments more solemn, and to free himself from the ceremonies to which difference of rank and condition would otherwise have obliged him, he revived the great Arthur's institution of the round table, having caused a circular hall of boards to be fitted up at Windsor, 200 feet in diameter, where he feasted without ceremony, all the great men that attended his court upon the occasion.

Philip, King of France, could not see without jealousy Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, and even Frenchmen, flock to England to assist at the tournaments; he suspected some hidden design in those entertainments, and to break the measures of his rival, caused the same diversions to be proclaimed in France. He also gave his subjects free leave to cut down timber in his forests, and build, that he might be able to beat the English at sea. Edward's view, however, in these tournaments was very consistent with justice and honour; but Philip's seems to have been quite of a different nature; at least if we may believe the French historian Mezerai, who tells us expressly, that Philip's design in proclaiming the tournaments, was to decoy, and get into his hands eleven noblemen of Bretagne and Normandy, either because he suspected

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they were engaged in Edward's interest, or doubted their attachment to his own; and having seized them accordingly at the tournament, put them all to death, untried and uncondemned. It is true there are some difficulties in this affair: it is pretended that they were apprehended in Bretagne, not at the tournaments, and that they openly espoused the interest of Philip, while they secretly acted in concert with Edward, and consequently were put to death as traitors to their prince. But this is very improbable; because Edward expressly calls them his adherents in the letter he wrote to the Pope on this occasion, which he neither could, nor would have done, if they had not openly espoused his interest; nor is there any probability of their being apprehended in Bretagne; had that been the case, Philip would have ordered their execution there also, since there would be no reason or policy in bringing them up to Paris, as it was determined to put them to death, without convicting them of any crime. After all, there is ground to doubt whether his being sovereign lord of Bretagne gave him so great a power over these lords, especially as his putting them to death without a legal trial, must be looked upon as a barbarous murder rather than an act of justice: so that it seems in this instance, Philip was guilty of a flagrant breach of truce, and a shameful violation of his own safe conduct granted to all that attended his tournaments, as well as of a manifest transgression of the laws of humanity, and the common rights of mankind. It is certain Edward considered it in this light, and being greatly enraged at the tragical death of his friends, resolved to take a speedy and severe revenge: he first thought of putting to death all the prisoners in Bretagne that were in his hands; but being diverted from punishing one act of inhumanity by another, he sent the Earl of Derby into Guienne to begin hostilities.

Soon after hearing that this nobleman was closely besieged in Aiguillon, by the Duke

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Duke of Normandy, with a force of no less than 60,000 men, he put himself at the head of his army, intending to relieve him and his brave garrison, who performed wonders in defence of that place. With this view he came to Southampton, bringing with him the Prince of Wales, his eldest son, who had this opportunity of making his first campaign under the eye of his royal father. Before he embarked his troops, he assembled the principal officers, and exhorted them "to behave so as to render themselves worthy of his esteem, and the rewards he intended to bestow on those who should distinguish themselves in the discharge of their duty;" at the same time assuring them, "that he intended to send back his ships the moment he arrived in Guienne, to cut off all their hopes of ever seeing their country again, unless they returned victorious;" and finally intimating, "that if any of them were fearful or faint-hearted, they should instantly have leave to quit the army, and stay at home." This speech being spread among the troops, had the effect the King desired; they were so far from being discouraged by it, that all cried out with one voice, they were ready to follow wherever he should please to lead. Thus they all embarked with great cheerfulness, but the wind proving contrary, they were twice put back; upon which Godfrey de Harcourt, who attended the King, took the opportunity to persuade him to land in Normandy, a plentiful country, which for a long time had felt none of the calamities of war, and was then in a defenceless condition. Edward took his advice, and landed at La Hogue, in the Cotentin, where he was by no means expected.

The moment he set foot on shore he knighted the Prince of Wales, and some other young lords, and having divided his army, consisting of 30,000 foot, and 2500 horse, into three bodies, began to revenge in a terrible manner the deaths of the lords beheaded at Paris. Vallogue,

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St. Lo, Carentan, and Harfleur, were the first towns that felt the fury of the English arms. Ralph, Earl of Eu, Constable of France, then at Caen, having assembled the militia of the country, ventured to oppose them in their march; but his tumultuous army being easily routed, and himself taken prisoner, his attempt served only to raise the spirit of the English higher, and give them one happy presage of their future victories. This obstacle removed, Edward continued his march through the bishoprics of Lisieux and Evreux, burning and plundering whatever came in his way.

The French King had, upon the first news of Edward's descent in Normandy, dispatched messengers to John the Blind, King of Bohemia, his son Charles, King of the Romans, the King of Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine, the Count of Flanders, and his other allies, desiring them to come and join him with all expedition. He appointed a general rendezvous at Paris of all the military power of France, except such as were employed in the siege of Aiguillon, and in the meantime marched with a body of forces to Rouen, where he broke down the bridge over the Seine, to prevent the English from crossing that river.

Edward, after the reduction of Caen, had received the submission of Bayeux, and several other towns, and resolving to profit by the consternation that prevailed over the whole country, continued his march towards Rouen, notwithstanding the remonstrances and entreaties of the two Cardinal Legates, who met him at Lisieux, with proposals for a suspension of hostilities. Without paying the least regard to their importunities, he proceeded to the banks of the Seine, where he saw Philip posted on the other side with a numerous army, in such a manner as to render the passage impracticable. In order to provoke him to an engagement, he ravaged the country under his eye, took several towns, and reduced a great number of villages

villages to ashes and desolation. In this employment he continued his progress till he arrived at Poissy, where he ordered the bridge which had been broken down to be repaired, and passing the river in the face of the militia, which were routed by the Earl of Northampton, made himself master of Pontoise, while Philip returned to Paris, the inhabitants of which were terribly alarmed by the success of the English, who sent detached parties to ravage the neighbourhood of that capital; their drooping spirits, however, were soon animated by the appearance of the prodigious army which rendezvoused at St. Denis. Philip, elated at the prospect, sent a letter to the King of England, containing a challenge to give him battle on the plain of Vaugirard, or between Franconville and Pontoise; and Edward replied, that Philip should always find him ready for an engagement, but he would never allow the enemy to fix the day and place of battle.

Meanwhile he marched under the walls of Beauvais, and advanced to Poix, after having routed the militia of Amiens, and a party of horse belonging to the King of Bohemia. When he arrived at Ayraines, he began to be in want of provisions, and found himself inclosed between the Somme, the sea, and the French army, which amounted to 100,000 men. Picquigney and Pont de Remy were too well fortified to be taken by assault; all the other bridges over the river were broken down, save those at Abbeville, and all the passes so well guarded, that he could not attempt them with any probability of success. At Oyesmont he found a French prisoner, who, in consideration of his liberty and the reward of 100 nobles, conducted him to the ford of Blanchetaque, which he found guarded by Gondemar du Fray, at the head of 10,000 regular troops, reinforced by the militia of the country. Edward seeing the necessity of passing at all events, was the first man that entered the river, bidding his soldiers follow him; and they obeying this order with great alacri-

ty, a very obstinate dispute ensued, for the French cavalry rushing from the bank, engaged them in the midst of the river; but they were so terribly galled by the arrows of the English archers, that they did not long stand the shock of the men at arms, who soon forced their passage to the other side, and then the enemy fled in great disorder to Abbeville, where Philip arrived the same evening at the head of an immense army.

The King of England having resolved to besiege Calais, followed that route by slow marches, and halted the first night at the castle of Noyelle, from whence he detached parties to burn Crotoy, and other towns in that neighbourhood: next day he arrived at Crecy, where he encamped on an eminence, with a wood in his rear, and placed the baggage waggons on the flanks, to secure them from the attack of the enemy, while he was pursued with great intrepidity and deliberation, Philip imagining that he fled before his arms, resolved to overtake and chastise the fugitive, who had made such havoc in his kingdom: he accordingly marched from Abbeville towards the village of Crecy; and Edward being informed of his approach, drew up his army, consisting of 30,000 men, in order of battle. The first line was commanded by the Prince of Wales, just turned of fifteen, accompanied by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford, Godfrey de Harcourt, the Lords Stafford, Holland, Chandois, Clifford, with the flower of the English nobility, 800 men at arms, 4000 archers, and 6000 Welsh infantry; the second line was conducted by the Earls of Arundel and Northampton, the Lords Willoughby, Roos, Bassat of Sipcote, and Multon, Sir Lewis Tufton, and a great number of gentlemen, 8000 men at arms, 4000 halbardiers, and about half that number of archers: those two lines were formed on the declivity of a hill in such a manner as to support one another, and the second outflanked the first, so as to prevent its being surrounded by the enemy on the left, where

where it was secured by a semi-circular ditch, dug in the night for this purpose, terminating in the park of Crecy, and the small brook of Maye, which waters that village. The King himself commanded the third line, posted on the brow of the eminence behind the other two, composed of 700 men at arms, 5300 billmen, and 6000 archers; he was attended by the Lords Mowbray, Mortimer, Dagworth, Sir Hugh Hastings, and other persons of distinction: he and the Prince of Wales had that morning received the sacrament with great devotion, and his behaviour denoted the calm intrepidity of an invincible courage and resignation; even the deportment of the Prince of Wales, though a boy, was manly, heroic, and worthy of the great example he proposed to imitate.

The army being thus arranged, the King rode from rank to rank, with a cheerful countenance, encouraging the soldiers to exert themselves for the honour of their country, the defence of their sovereign, and the preservation of their own lives; and his words, his amiable figure, and his complacency, animated them even to a degree of rapturous expectation: that they might have every motive to inspire them with extraordinary courage, he knighted fifty young gentlemen, and among the rest Sir John Beauchamp, whom he appointed to bear the royal standard in the battle. These previous dispositions being made, he ordered his men at arms to dismount, that the horses might not be fatigued before the battle began, and his soldiers to be refreshed with a plentiful meal; after which they lay down in their ranks on the grass to take their repose, that they might be fresh and vigorous at the approach of the enemy.

The French king had begun his march at sun-rise from Abbeville, with an army of 100,000 men; and having advanced two leagues, halted to draw up his cavalry in order of battle, while the infantry continued their march, being now at the distance of five miles from the English.

He detached four knights to view the posture of the enemy, which they were permitted to survey at leisure without molestation. They were astonished at the silence, order, and composure of the English army; and one of them, who was an experienced soldier, belonging to the King of Bohemia, assured Philip there was no danger of Edward's running away. He told him there was neither fear nor precipitation in the countenance of the English troops, but great serenity and resolution; he said their disposition was excellent, and their bodies in full vigour: and exhorted the King of France to advance no farther that night, but allow his infantry to refresh themselves from the fatigue of a tedious march, otherwise he would not answer for the consequences, as they were at present spent with duty, and moving in the utmost disorder. Philip perceived the sanity of this advice, and sent immediate orders to the van to halt, until they should receive further instructions. But his commands were very imperfectly obeyed, for his army comprehending a great number of auxiliaries, conducted by independent princes, among whom there was no subordination, they disputed the post of honour with each other, and vied in pressing forwards to attack the enemy: when the front ranks halted, those who succeeded, continuing to move with great impetuosity, that enormous body was pushed on towards Crecy in such confusion, as disabled them from acting with the least regularity. Even Philip himself, with the princes of the blood, were carried away by the crowd; and he found it impossible to retard their motion, until they came within sight of the English; then he made shift to harangue them in three distinct bodies, the first of which, commanded by John de Luxemburg, and the blind King of Bohemia, consisted of 3000 men at arms, 29,000 infantry, and 15,000 Genoese cross bows, planted opposite to the English archers. The second division, conducted by Charles, Count of Alençon, was composed of 4000 men at arms,

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arms, and 20,000 infantry, advanced in a line with the first battalion. Philip in person commanded the third body as a reserve, consisting of 12,000 men at arms, and 50,000 infantry.

About three in the afternoon, the 26th of August, 1346, the French King began the battle, by ordering the Genoese to charge; but they were so fatigued with their march, that they cried out for a little rest before they should engage: the Count of Alençon, being informed of their petition, rode up and reviled them as cowards, commanding them to begin the onset without delay. They advanced with great reluctance, which was increased by an heavy shower which fell that instant, and rendered their bowstrings useless; so that the discharge they made could produce very little effect. On the other hand, the English archers, who had kept their bows in case, and were favoured by a sudden gleam of sunshine, that flashed in the faces of the enemy, let fly their arrows so thick, and with such good aim, that terrible havoc was made amongst the Genoese, who finding themselves exposed to certain death, without being able to annoy their enemy, began to fly with disorder and precipitation, and were trodden down by the men at arms, under the command of the Count of Alençon. That nobleman making a wheel, in order to avoid the bowmen, charged with great fury the body conducted by the Prince of Wales, who sustained the shock without flinching, and gave the Count such a warm reception, that the greatest part of his men at arms was left dead upon the spot.

While he maintained this conflict, the column of archers 40 deep, posted on the right, which had already defeated the Genoese, was broke by an impetuous onset of three squadrons of French and German knights, and a great body of men at arms; so that the Prince was attacked both in front and flank at the same time. In this emergency, the Earl of Warwick dispatched a messenger to the King, desiring

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him to advance to the Prince's succour. Edward, whom he found in a windmill, viewing the engagement, asked with great deliberation, if his son was dead, wounded, or unhorsed; and being answered in the negative, "Well then," said he, "go back and tell Warwick, that I shall not intermeddle in the fray, but let my boy win his spurs by his own valour." He perceived the confusion of the French, and their standards dropping very fast in that place where the Prince was stationed, so that he concluded the enemy had miscarried in their assault; and as he had lately bestowed the honour of knighthood upon his son, he was loath to deprive him of any share of the glory. His conjecture was just; before the knight returned with his answer, the archers had closed, and the Earls of Arundel and Northampton advanced with a fresh body, by which the assailants were surrounded and cut to pieces. These victorious bands joining under Prince Edward, who fought with amazing prowess, advanced to attack in their turn, the main body of the enemy, commanded by Philip, who had been prevented by the disorderly flight of his first line, from coming up to sustain the troops which had broke through the English archers. Here the battle was renewed with great obstinacy; Philip in person, the King of Bohemia, and his son Charles, with a number of auxiliary princes, animating their soldiers to deeds of glory, not only by words, but by the example of their own personal prowess. Nothing, however, could resist the impetuosity and valour of the Prince of Wales and his attendants; flushed with the success he had already obtained, and inspired by the message he had received from his father, under whose eye he acted in this first essay of his manhood, he redoubled his efforts, and bore down all opposition. The blind King of Bohemia, whose ambition had for many years embroiled the best part of Europe, inquiring about the fate of the day, was told that the French were in terrible disorder;

order; a great number of noblemen slain; that his son Charles had been obliged to retire dangerously wounded; that the English had made a dreadful carnage; and that the Prince of Wales bore down every thing before him with irresistible valour. John having read this information, commanded his knights to lead him into the hottest part of the battle, against the young warrior. Accordingly four of his attendants placing him in the middle, and interlacing the bridles of their horses, they rushed together into the thickest of the enemy, and the blind King interchanged a few strokes with Edward; but they were soon parted, and the Bohemian, with his followers, fell in the confusion of the battle. By this time Philip himself, after two horses had been killed under him, was grievously wounded in the neck and thigh; and being carried out of the battle by John of Hainault, the standard of the French was beaten down. Then all resistance was laid aside; universal rout and undistinguished carnage ensued: though a great number of French would have escaped by favour of the approaching night, had not the King of England ordered large fires to be made upon the neighbouring hills; by the light of which the victors prevented them from rallying or uniting, and completed the slaughter. Edward seeing the victory accomplished, descended from the hill, and running up to the Prince of Wales, embraced him tenderly, in the sight of the whole army, saying, "My valiant son, God grant you may persevere in the course you have so gloriously begun. You have acquitted yourself nobly; and well are you worth the kingdom that will be your inheritance."

The Prince made no other reply than that of a profound obedience; and indeed his modesty and moderation were altogether surprising and unexampled. In this famous battle, John, King of Bohemia, James, King of Majorca, Ralph, Duke of Lorraine, the Counts of Alençon, Flanders, Vaudemont, Harcourt, Auxerre,

Aumale, St. Pol, and Sancerre; 24 bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 infantry, are said to have fallen, while the loss of Edward did not exceed three knights, and an inconsiderable number of soldiers. Philip, attended by five knights, and about sixty followers, was carried to the castle of La Broye, about a league from Crecy, and having taken some refreshment, he set out at midnight for Amiens, where he arrived early next morning. The victorious Edward having founded a retreat and ordered his men to be upon their guard all night, lest the French should rally, detached a party of lances and archers at daylight, to pursue the fugitives, and they meeting in a fog with the militia of Rouen and Beauvais, on their march to join Philip's army, routed them at the first onset. The Archbishop of Rouen, and the Grand Prior of France, advancing with a fresh reinforcement, were defeated and slain, with 2000 of their followers; the English gathering some fresh standards that lay scattered on the field of battle, planted them on a neighbouring hill, as a decoy to the enemy, who were dispersed about the villages, and the stratagem succeeded; for they flocked in numbers to their colours, and were hewn in pieces without mercy: and indeed the only circumstance which tarnished the glory of this victory, was the order which Edward issued before the engagement to give no quarter. The same injunction is said to have been laid upon the French army by their monarch: but this was an instance of barbarity, in which his example ought not to have been followed; though he refused mercy to the living, he was extremely courteous to the dead: he sent the body of John, King of Bohemia, to his family; he ordered the field to be consecrated, attended the funerals of the noblemen who had lost their lives in the battle, and ordered the common soldiers to be interred with great decency. Such acts of humility and moderation, doubtless, serve to dignify the character of a

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monarch, and perhaps to quiet any scruples of conscience that might intervene: but a prince ought to be very well satisfied with the justness of his quarrel, before he begins to shed such seas of blood, and commence the minister of horror, death, ruin, and desolation. Edward laid claim to the crown of France, to which he certainly had no right; and this whole campaign was employed in ravaging the lands, burning the habitations, and butchering the persons of the people over whom he wanted to rule.

CREMISSENDAM. A city belonging to Prussia, and was taken by the Swedes commanded by General Mardenfield in 1674.

CREMONA, ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE IT. A walled city of the Cremoneſe, a part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a strong caſtle. It lies 46 miles ſouth-eaſt from Milan. Prince Eugene opened the campaign of 1702, with the blockade of Mantua, but this was not his real deſign, he wanted the poſſeſſion of ſome place of more moment. In this conſideration he was led to Cremona; he every day received intelligence from his ſpies there. One of theſe had obſerved an aqueduct in Cremona, to carry off the filth of the place, which paſſed under the houſe of a pariſh prieſt.

He informed the Prince of this diſcovery, who, ſatisfied there was nothing which monks and prieſts would not do for money, ſent a truſty perſon in diſguiſe to treat with the father. Caſſoli (that was his name) upon receiving the promiſe of a biſhopric, and a conſiderable ſum of ready caſh, undertook more than was demanded, and even got the aqueduct, or rather, common-ſewer, cleaned, by order of the magiſtrates, to whom he complained that it was full of ordure, and very offensive. Nothing was ſuſpected either by the magiſtrates or the Spaniſh governor, and the ſoldiers themſelves cleared the way to let in their enemy. Prince Eugene had advice of what was done, and alſo of the great neglect of duty in all the gariſon;

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which determined him to attempt Cremona by ſurpriſe. It was of great importance to Prince Eugene, for by taking it, he would be able to ruin the army of the enemy, by cutting off all its communications; after which they might eaſily penetrate into the Milaneſe: while the Prince was concerting meaſures without, his indefatigable prieſt was ſtill at work within, where he gained over ſeveral of the principal citizens, who brought his Highneſs an exact plan of the city, the number of the gariſon, the quarters of the general officers, the ſituation of the caverns, and the ſtrength of the ſeveral poſts.

By theſe he learned that there were in the place 8000 men, under officers of known bravery; and that Marechal Villeroi being abſent at Milan, the Marquis de Crenan and the Count de Revel commanded in his room. His Highneſs informed of theſe particulars, communicated his projects to the Princes Vaudemont and Commerci, Count Guy de Staremberg, and other general officers; he told them he had already introduced 400 grenadiers in diſguiſe, who were concealed in father Caſſoli's church; and that in all human probability, there was no fear of ſucceſs becauſe of the great negligence of the gariſon. The generals all approving the deſign, Prince Commerci and Count Guy de Staremberg were intruſted with the execution of it; and for that purpoſe had a detachment given them of 3000 men.

On the 31ſt of January, 1702, all theſe troops ranged in order of battle, deſiled from Uſtiano, where they had arrived the day before to execute their deſign. They had received their ſeveral orders after the following manner. A ſub-lieutenant of Geſchwind's grenadiers with 25 men led the van, after whom followed Major Hoffman of the ſame regiment, a captain, a lieutenant, and an enſign, with 200 foot; next to him came the ſame number of the regiment of Lorrain, with as many officers, as alſo a company of grenadiers, and 100 of Bagni's men; after theſe the lieutenant-colonel

nant-colonel of Herbestein's regiment, with a like number of officers, soldiers, and grenadiers, to which were joined 100 men of Geschwind's regiment; in the last place marched Lieutenant-Colonel Schertzer, with Bagni's company of grenadiers, consisting of 100 men of Geschwind's regiment, and 200 of Herbestein and Bagni's soldiers; to these they added a captain of artillery, with his fuzileers. The other 1000 men, that remained of this body, were disposed into as many small parties, every one under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, and inferior officers. As for the cavalry, they were so disposed, that the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Lorrain, with 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 cornets, 5 quarter-masters, 14 corporals, and 225 able men, should lead the van, and be followed by a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Taffi, with 325 horse under their officers, with kettle-drums, and six standards of the regiment; next the major of the regiment of Lorrain, with a like number of officers, horsemen, standards, and kettle-drums; these were followed by the major of the regiment of Newbourg, with the rest of the regiments, standards, and kettle-drums; and lastly, Colonel Paul Diack brought up the rear, with part of his hussars. In this order they began to march an hour before midnight, towards Cremona, with all the silence that could be.

The 1st of February, the Princes Eugene and Commerci, and General Staremberg, got within a small Italian mile of Cremona, where they waited for the troops, which, because of the unseasonable weather and bad ways, did not arrive till about break of day; they then began to prepare for the surprise of the city, after this manner: the major of Geschwind's regiment, with the lieutenant who commanded the 25 grenadiers, and the carpenters and smiths of his division, were to march with all possible silence, and take that way to Cremona, which his guide should shew him; and being got into the

city, through the private passage, they were to keep themselves concealed, till the lieutenant-colonel of Herbestein's regiment, and the major of Lorrain's, were entered also; then all three were to seize the gate, put the body of the guard to the sword, and post themselves at the gate, as also upon the rampart. Accordingly the major of Geschwind's regiment broke open St. Margaret's gate, (which being walled up had no centinels), after he had put to the sword, not only the guard, but several more of the French that came out of their caverns to their relief: Herbestein's lieutenant did the same; but because he could not find the Governor's house, he took possession of another post no less advantageous. The way thus open, Count Merci rode in full gallop, by the Po gate, where the enemy had planted cannon to defend a fort on the other side of the river. But Lieutenant-Colonel Schertzer could not arrive so soon with his men. All the cavalry being thus got in, except that of Newbourg and Diack's hussars, they scoured the streets, and made themselves masters of all the piazza's and open places in the city: the regiment of Newbourg, and Diack's hussars, staid without, to beat the roads, and prevent escapes. The Chevalier d'Entragues, colonel of the royal regiment of marines, an officer of great courage and application, had given orders, the night before the arrival of the Imperialists, for his first battalion to assemble at day-break, in order to perform their exercise. They were just met, and busy at their duty, when an outcry was heard, "To arms! the enemies are in the city." D'Entragues immediately ordered his soldiers to charge their fuzees, and put their bayonets at the end. He led them directly to the square, which was already possessed by the Imperial cuirassiers, whom he charged with great fury, and drove them from the place. The fire alarmed M. de Villeroi, who rose instantly out of bed, where he was asleep, and got on horseback, without knowing what was the matter. In the

midst of this consternation, the enemy rallied together in four parts of the city, especially the Irish towards the Po tower, and the French near the castle gate, barricading themselves in almost all the houses, convents, and streets, in those quarters. Nevertheless the Germans performed wonders, killing and taking prisoners all they met. Marechal Villeroi, General of the French army, (who had returned thither from Milan the day before), was thrown from his horse and taken, as he was rallying some of his men, with an intention to have retired to the castle. The officer who made him prisoner, and saved him from the outrage of the soldiers, was one Captain Macdonnel, an Irishman. Villeroi discovered himself, and made large offers for his liberty, but all in vain. The Marquis de Crenan, after having been mortally wounded, was also taken, and a good number of other officers. But in regard the Irish had their quarters near the Po gate, and because Lieutenant-Colonel Schertzer could not arrive so soon as was expected, by reason he was to cut his way through with his sword, the Count de Merci was forced to retreat, and post himself about fifty foot from the Irish. So that it being impossible to force the gate, the Count de Brugere was sent to the Prince de Vaudemont, who had wandered out of his way in coming up to the city, to hasten his passage over the river. But neither pontoons nor barks sufficient were at hand, which was the reason the infantry arrived too late, and wearied also by the hardness of the weather, and the badness of the ways. This made it impossible to accomplish the design. On the other hand, they could not have taken a great number of men, since that would have raised a jealousy in the enemy, who, according to the confession of Villeroi himself, were already informed that there was some design upon Cremona. Besides, as the troops did not come up, it would have been impossible for the Imperialists to have kept their ground in a city where the enemy were

almost twice the number of their assailants, and master of one part of the city, besides the citadel: to which might be added the fresh succours, which they might have brought in a little time from their garrisons round about. However, if we consider this action as it passed, we shall find it a difficult matter to meet, in the recesses of foregoing centuries, any thing of the same nature. The enterprize could no longer have been delayed, because the Germans were informed that the enemy had began to raise a counterescarp, where the city was to be surprised. But notwithstanding all these disappointments, from day-break till late in the evening, there was nothing to be seen but fire and blood; and the greatest part of the Germans were forced to make seven or eight discharges. It was indeed high time to retreat; the cavalry leading the van, and Count Staremberg bringing up the infantry; which was done slowly and in good order, that the enemy might have no opportunity to make any attempt upon them. About a mile from the town, the Prince made a halt, till all the troops came up. As for the loss which the Germans sustained in this enterprize, it amounted to about 1200 men, killed and wounded, and among them some brave officers. The French had at least an equal number killed and wounded, and lost a much greater number of prisoners than the Imperialists. Marechal de Villeroi, the chief of them, was sent to Inspruck, and from thence to Gratz, by his Serene Highness.

From the first of these places, he wrote to the Cardinal d'Etrees an account of this action, with high commendations of Prince Eugene's politeness and civility. Never was action more the subject of conversation and astonishment, than this we have related; never was scheme more deeply laid, and in appearance, more prudently conducted: though it had not the desired success, it must be owned, the French, notwithstanding their negligence before the action, (which gave the Imperialists

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an opportunity to enter undiscovered), performed wonders when they were once alarmed. They fought in their shirts for twelve hours together, many of them without breeches or shoes, and all without eating, in the most rigorous season of the year. The Irish did not less distinguish themselves; and it was owing to their obstinate defence of the gate of Po, that Cremona was preserved. To judge of the valour of the whole garrison, we must represent to ourselves, troops surprised in their beds, obliged to march in the dark, more than half naked, to encounter an enemy in the streets, and many of them meeting death in the repairing to their colours. Troops who could surmount such obstacles, and for twelve hours fight, without refreshment, undoubtedly deserved the title of brave. If the Imperialists had merited the same epithet, they had probably come off with some honour; but the Germans' valour fell as much short of their officers conduct, as the bravery of the French surpassed the vigilance of theirs.

The Germans were well armed, well clothed, drawn up in good order, in a city where they had correspondents, and yet suffered themselves to be beaten by naked fellows without order, and most of them without command. All this does not eclipse the glory of Prince Eugene, as well in conceiving as conducting this enterprise. He could not foresee that Prince Vaudemont, upon whose coming up with 3000 men the project greatly depended, would lose his way; or that the Chevalier d'Entragues (who drawing out his regiment that morning betimes, to exercise it by moonlight, first discovered the hostile troops in the city) would be so over vigilant, amidst the general security and indolence of the superior and other officers; or, in a word, could he foresee that the garrison would make so gallant a resistance, or his own men so feeble an assault. If we read the whole journal of this bloody action, which is too long to be inserted

here, we shall wonder how any one man could be in so many places as the Prince this day was, and contrive so many stratagems as he did. When he saw the obstinacy of the Irish regiment, he sent to them Captain Macdonnel, their countryman, who had a little before taken Villeroy, to persuade them to come over to the Emperor's service, with a promise of great advantage if they complied, and threatening, on their refusal, to put them all to the sword. But these brave men not only rejected the proposal with scorn, but detained the captain a prisoner. His Highness went afterwards to the town hall, and made an eloquent harangue to the magistrates, to persuade them to raise the citizens in the Emperor's behalf; but the magistrates too refused to comply, being very indifferent which side prevailed, and at the same time certain, that if they declared for either, they could expect little mercy from the other, in case they were overcome. The Prince likewise tried to work upon Marechal Villeroy, his prisoner, to send his commands to the Irish regiments, that they could no longer continue the dispute, representing their condition as desperate, and the impossibility of their holding out long. This wile, however, was as ineffectual as any of the former; and the Prince had the mortification once in his life, to be left destitute of any resource, even in artifice itself; all circumstances made against him, and obliged him to submit to necessity, by abandoning a place, of which some hours before he thought himself master.

CREVELT, BATTLE AT. A small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and archbishopric of Cologne, about 25 miles south from Wesel, 15 north-west from Dusseldorp, and west of the Rhine about five. The Hanoverians having resumed their arms on the consequences of the battle at Rosbach, under the command of Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, drove the French out of Hanover, and obliged them to repass the Rhine, over which

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which the Allies pursued them. It was evident, that whilst the French continued only to retire, it would prove impossible for them to hinder the Allies from executing the plan they proposed. They therefore thought it advisable to change their countenance. They had fallen back as far as Nuys; they now returned on their steps, and advanced as far as Crevelt, within a few miles of Prince Ferdinand's camp. The Prince made the dispositions for a battle, with his usual vigour and prudence. He carefully reconnoitered the situation of the enemy, the 23d day of June, 1758, which proved the day of action. He found that their right was at a village called Vischelon; their left extended towards Anrath, where it was covered with a wood; Crevelt, which was in the front of their right, was occupied by a party of their troops. His Highness resolved upon three attacks; the first and real attack was on the flank of the enemy's left wing; the other two were designed to divert their attention, and prevent their succouring the object of this principal attack; for which purpose, he recommended to his generals to make the best use of their heavy artillery, and not to advance too far, unless they were perfectly assured of the success of the main operation. Having made these wise dispositions, and perfectly learned the best routes by which the enemy might be approached, his Highness put himself at the head of the grenadiers of his right wing, and advanced on the side of Anrath in two columns. A cannonading, violent and well supported, opened the action. The Hanoverian artillery was greatly superior to that of the French; but though the French lost many men, they lost no ground in this way, and their position in the wood made a close attack absolutely necessary. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick put himself at the head of the first line of foot, and with his usual spirit, advanced with the whole front directly to the wood, where a furious fire of small arms commenced, which continued

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without the smallest intermission for two hours and a half. All the Hanoverian battalions threw themselves into the wood. Two ditches well lined with infantry, were opposed to their fury. They were forced one after another. The enemy's battalions were pushed back, they were entirely broken, and fled out of the wood in a disorder which was irreparable. Their cavalry, who kept the best countenance possible, in spite of the terrible fire of the Hanoverian artillery, and in spite of the vigorous attempts of the Hanoverian horse, who had by this time found means to gain the plain, covered the retreat of their scattered infantry, and saved them from ruin. The right wing and the center, though they suffered grievously by the cannonading, were no where broken, but retreated towards Nuys, in the most perfect order. Seven thousand of their best troops were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. But there was nothing in this battle so grievous to France, and so affecting even to the enemy, as the fate of the Count de Gisors. This young nobleman, the son of the Duke de Belleisle, not above twenty-five years of age, newly married to the heiress of an illustrious house, himself the last of a most noble family, was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, which he brought up with the most heroic courage, and inspired by his example to make incredible efforts. He had been educated with all the care an excellent father could bestow on a son of an uncommon genius, who was alone able to support the reputation of his family: to the purest morals, he had united the politest manners: he had made a great proficiency in learning; he knew many branches of it, and loved all: he had seen every part of Europe, and read courts and nations with a discerning eye, and wanted nothing to fulfil all hope, and to make him a perfect and lasting ornament and support to his country, but a knowledge in the military art. He entered that course of glory and danger, and fell in his first campaign.

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paign. The unhappy father and minister, saw his private misfortunes keep pace with the public calamities, and the tears of his family mingled with those of his country. Prince Ferdinand gained a victory at Crevelt, which did the greatest honour to his military capacity, and to the bravery of his troops. But it was a victory, neither entire nor decisive. The French army on their own frontiers, was quickly and strongly reinforced; so that they were not only in a condition, in some sort to make head against the Allies, but were enabled to detach a considerable reinforcement to the army of the Prince de Soubize on the other side the Rhine.

CREUTZNACH, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1632. It is situated in the Lower Rhine, Germany, is the capital of Spanheim; and during the war between Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, and the Empire, it was taken by the forces of the former. The French took it in 1688, but restored it by the treaty of Ryswick.

CRODON. A strong fort situated near Brest, a sea-port of Brittany in France. During the civil wars of France, the Leaguers, assisted by the King of Spain, had marched 3000 of their best troops to take Brest. The King of France, fearing a place of so much importance should fall under the power of Spain, applied to Queen Elizabeth for a maritime aid, which was readily granted, and Sir Martin Forbisher was ordered with ten ships to cut off all communication between the town and the Spaniards by sea. Sir John Norris was likewise ordered to seize on the fort of Crodon already possessed by the Spaniards. He invested the fort on the 1st of November, and Quimper having surrendered to the French, he was reinforced by the English and French troops that had been employed in the reduction of that place. On the 12th the garrison made a sally into the French trenches, and killed near 40 men, and wounded as many more. The battery lay between the English and the French trenches, and began to play on the 23d,

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but did so little harm by reason of the strength of the place, that scarce a breach was visible after firing 700 shot. However, their parapet and some of their flankers being destroyed, Captain Lyster was sent to possess himself of the counterscarp, which he effected. Stimulated by courage and success, he attempted the breach, and notwithstanding the great resistance made by the enemy, and the inaccessibility of the place, many of the men reached the top, which having kept for a time, were obliged to retire with considerable loss. On the 30th, the enemy possessed themselves of the French trenches, killing near 30 men, but the English obliged them to retire with some loss. On the 7th of December a mine was sprung, which made a breach that the horse might enter, and after a general assault, which lasted five hours, the place was carried, and all put to the sword that were to be found. Some of the Spaniards to avoid the fury of the soldiers leaped into the sea, but were taken up by the boats of the fleet, and put to death. Sir Martin Forbisher received a wound in the assault which occasioned his death. The Spanish governor's defence of this place was very obstinate, for when any of his people mentioned giving up the place, he bound him in the breach, leaving his arms only loose to fight in his own defence: nor were the garrison's less conspicuous, as they never desisted till their leader was slain, and then by being overpowered by numbers.

CRONENBURG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1658. It is situated near Copenhagen in Denmark, and is one of the castles that defends the entrance of the Sound. Copenhagen being besieged by Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, during that siege he sent General Wrangel with a detachment to take this place, which he effected without much loss.

CROPEY BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. Over the river Cherwell in Oxfordshire. This is one of the battles that was fought during the grand rebellion. King Charles arrived

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arrived at Worcester on the 6th of June, 1644; but in order to deceive Waller, the parliamentary General, who had followed him with surprising expedition, he made a feigned march towards Shrewsbury, as if he intended to join Prince Rupert. Waller believing this was really his intention, made a hasty march, and took post between him and Shrewsbury; then the King wheeled off suddenly, and took the route to Oxford, in the neighbourhood of which he was joined by the rest of his army. After this junction he marched to Buckinghamshire, in order to give battle to the enemy. Waller approached with the same design, and the two armies appeared on the opposite sides of the river Cherwell. On the 29th day of June, the King, with a view to draw Waller from the advantageous ground of which he had taken possession, pretended to begin his march for Northamptonshire, leaving a strong guard at the bridge of Cropedy, to dispute the passage with the foe; receiving intelligence that a large detachment of the enemy were within a mile of his van, he ordered it to double its pace, in hopes of intercepting the whole body. Waller no sooner perceiving that there was a great distance between his van and his rear, than he ordered a large detachment to ford the river, while he himself with 1500 horse, 1000 foot, and 11 pieces of cannon, attacked and made himself master of the bridge of Cropedy; then passing with his whole forces, he fell upon the King's rear, but was repulsed by the Earl of Cleveland, who routed his horse, and took part of his artillery, and compelled him to repass the river with precipitation. The King attacked the bridge and ford in his turn; the last he gained, but his attempt upon the bridge was ineffectual. Next day, on the supposition that Waller's soldiers would lay down their arms upon an assurance of pardon, the King sent a trumpeter to demand a safe conduct for a gentleman, with a gracious message from his Majesty; but Waller answered that he had no power to

receive any such message, without the consent of parliament, to which the King might make his application.

CROSSWELL CREEK, IN AMERICA.
See BORDENTOWN.

CROTZKA, BATTLE AT. A little town of Hungary, situated on the Danube, not far from Belgrade. The Turks having pushed on their conquests in Hungary with surprising rapidity, were by the 21st of July, 1739, advanced to Crotzka, where they received a considerable reinforcement, and were likewise assembling in a great number at Semendria. The body under the Count de Neuperg being not then come up, a resolution was taken not to wait for it, but to go and attack the Turks before they had time to entrench themselves. The next night the Veldt-Marshal de Wallis, the Imperial General, and the Baron de Scher, marched with 14 regiments of horse, and 18 companies of grenadiers; the former having ordered the Prince of Saxe Hilbourghausen to follow them next morning at day-break with the rest of the foot, and not doubting but the General de Neuperg would join him without delay. The Count de Wallis, in order to come at the Turks, was forced to clear his way through defiles, bramble bushes, and vineyard plots, which, however, he accomplished with very great order; but the regiment of Hohenzollern, which formed the vanguard, advancing too forward was hemmed in by the Turks, and almost cut to pieces. It was at the head of this regiment that the brave Lord Crawford, a Scottish nobleman, charged, and was so desperately wounded, that it was with great difficulty he was brought off: this gentleman has set a laudable example to the rest of the young English nobility, in hunting after military knowledge in every corner of Europe, and seems to have wanted but an opportunity to exercise in the service of his country that experience, which he purchased almost at the expence of his life. In this attempt likewise fell a young Irish nobleman, who had left his native country in a
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generous thirst of fame, and served as a volunteer: he saw the standard-bearer fall, and perceiving that the Infidels had got possession of the colours, he boldly rushed forwards and killed several of the Turks with his own hands, recovered the colours, which he immediately ripped from the staff, and tying it round his waist like a sash, was found with it dead after the battle was over; thus bravely, with the loss of life, disappointing the triumph of the enemy by preserving that mark of honour from falling into their rapacious hands.

The Turks improving this advantage, fell upon the rest of the forces with incredible fury, which, though they made a very brave defence, were put into confusion and obliged to retire; and just as they had recovered the hill, the Prince of Hilbourghausen arrived with the infantry, and favoured their retreat. To do this the better the Prince posted himself on the right, where the Turks fired briskly upon him, but were not able to break his ranks; but after all, there was some disorder in this retreat, which extended even to the baggage; and it would have been still greater had not the Count de Neuperg come up speedily with his body, consisting of 13,000 men, for whose greater dispatch he left his baggage behind, and made the men leave their coats. The Marshal de Wallis upon the arrival of this reinforcement, renewed the engagement with the enemy, which was continued on both sides with very great obstinacy and firing, which lasted without interruption till night, so that it proved a bloody action both to the Imperialists and Turks. The Marshal de Wallis returned afterwards with his army to his camp of Wischnitza, under the cannon of Belgrade. The Turks fought upon this occasion like desperadoes, and far from being discouraged at the loss of their men, which was very considerable, they returned to the charge with more obstinacy, and most hideous outcries. As to the loss of the Imperialists it was never exactly known; some officers make it amount to

3000 or 4000 men. Of the two Princes of Waldeck, the youngest, who was a colonel, was killed, and the other wounded; the General Count Caraffa and General Lerskner were also in the number of the dead; the Prince de Birckenfeldt, the Generals Daun and Barnes, and the Marquis de Spada and St. Tulian, adjutant-generals, were wounded.

While the Imperial forces were thus engaged with the Turks, a great firing of cannon was heard all day between the Imperial flotilla and that of the enemy, and it was not known on the 22d how Admiral Pallavicini got off.

General Bernclau was in great danger of being entirely cut to pieces, if he had not made use of the following stratagem, which succeeded very happily; he ordered all his trumpets to retire, and take post behind a hill in a wood near the enemy, where they founded a march, which made the Turks believe that fresh troops were coming up to support the Imperialists, and so alarmed the enemy, that they retired with the utmost precipitation towards Crotzka, so that the General Bernclau had time to join the army with his detachment, and some horses that he had taken from the Turks.

The names of the chief officers killed or wounded in this action were, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Baron Wittorf; the Major-Generals the Prince of Hesse Rhinels, Count Caraffa, and M. Lerskner; the Colonels Count Berthold, Minquitzburg, the Prince of Waldeck; the Lieutenant-Colonels Plida, and the Marquis de Litta; the Majors Count Lhnhieri, and M. Palude, killed. The Lieutenant Field-Marshal, the Prince of Waldeck, the Major-Generals, the Prince of Brickenfeldt, Count Daun, Count Geisfruch, and M. Grune; the Colonels Dungen, Derntnerl, Wetzel, Villanova; the Lieutenant-Colonels Count Membrand, Sonnau, the Prince of Baden Durlach, Radicati, the Count de Collovrat; the Majors Ullfield, Livrier, Kleinholem, and Sebothendorf, wounded. The Earl of Crawford, of Scotland, a volunteer, wounded.

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And according to the accounts published at Vienna of the killed and wounded in general, there were of the infantry 3974 men, including officers, killed, and 3763 wounded; and of the cavalry there were 1741 men, including officers, killed, and 764 wounded; and of horses there were 1565 killed, and 619 wounded. As for the loss of the Infidels no account can be given of it, but it must have been very considerable, the battle having lasted near nineteen hours, which was very extraordinary, especially in the Germans, who fought all that time against superior numbers, with great disadvantages of ground, and without any refreshment either for man or horse from the beginning of their march.

The Engagement between the Imperial and Turkish Fleets on the Danube, near Crotzka.

During the very time of this battle the Imperial and Turkish fleets upon the Danube were likewise engaged, of which we shall give the following account written from Belgrade.

The Marquis Pallavicini, General of the Imperial ships and vessels on the Danube, having received advice that forty of the enemy's faicks, in the form of galleys, were to come up to Crotzka, at the same time that the vanguard of their army was to arrive there, he fell down the river on board the Commodore's ship the Triton, which had two decks, and was built at Vienna in 1737, and four prames, or large galleys, built at Vienna also in 1738, and arrived at Crotzka half an hour before the Turkish vanguard, consisting of 4000 horse, which drew up on the side of a hill towards the river: he caused his vessels to move near to the shore, and fired 30 cannon-shot at the enemy, which did such execution upon them, as obliged them to retire precipitately over that hill, to avoid being exposed to the artillery of our flotilla. The General finding he could do them no more damage, proceeded down the river the

same day to meet the faicks, having intelligence that they were advancing; and forming a line with his vessels before an island at a little distance from Crotzka, he proposed by that situation to hinder the enemy from passing, and to cover the said island. Half an hour after appeared the forty Turkish faicks, making towards that island, but seeing how our vessels were ranged, they retired to Semendria where was the enemy's camp. Of all this the General gave information to Veldt-Marshal Wallis, and sent him to the Bailiff of Crotzka, who assured him that the enemy's whole army was on their march thither.

On the 21st at day-break, the Turkish galleys, or faicks, advanced as if they would attack our flotilla, but before they came within cannon-shot they stopped, at which time the van of the Turkish army came in view, and was followed orderly by all the rest with their baggage and artillery, and posted themselves at Crotzka, of which General Pallavicini sent advice to Veldt-Marshal Wallis. The 22d in the morning General Pallavicini descried two batteries, which the enemy had made in the night on the bank of the river, in a place that was covered with large trees, and he ordered his vessels to fire at those batteries; but seeing he could do them no considerable damage, he retired to a point of the island which covered his vessels: from that point he had a view of the Turkish land army, formed into two lines, and marching towards the top of the hills, from the foot of which the Imperial troops were to advance against them; and soon after he saw with regret an attack made, and the enemy's fire carried forwards, from which he observed that they fought with advantage, and that our troops could not beat them back, and possess themselves of Crotzka, according to the resolution which had been taken, and which had been communicated to him by Veldt-Marshal Wallis. Then General Pallavicini resolved to retire, without giving the enemy time to make other batteries, which they were actually





The *BATTLE* of CULLODEN, 16th April 1746.

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actually beginning in three different places, and which might have rendered his return the more difficult. When he had taken this resolution, and was in motion to pass up the river, the Turkish galleys advanced; one of them, which exposed itself the most, in hopes to pass between the Triton and the river side, was presently sunk by the Commodore's ship; and four others which followed that galley were so galled by the guns of the other Imperial vessels, that their rowers fled to land, leaving them to float with the stream: the rest of the enemy's galleys kept out of the reach of our cannon, and took the opportunity of the darkness of the night to get to a place of security. The 23d, at day-break, General Pallavicini with his vessels was before Crotzka, where he saw the Turkish galleys lying under the protection of the enemy's camp. The Triton, in passing up the river, having lost three hours by one of the prames running foul of her prow, was obliged to abide the fire of five batteries, which fired from heavy cannon iron bullets of thirty-six pounds, and from howitzers stone ball of fifty pounds weight, besides the shot from lesser cannon. By the slowness of making way up the river, our flotilla lay exposed for nine hours to that fire; and of 443 cannon shot, almost all of them were aimed at the Triton, on board of which General Pallavicini had always his station: above 40 shot struck the ship, but not one of them endangered her, or did her any considerable damage, nor were more than three officers on board her wounded; among them Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lilliers, dangerously in the thigh by a piece of a stone ball that broke in the ship; and but 3 men were killed and 12 wounded, though we passed in sight of the whole Turkish army, which, by the extent of ground on which they encamped, appeared to be very numerous. At noon sprung up a favourable gale of wind, which enabled our sailors to use their sails, and in the evening we came up over-against the Imperial army, and

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kept coasting by them till they entered the lines of Belgrade. In our passage we judged our guns would bear upon them, putting as close to the shore as we could. Our vessels fired in all about 500 cannon shot, of which the Triton alone fired 171.

CROWN-POINT. A strong fortress situated on Lake Champlain, near the entrance of the Narrows, where it falls into Lake George, North America. It was taken possession of in 1775 by the Americans in their march to surprise Quebec, and abandoned by them the next year, on the approach of the British forces commanded by General Burgoyne. For other accounts of this place see NIAGARA.

CROYLAND RAVAGED AND BURNT. This place is in the fens of Lincolnshire, remarkable for its abbey, which was seized by the Danes in 868, ravaged and burnt by those pirates, who proceeded from thence to Peterborough in Northamptonshire.

CROYZON, ATTACK OF. See CRODON.

CULLODEN, BATTLE AT. A seat of the late Duncan Forbes, Lord President of Scotland, in Invernessshire, about two miles from Inverness town, on the east, and a mile to the south of Culloden-house. On a moor or blair called Drummossie, the battle was fought. The motives of this battle are too well known to need any repetition here, therefore we shall, without preamble, enter upon the article. In the beginning of April, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland began his march from Aberdeen, and on the 12th passed the deep and rapid river Spey, without opposition from the rebels, though a considerable number of them appeared on the opposite side. Why they did not dispute the passage is not easily to be conceived; but indeed, from this instance of neglect, and their subsequent conduct, we may easily conclude they were under a total infatuation. His Royal Highness proceeded to Nairn, when he received intelligence, that the enemy had advanced from Inverness to Culloden, about the distance of nine miles from

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from the royal army, with intention to give him battle.

On the 16th of April, between four and five in the morning, the King's army began their march from Nairn, formed into five lines of three battalions each, headed by Major-General Husk on the left, Lord Semple on the right, and Brigadier Mordaunt in the center; flanked by the horse under the Generals Bland and Hawley, who at the same time covered the cannon on the right and left.

They marched in this order about eight miles, when a detachment of Kingston's horse, and of the Highlanders, having advanced a-head of the army, discovered the van of the rebels moving towards them; on notice whereof, his Royal Highness commanded the army to form in order of battle, which was thus executed: the three battalions of the second line defiled to the left of the respective battalions in the van, that is to say, Barrel's to the left of Monro's, Scottish fuzileers to the left of Price's, and Cholmondeley's on the left of the Royal; then marching up, formed the front line of six battalions; between each of them two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the center, the Earl of Albemarle commanded; on the right wing three squadrons of horse, commanded by Major-General Bland; on the left three other squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancram.

The second line consisted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon placed between the first and second battalions, on the right and left of the same line, in order that if the enemy either broke through the center, or outflanked either the right or left of the front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To support both, and as a final reserve, was placed the remaining four battalions, winged on the right and left by Kingston's horse.

In this disposition the army continued some time; but the body of the rebels not

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advancing, it fell into marching order again, which continued until the front were within a mile of the enemy; then formed again into fighting order as before.

The rebel army formed their front in 13 divisions, being so many clans under their respective chiefs, with four pieces of cannon placed before their center, and the same number on each wing. The center was headed by Lord John Drummond, the right wing by Lord George Murray, and the left by the person who called himself Duke of Perth. To support the front line occasionally, and covered by some stone walls, on the right was disposed Fitz James's horse, and four companies of French piquets; on the left one body of horse, made up with the young Italian's guards, some hussars, and the Perthshire squadron, and five companies of Lord John Drummond's foot. Open to the center of the front line was the young Italian placed with his body guards. In his rear a line of reserve, consisting of three columns; the first on the left, commanded by Lord Kilmarnock; the center column by Lord Lewis Gordon, and Glenbucket; and the right by Roy Stuart. Next, and directly in the rear of Glenbucket, were the regiments of Perth and Ogilvie stationed, as the final reserve.

In this order, the rebels began firing on the King's army about two o'clock with their cannon, which being ill served did little execution. The firing was returned by the King's army with such success as put the rebels in great disorder. They disliked this way of fighting, and therefore made a push on the right of the King's army, where his Royal Highness waited to receive them in person. This they did in a kind of bravado, to draw the King's troops forward; but finding themselves deceived, they turned their whole force to the left, and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on Barrel's and Monro's regiments, where they attempted to flank the King's front line; but Wolfe's regiment advancing, entirely defeated their design:
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in the meantime, the cannon kept playing upon them with cartridge shot.

General Hawley, with some Highlanders, had opened a passage through some stone walls to their right for the horse, which advanced on that side, while the King's right wheeled off upon their left, dispersed their body of reserve, and met in the center of their front line in the rear; when being repulsed in the front, and numbers cut off, they fell into an universal confusion. The horse on their backs made a dreadful carnage; the foot moved on in due order; but Kingston's horse, from the reserve, galloped up briskly, and falling in with the fugitives did great execution: the rest were routed with great slaughter: in less than thirty minutes they were totally defeated, and the field covered with dead bodies. The road as far as Inverness was strewn with dead bodies; and a great number of people, who from motives of curiosity had come to see the battle, were sacrificed to the undistinguishing vengeance of the victors. Three thousand rebels were slain on the field and in the pursuit. The Earl of Kilmarnock was taken; and in a few days Lord Balmerino surrendered himself to one of the detached parties.

The different dispositions of these two armies were in some measure owing to their respective situations. The King's army was to fight uncovered; the rebels covered, behind walls: but when their impatience to get out of the way of the King's cannon, pushed them on attacking, they necessarily either lost the benefit of the reserve, or the reserve must lose the benefit of the cover, which they not choosing to do, the impetuosity of the front carried them too far from their reserve, and then having no guard in their rear, the horse from the King's right and left easily did their business.

On the other hand, the disposition of the King's army was, perhaps, as just as the mind of man was capable of contriving; if one failed, a second supported;

and if that failed, a third. The enemy could no way take two pieces of cannon, but three must play directly upon them; nor break one regiment, but two were ready to supply the place. If the rebels were repulsed, they were routed; if any part of the King's army broke, they rallied and were supported. Had the King's army attacked, it might not have been so well, because then the rebels would have been close and covered, and consequently the breaking of them more difficult.

The vanquished adventurer forded the river Ness, and retired with a few horse to Aird, where he conferred with old Lord Lovat; then he dismissed his followers, and wandered about a wretched and solitary fugitive among the isles and mountains for the space of four months; during which he underwent a series of dangers, hardships, and misery, as no other person ever outlived. Thus in one hour all his hopes vanished, and the rebellion was entirely extinguished. One would almost imagine the conductors of this desperate enterprize had conspired their own destruction, as they certainly neglected every step that might have contributed to their safety and success. They might have opposed the Duke of Cumberland at the passage of the Spey; they might afterwards have attacked his camp in the night, with good prospect of success: as they were inferior to him in number, and weakened with hunger and fatigue, they might have retired to the hills and fastnesses, where they would have found plenty of live cattle for provision, recruited their regiments, and been joined by a strong reinforcement, which was actually in full march to their assistance; but they were distracted by dissensions and jealousies, obeyed the dictates of despair, and wilfully devoted themselves to ruin and death.

When the news of the battle arrived in England, the whole nation was transported with joy, and extolled the Duke as a hero and deliverer: both houses of parliament congratulated his Majesty on this auspicious

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cious event; they decreed, in the most solemn manner, their public thanks to his Royal Highness, which were transmitted to him by the speakers; and the commons, by a bill, added 25,000*l.* per annum to his former revenue.

Immediately after the decisive action at Culloden, he took possession of Inverness, and ordered 30 deserters to be executed; then he detached several parties to ravage the country; one of these apprehended the Lady Mackintosh, who was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, plundered her house, and drove away her cattle, though her husband was actually in the service of government. The French prisoners were sent to Carlisle and Penrith: Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Cromartie, and his son, the Lord Macleod, were conveyed by sea to London; and those of inferior rank were confined in different prisons. The Marquis of Tullibardine, together with a brother of the Earl of Dunmore, and Murray, the Pretender's secretary, were seized, and transported to the tower of London, to which the Earl of Traquair had been committed on suspicion; and the eldest son of Lord Lovat was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. In a word, all the gaols in Great Britain, from the capital northwards, were filled with those unfortunate captives.

The number of both armies are variously affixed; the King's troops at least exceeded 8000 men, whereas the rebels did not amount to 7000. What number were slain of the King's troops was never exactly known.

CUMBERLAND SEIZED. In 945, the petty sovereigns of this part of England having taken part with the Danes in opposition to Edmund I. he led his army against the insurgents, and subdued this little kingdom; but his situation being but unfavourable to keep it in subjection, he presented it to the King of Scotland, reserving the sovereignty of it to himself, on condition of that Prince doing homage to him for it at his court, if required.

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CUNNERSDORF, BATTLE AT. A village of Silesia, near Franckfort on the Oder. In 1758, the grand Russian army was greatly reinforced, and seemed determined to act with vigour. The Prussians, under the command of General Dohna, was not able to cope with them; therefore that officer was reinforced from the King of Prussia's army at Landshut, and received at the same time orders to fight the enemy, who still being an over-match, he declined: for this refusal he was dismissed the service, and the command given to General Wedel, who made an attempt upon the enemy, but unfortunately for himself, he was killed, together with several other brave officers, and the troops received a severe repulse. The King of Prussia, in order to remedy this disaster, abandoned his strong camp at Landshut, and advanced to meet the Russians, who threatened the total destruction of the country they came into. Marechal Daun, who never wanted for intelligence, was no sooner informed of the King's design, than he resolved to be before-hand with him; that is, he resolved to reinforce the Russian army before the King should attack it, that by superiority it should be able to maintain the advantage it had gained: for this purpose, he detached General Laudhon with a large body of cavalry, who reached the Russian army before the King could: but Daun, not content with this, determined to harraßs the Prussians in their march. This design was intrusted to General Haddick; but the Prussian General Finck, so effectually covered the rear, and kept so good a look out, that whenever Haddick approached, he found the Prussians too well prepared for his reception: however, as he would not be an idle spectator of their rapid march, he made an attempt to carry off some of the baggage waggons on one of their flanks, but he was defeated with considerable loss.

On the 3d day of August, 1759, the King arrived at Bezkow, from whence it is

is said he wrote the following billet to his queen. "After very long and fatiguing marches I am at length arrived at Bez-kow. The public is not without defence. I believe the greatest mischief that all this affair has occasioned, will be the inquietude it has produced. I have beat the corps of Haddick, and taken 1000 prisoners. Finck is at my heels. I shall be to-morrow within two leagues of Franckfort."

At Bezkow he united the unfortunate remains of the battle of Zullichau with his army, which, by this addition, amounted to 69 battalions and 105 squadrons, making only 48,000 fighting men. This may be easily conceived, as the troops that were in the battle of Zullichau had suffered such a considerable diminution: and hence also it may be judged that the enemy greatly exaggerated the strength of his army, when they made it amount in their relations, sometimes to 60,000, and sometimes to 70,000 men. It need only be remembered that according to the list published by the court of Petersburg in the spring, the Russian army that was to act this campaign did not amount to less than 100,000 men; and though these sorts of lists are commonly exaggerated, this was not much so, of which we have an authentic proof. Some days after the battle of Zullichau, a party of Prussian hussars carried off, near Crossen, a Russian officer coming from Posenia, charged with a large packet of papers, among which was a state of the magazine; by which it appears that before the battle of Zullichau, the Russian army assembled at Posenia amounted to 89,201 men, and 8919 horses.

If we deduct the servants, supposing them comprehended in that number, and the few troops left behind to guard the magazine, and the loss sustained in the battle of the 23d of July, it should seem that there ought still to remain at least 70,000 fighting men in the Russian army; add to these 20,000 Austrians brought by Laudon, according to the Vienna Journal, and we

shall be convinced that the combined army of the enemy was not much short of 90,000 men, and consequently near twice as strong as the Prussians.

Notwithstanding this manifest superiority, the Russians chose to put themselves on the defensive, and to wait for the King behind the Oder, in an advantageous camp near Franckfort, which they had sufficient time to fortify with intrenchments and redoubts, and to furnish with a prodigious number of cannon. The King, on the contrary, could not defer coming to a decision, for on one hand Saxony was invaded by the troops of the Circles, and on the other his capital was threatened by General Haddick; his army marched by Furstenwalde to Lebitz; and after halting some days in the camp of Wulcow, till the bridges on the Oder near Reitwein, a league from Custring, were finished, passed the river in the night between the 10th and 11th of August, without any opposition, or any loss. The passage being completed, the army formed in order of battle near the village of Etscher, and pursued its march to Bischoffsee. The reserve under Lieutenant-General Finck took post on the eminences between Bischoffsee and Trettin; the vanguard occupied the first of those villages, behind which the army pitched its camp.

On the 12th, at two in the morning, it began its march towards Reppin, but halted in the wood, and there formed, and afterwards advanced to the enemy; still keeping back the left wing. As soon as the vanguard arrived at the eminence, which was opposite to the enemy's left, the King ordered several batteries to be erected, which, as well as those of Lieutenant-General Finck, played with good effect. After having cannonaded the enemy for some time, the vanguard advanced against their left wing with little loss, and after a slight resistance from their retrenchments, in which were found 72 pieces of cannon. When the Prussians were masters of the intrenched hill, Lieutenant-General Finck passed

passed the defile and joined the vanguard, which formed again with the right wing on the hill, in order to attack the redoubts which the enemy had raised between that place and the village of Cunnerdorff. In order to support this attack, new batteries were erected on the hill, the effect of which, considering the height of the place, could not fail to be very considerable. Finck made himself master of the redoubts with little trouble and little loss; and some squadrons of horse scoured the country to Cunnerdorff. The enemy endeavoured to keep their ground there, by pushing forward several brigades of foot and horse; but they were obliged to abandon it after a brisk resistance, and to fall back to the last of their redoubts. The Prussian infantry passed through on one side of the village, and made themselves masters of some more redoubts, and of several batteries; and on the other hand, their cavalry fell very seasonably upon the Russian foot whilst they were retiring from the redoubt; but they met with batteries and were obliged to avoid them. The enemy seeing themselves every where defeated, excepting on their left wing, assembled all their forces, and the remains of their right wing, to maintain another redoubt raised on a high eminence. The Prussian infantry attacked it with all possible bravery, but were not able to carry it, both on account of its advantageous position, and of its numerous artillery, which began to be superior. A second attack having succeeded no better than the first, the cavalry endeavoured to force the enemy, and made several attacks with great impetuosity, but were always repulsed by a dreadful fire of cannon loaded with grape shot. The enemy's cavalry had as yet done nothing, they seized this opportunity, broke the Prussian squadrons, and forced them to fall back upon the foot, this occasioned a disorder in the left wing, which was filing off by Cunnerdorff to support the right. The King employed every possible expedient to redress matters, exposing

his own person to the greatest dangers, but without effect: almost all the generals and officers were either killed or wounded, and the private men being overpowered by the heat of the day, and the duration of the engagement, could not gain the ascendant over troops that were constantly relieved by fresh ones, and seconded by continual discharges of a prodigious artillery most advantageously placed.

The army therefore fell back by Cunnerdorff to the first hill furnished with intrenchments, where it endeavoured to maintain its ground. Scarce had it time to form, when the enemy advanced in good order and disputed the post. They were beat back with great loss at the first onset, but the second effort succeeded; the Prussian army then began to retreat by the defile, and rallied on the eminences which General Finck occupied before the battle. On the 13th in the morning, the army returned to the camp of Etscher, and having passed the Oder at four in the afternoon, went to encamp at Reitwein.

By this plain and true account, says a letter written by a Prussian officer who was in the battle, which in the main differs little from the description of the battle given by the enemy, we may easily conceive, that if the valour of our troops was forced to yield this time to the too great superiority of numbers, and manifest advantage of the enemy, both in the ground and in the artillery, the whole of their exploit is nothing more than repelling our attack, and preserving their position; for they ventured neither to pursue us beyond the field of battle, nor to molest us in repassing the Oder: we know, on the contrary, that they lay all night upon their arms for fear of a fresh action. After this, if in the opinion of the whole world a victory is to be judged of by its consequences, this will appear very inconsiderable. It is certainly far from deserving to be compared with the victory of Zorn-dorf, or any other battle where the advantage was on our side. The consequences
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of this action are like the fruits of the surprise at Hochkirchen last year. By these advantages, which were rather in our favour, the enemy have hitherto gained only an opportunity of carrying devastation into the greatest part of our country. Let us return to the particulars that remain to be mentioned.

After halting some days in the camp at Reitwein, the King led his army to Fultenwalde, and curbed the enemy in such a manner, that though they passed the Oder, they durst neither advance to Berlin, nor attempt any thing on their march, which they directed towards Lusatia, in order to be near Marechal Daun. The King followed the Russians close, and encamped at Waldow, still at a small distance from their army. His Majesty could not prevent the interview between the commanders in chief of the two armies at Guben, nor the succours which they thought proper to send to one another; nor could we hinder Count Soltikoff from drawing reinforcements from Poland; whereas we had received no other reinforcement but some cannon, and six battalions and seven squadrons, which General Kleist brought us from Swedish Pomerania. We had received neither recruits nor recovered men, the latter being left at Berlin to form a new corps against the Swedes. Nor could we hope for any support from Prince Henry, with whom the enemy had entirely cut off our communication. However unfortunate these circumstances might be, the King nevertheless maintained his camp at Waldow, opposite to the enemy's two armies, one of which alone was twice as strong as his Majesty's. He even did not hesitate to detach to Saxony, first, General Wunsch with nine battalions and as many squadrons, and afterwards General Finck with 12 of the one and 18 of the other.

Notwithstanding this considerable diminution, and though according to the Vienna journal, Marechal Daun had sent the Russians a fresh reinforcement of 20,000 men, the King continued to follow

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them in their march to Silesia, got there before them, and frustrated their design at Glogau; his Majesty even offered them battle in many places on their march, with a part only of that very army which fought at Cunnersdorff.

According to exact lists taken in the camp after the action, we lost in killed, prisoners, and deserters 7485 including 123 officers. Our wounded amounted to 11,119, of whom above 5000 recovered. Of all the generals only M. Putkammer was killed on the spot. The Lieutenant-Generals Itzenplitz, Hulsen, Finck, W del, Seidlitz, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, as also the Major-Generals Knoblauch, Klitzing, Itzenplitz, Spaen, and Platen, were only wounded.

The Russians very industriously concealed their loss, therefore it was never exactly known; but if we may judge from the discharges which the Prussians made, it must at least equal that of their enemy's.

CUSTRIN, SIEGE OF. A city of Brandenburg in Germany, situated on the river Oder, about 45 miles east from Berlin. The only complete and authentic account of this siege, that has been transmitted to England, was contained in a letter from an inhabitant of Custrin; which relation we shall present to the reader in the writer's own words.

On the 13th of August, 1758, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden report was spread, that a body of Russian hussars and Cossacks appeared in sight of our little suburb, which put the whole city in motion, and into great terror, especially as we heard for certain that the whole Russian army was advancing from Meseric and Kingwalda, by the way of Landsberg. A reinforcement was sent immediately to our piquet guard in the suburb, which by this junction amounted to about 300 men, who were soon attacked by the enemy, and the skirmish lasted from about four till seven in the evening. All this time we could plainly see from the ramparts and church-steeple several per-

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sons of distinction riding on English horses covered with fly-nets, who were reconnoitering our fortifications through spying-glasses: our cannon fired several times upon them, which made them retire with their hussars, and our piquet took possession of their former post in the suburb, and the reinforcement we had sent from the city returned, after having made useless the bridge over the Oder. Immediate notice was given of this affair to Count Dohna, General of our army near Franckfort on the Oder, who sent us the next day a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of dragoons, and a full body of hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-General Schorlemmer; the hussars with a body of dragoons were added to our piquet in the little suburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers pitched their tents in the Anger, between the suburb and the fortification, the remainder of the ten squadrons of dragoons remained in the fields to cover the long suburb; and our new governor or commander, Colonel Shack, arrived at the same time.

On the same day (the 14th) our small garrison, consisting of one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about 100 hussars, were employed from morning till night in placing to advantage the cannon on the ramparts, and in erecting small batteries at the place of arms of the covered way and the horn-work; but our old Governor neglected the most necessary business in not observing the enemy's march, which might have been easily done by felling trees in the forest through which they were to pass, this would make it more difficult for them to approach us so quickly; our neglect gave them afterwards the advantage of passing through this forest uninterrupted in the night; and had our people set fire to our short suburb, and to the out-works near the vineyard, it would have prevented the enemy, even after they passed the wood, from erecting their batteries and fire-kettles, which immediately

after their arrival they did in the suburb; but this most necessary article was postponed till the next day when it was too late.

On this same (14th) day, we heard that General Fermor, Prince Charles of Saxony, and many other general officers, had dined at Vietz, a village about two German miles (ten English) from Custrin, and that they there held a council on the observations made the evening before, undoubtedly, where their batteries were to be erected, and what else was to be done on the next day. After receiving this intelligence, we endeavoured to prevail on our old Commandant to order the trees to be cut down to obstruct the enemy, and to have the suburbs and vineyard set on fire, which would have enabled us to observe the motions of the enemy, and have prevented them from their operations, which immediately after their arrival they began behind the vineyard: but our entreaties were in vain, our Governor was too obstinate.

Towards night arrived General Schorlemmer with the new Governor, and they went with a small party to reconnoitre the enemy; but they were soon obliged to retire in haste, being pursued by the Cossacks quite to the city, and escaped narrowly. After their return they persuaded the poor inhabitants to be entirely easy, assuring them they were in no danger; undoubtedly not suspecting the enemy's cruel design. Accordingly every body went to bed, in hopes that the succours would be sufficient to prevent the enemy from beginning their operations; but between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the inhabitants were roused by the noise and shrieks of the hussars and Cossacks with intermixt cannon-shots. The whole city was alarmed, I went with many others to the church-steeple, and saw the whole plain behind the little suburb covered as far as to the forest with the enemy's troops, and our light horse supported by the infantry, engaged in different places with the

the enemy. By eight o'clock, I saw through a glass, a fresh body of the enemy's infantry coming from Tamsel and Warnick, marching towards the vineyard, the van thereof, by computation, consisted of about 4000 or 5000 men; the remainder I could not see for the great cloud of dust, and thickness of the wood; as soon as this body of infantry was arrived near the vineyard, the fire began with cartridge shot, from their batteries made the evening before, upon our piquet-guard and hussars, who were obliged to retire; then they fired with ricochet shot upon the tents and baggage of the four battalions encamped upon the Anger, which made them also retire with all their baggage into the city, and in less than half an hour after, the enemy threw such a multitude of bombs and red-hot bullets in the city, that by nine o'clock it burnt with great fury in three different places, which could not be extinguished, as the houses were closely built and the streets narrow: the air appeared like a shower of fiery rain and hail. The surprised inhabitants had not time to think of any thing but of saving their miserable lives, by getting into the open fields: I, as well as many others, had hardly time to put on my cloaths, (being before only in a night-gown), as I was leading my wife with a child in her arms, and driving my other children and servants before me, who were almost naked, having ever since the first fright, run about as they got out of bed. The bombs and red-hot bullets fell round about us; but thank God, I and my family received no hurt. The bombs, in bursting, dashed the houses and every thing that was in their way to pieces. Thus I went out of one misery into another, leaving every individual thing behind me. Every body that could creep got out of the town as fast as possible; and the crowd of naked, and in the highest degree wretched people, was vastly great. Among the women were many of distinction, who had neither shoes nor stockings, or hardly any thing else on, thinking on nothing but

of saving their lives. When I had seen my family in the open field, I endeavoured to return to save something, if possible, but in vain: the multitude of wretched inhabitants, some with horses and carriages, others with sick and bed-ridden on their backs, and the bombs, cannon-balls, and red-hot bullets, fell so thick, that every body thought themselves happy if they could escape. Many thousands are made most miserable, inhabitants as well as strangers. Many from the open country, and defenceless towns in Prussia, Pomerania, and the New Marche, had fled hither with their most valuable effects, when the Russians entered the Prussian territories, in hopes of security; but a great many, who were a little while ago possessed of considerable fortunes, are now reduced to beggary. On the road was seen nothing but misery, and nothing heard but cries and lamentations, enough to move stones, as no one knew where to get a morsel of bread, nor what to do for their future subsistence. The neighbouring towns and villages were soon filled. I staid till next day at Goltze, to wait the further event of things, but was soon informed, that amongst the other buildings, the great magazine, the governor's house, the church, the palace, the store and the artillery-houses; in short, the old and new town, the suburbs, and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to ashes. Many of the inhabitants are missing, who are supposed to have perished in the flames, or under the ruins, or in their fright to have hid themselves in vaults, and subterraneous caverns, where they have been suffocated. The writings of all the colleges are entirely destroyed, as well as the valuable archives of the country, which is an immense loss. In the King's magazine was a prodigious quantity of corn and flour. The loss is reckoned at several millions of crowns. The fire was so furious, that the cannon in the store and artillery-houses were all melted: the filled bombs, and the cartridges

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tridges for cannon and musquets, a large quantity of gunpowder, and other combustibles, went off at once with a horrible explosion. After the bridges were consumed, the piles and sterlings were burnt to the water edge. The spectacle is terrible; no history furnishes the like examples, except the destruction of Troy and Jerusalem. The enemy's fury fell entirely on the inhabitants; and they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except with a few shot, till the 17th, after the rest was all destroyed. The garrison continued in it, fully resolved to defend it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

In a few days after the King of Prussia arrived in the neighbourhood with his army, upon which the Russians thought proper to abandon their enterprize, and this brought on the battle at Zorndorf.

CYPRUS, ISLAND OF, TAKEN IN 1191. This island is situated in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, called the Levant, on the coast of Syria. A storm arising while Richard I. of England was passing by this island with his fleet in his way to the Holy Land, several of his vessels were driven on shore. The isle was under the dominion of Isaac of the Comnenian race, who from being governor under the Emperor of Constantinople, had usurped the supreme power, and assumed the title of Emperor. This person, who had incurred the hatred of the Cypriots by his oppressive measures, seized the effects, and imprisoned those of the English who escaped the storm, which Richard being informed of, he only demanded the persons seized, as he was not willing to retard his voyage; but the insulting answer he received, making him take other resolutions, he made a descent on the island. The attack was so furious, that Isaac was forced to abandon the shore after a great slaughter of his troops, and the English improving this advantage, assaulted and took the city of Limisso. Isaac and his daughter fell into the hands of Richard, but a few days after he made his

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escape. However, finding no one willing to shelter him, he surrendered voluntarily, only requesting not to be put in irons. Richard granted this request in a literal sense, by commanding him to be bound in fetters of silver. Thus having the chief in his possession, he found little trouble in subduing the whole island.

CZARNANAPATA, BATTLE AT. A little town of Muscovy, situated on the south-side of the river Boristhenes, not far from Smolensko. This battle was fought on the 22d day of September, 1708, between Charles XII. King of Sweden, and Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy. All this Campaign, Charles had drove the Russians and Tartars before him like a flock of sheep. The Czar, provoked by a chain of disgraces, resolved to give his enemy battle; and Charles, in order to do the same, resolved to pass the Boristhenes. The Czar seeing this, judged it not advisable to come to a general engagement, in which, if he should be unsuccessful, he must have given his enemy an entrance into the very bosom of his dominions, but resolved to make war like the Cossacks, that is, by dividing his troops into many bodies, attacking every where, and every where retreating and wasting the country, where the enemy designed to pursue him.

At the passage of Czarnanapata, there was a rencounter, sharp and bloody, between the troops commanded by Prince Galliczen, and six of the best regiments of the Swedish army, under Major-General Rosen, whom the King of Sweden had detached to be posted on the banks of the Boristhenes, at a place covered with a little morass, where he designed to attempt the passage.

Prince Galliczen, with eight battalions and three squadrons, who had been obliged to dismount, by reason of the badness of the way, passed the river, being favoured by a thick fog, that prevented their being discovered. They kept firm, and the skirmish was sharp on both sides, till the fog being dissipated, shewed the Swedes that they

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they were environed on all sides, which obliged them to retreat fighting. The Russians following, took from them six colours and two standards. The Czar was so well satisfied with what Prince Galliczen had done, that he gave him the order of St. Andrew. The Russians had about 600 men killed, and 1000 wounded; but the enemy lost a far greater number. When the other Swedish troops saw these regiments, which were looked upon as the best in their army, return in such disorder, they began to think they were not invincible, and that to their own cost, they had learned the Russians the art of war. A few days after, the Cossacks and Russian Calmucks, supported by 7000 dragoons, fell upon the baggage of the left wing of the Swedes, over which they obtained some slight advantage: two aid-de-camps were killed near the King's person: he himself had a horse shot under him; and while one of his equeries was presenting him with another, both the equery and the horse were shot on the spot. Many of his officers, who came to his relief, were killed or taken prisoners, and only five left near him, when fighting on foot, and half spent with fatigue, he was disengaged by Colonel Dardoff, who broke through the Calmucks to rescue him, with a single company of his regiment. The rest of the Swedes put the Tartars to the sword. The army recovering its ranks, Charles mounted his horse, and fatigued as he was, pursued the Muscovites two leagues. He advanced almost as far as Smolensko, in the road to the capital of Muscovy, where he hoped to meet with as many adherents, and as much provision as in Poland; but being deceived in these, he found his design in marching to Moscow at present impracticable, though he thought it at first no difficulty to perform.

CZASLAW, BATTLE AT. A small city of Bohemia, but the capital of a large territory, 40 miles south-east from Prague. In the beginning of the year 1742, the Queen of Hungary had assembled two

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considerable armies in Moravia and Bohemia. Prince Charles of Lorraine, at the head 50,000 men, advanced against the Saxons and Prussians, who thought proper to retire with precipitation from Moravia, which they had invaded: then the Prince took the route to Bohemia, and Marechal Broglio, who commanded the French forces in that country, must have fallen a sacrifice, had not the King of Prussia received a strong reinforcement, and entered that kingdom before his allies could be attacked. On the 14th of May, he had advice that the Austrians were arrived on the banks of the river Sazava. The magazines of the Prussian army were distributed along the Elbe, in places where the communication was easy, by means of a bridge; but the enemy made themselves masters of these magazines as well as of Czaslaw.

The King of Prussia, watchful of Prince Charles's motions, suspected that this Prince's intention was to cut off the communication with his magazines and with the French army: these circumstances were too pressing not to require a speedy resolution; therefore he lost no time, but put himself at the head of his vanguard, which consisted of about 10 battalions and 20 squadrons of dragoons and hussars, and marched straight to Hermanstadt, giving the Prince of Anhalt orders to follow him next day with the rest of his army. As soon as the provisions were arrived, and he had chosen an advantageous post upon a rising ground, he went himself to reconnoitre the enemy, which he guessed to consist of 7000 or 8000 men, encamped at Willimow: The next day that body having disappeared, his Prussian Majesty marched for Ruttemberg, where he had a magazine; his design was to gain at least a march on the enemy, if they intended to go to Prague, and to be at hand to join the rest of the army if occasion offered of giving battle. The Prince of Anhalt sent the King word in the evening of the 16th, that the enemy was in motion, and that several deserters

deserters had declared to him, that Prince Charles had drawn out all his different garrisons to reinforce his army; that it was their vanguard which had appeared the day before; but that having taken the King's detachment for the army itself, they had retired in the night-time to the main body, and that next day, the Austrians being re-united, had begun their march. On these advices, afterwards confirmed, the King of Prussia, on the 17th, at five o'clock in the morning, gave orders to his army to advance. The enemy also decamped the evening before, and was advancing behind Czaflaw, in three columns. Of this his Prussian Majesty being informed, he sent orders to the Prince of Anhalt to gain the height, to reinforce the first line of infantry, and to leave in the second a sufficient interval to place the 10 battalions and 20 squadrons which he was bringing up, and no sooner arrived than they began to cannonade the enemy.

The Prussian cavalry was drawn up upon the height in such a manner, that they formed a larger front than the Austrian cavalry. The King ordered Lieutenant-General Bodenbrock to begin the attack; and the shock of the Prussian cavalry was at first so violent, that those of the enemy in the first column were thrown into confusion. Count Ruttemberg pierced the second, and made two regiments of the left wing recoil. A thick dust, which rose of a sudden, hindered the Prussian cavalry from taking the benefit of this first advantage. The right wing of the Prussian army, who had formed the attack gibbet-wise, was taken in flank by a part of the Austrian cavalry of the second column, which made it give way; but excepting this attack, the same wing of the Prussians had gained a considerable advantage over the enemy's cavalry on the left wing, during the time that its infantry, which had made a half turn to the right, had attacked with success the village of Sohositow, where there were

posted two battalions of the regiment of Schwerin.

The cavalry of the left wing of the Prussians having returned to the charge, the regiments of Prince William and of Waldau, pierced the second line of the left wing of the Austrians, and cut to pieces the regiment of Wertes. The Prussian cavalry being desirous to flank the enemy's infantry, by this means weakened its left; but gave the Austrians opportunity of advancing some squadrons of dragoons, which took the Prussian infantry posted on the other side of Ckotozio in flank. This infantry suffered a little, because the Austrian grenadiers, who advanced behind the cavalry, having taken the village backwards, set it on fire. The two battalions of Schwerin, who were forced to retire out of it, posted themselves to the flank of the infantry, which then redoubled its fire; and the Austrian cavalry, both on the right and left, being no more in a condition to act, the King of Prussia took the advantage with the whole right wing of the infantry, and the fire was then so hot on this side, that the enemy, not able to recover out of the disorder into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly, and retired three or four different ways.

What contributed to augment this disorder, was an action of the Prussian hussars, who having attacked the infantry of the second line of the Austrians, it was obliged to form a hollow square, so that being as it were wedged in by this position, it suffered equally on all sides. Three or four squadrons stood as yet firm on the side of Czaflaw, but retired on the approach of the King of Prussia to attack them; for that Monarch was every where, and in the hottest of the fire, with an intrepidity which made his courtiers tremble for him. His Majesty, after chasing the Austrians out of Czaflaw, and making himself master of it, detached Lieutenant-Generals Bodenbrock and Kleist, with thirty squadrons and the hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who

who were much incommoded by them in their retreat.

This victory was the more glorious for the King of Prussia, as the Austrians fought with all imaginable bravery; their right wing had repulsed three different times the left wing of the Prussians, without the least signs of discouragement, after having made them recoil as far as Chotozitz, to which they set fire. Prince Charles watchful of all the enemy's motions, did all that was possible for a general to do; but his disadvantageous situation contributed to the defeat of his troops, which he could not rally on account of the incommodioufness of the ground. The Prince exposed himself so often during the action, that he several times narrowly escaped being killed, or taken prisoner. The battle was very bloody on both sides; the Austrians had about 5000 men killed and wounded, without reckoning the prisoners, who were about 1200. The loss of the Prussians was less on the side of the killed and wounded, but more on that of the prisoners; they lost two colours, and thirteen standards. The Austrians were obliged to abandon eighteen pieces of cannon, and a fowler in their camp, and they took the route to Teutschbrod.

The French were to have joined the King of Prussia before the battle of Czaflaw, but excuses for their delay were continually sent him. This created some suspicion of their real designs, for his Majesty having had a copy of Marechal Broglio's dispatches of the 4th of May sent to him, the treachery of France was visible enough, but his Majesty did not think it possible. Those dispatches informed Marechal Broglio of a reinforcement of 5000 men sending him by his court. They likewise contained instructions for regulating the conduct of that General, and of the use he was to make of his forces; by the first instruction the court forbids him to mix his troops with those of his Prussian Majesty; the second directs him to spare his army as much as he could, and to act always in a

different quarter from the Prussians; the third orders him always to preserve a body of 20,000 or 25,000 of his best troops, in order to cover and observe the Prussian army, as well in a siege as in a general action; by the fourth he is directed to employ this body in closely examining into the conduct of that Prince, and the steps and motions of his army, for causes and reasons of great importance; by the fifth he is ordered to hazard nothing, under pretence that neither the French reinforcement was yet arrived at the army, nor the Marechal de Belleisle, who only had orders from his most Christian Majesty to command with the King of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty at that time gave no heed to those salutary warnings, believing them to come from the enemy's quarter; and instead of withdrawing from his camp as he ought to have done, on the contrary, gave the Prince of Anhalt orders to hasten his march in order to join him in his camp at Czaflaw, where Marechal Broglio was, according to his promise, to come with his army in two days, but who never came.

The King of Prussia after waiting four days, was obliged alone to sustain the battle of Czaflaw, by which he discovered, though too late, France was deceiving him, and that his army was certainly intended to be sacrificed.

Accordingly he entered into a treaty with the Queen of Hungary, the preliminaries of which were signed at Breslau the 1st of June, 1742, by the Earl of Hyndford (in virtue of the full power he had received from her Hungarian Majesty) and Count Podiweltz, minister and plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia; the following are the principal articles:

The Queen yields to his Prussian Majesty, not only the Upper and Lower Silesia, except the principality of Jeschen and Troppau, but likewise the principality of Glatz in Bohemia. The King engages to observe an exact neutrality during the continuance of the war, and in 15 days to with-

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withdraw his troops from Bohemia, in which time the ratification is to be made. His Prussian Majesty takes wholly upon himself to pay the sum due to the English merchants, principal and interest, on account of the mortgage made the 10th of January, 1734-5, by the late Emperor upon Silesia. His Britannic Majesty guarantees this treaty, both as King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover. One of

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the separate articles imports that the King of Poland shall be invited to accede to this treaty, to whom 16 days were allowed to withdraw his troops. The concurrence of the Czarina and States-General, the King of Denmark, and other princes is likewise desired.

This affair was negotiated with impenetrable secrecy.

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DACHSTEIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in Lower Alsace, and during the war between the Empire and Sweden, Christian, Count of Birkenfeld (of the Palatine branch) having defeated the troops of Lorraine, near Pfaffenhowen, then in the service of the Emperor, made himself master of this place.

DAMGARTEN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1675. It is situated near Stralsund in Sweden, and was taken and the fortifications demolished this year by the Danes, commanded by their King, Christian V.

DAMNE, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1536. It is situated near Groningen in Germany, and during the war between Christian III. King of Denmark, and the Emperor, the former sent Menard de Ham, an experienced officer, to make an irruption in the dominions of the latter, and among other places he took this city, then only a village; but liking the situation, fortified it and granted it great privileges. The people of Groningen not liking to see a city so near them, petitioned to the Emperor for some troops, and a body of men under General George Schenck of Fautenberg being sent them, they defeated the Danes and retook the city.

DANTZICK, SIEGE OF. The capital of Regal Prussia, in the kingdom of Poland, situated on the western shore of the river Wesel, or Vistula, which falls a little below into the Baltic sea. The election of Stanislaus to the crown of Poland proved but a short gleam of hope to that Prince. The Russian army advanced with rapidity

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on one side, as the Saxons did on the other side of Poland, in favour of King Augustus, till at last Stanislaus was obliged to retire to Dantzick, which had declared that it would stand by him to the last extremity. This gave the party of King Augustus leisure to proceed to a new election; and on the 17th day of January, 1734, he was crowned at Cracow with the usual solemnity; while the Russian General after possessing himself of Thorn, advanced against Dantzick, and made himself master of the most important posts in its neighbourhood. The Dantzickers at first put on an air of resolution, but finding the town untenable, and Stanislaus perceiving that his presence must expose them to the greatest calamities, he formed a secret resolution of retiring; both he and the inhabitants, however, had great expectations from the assistance promised them by France, and were in hopes that the King of Prussia would declare in their favour; but they were disappointed in all: for though some French troops did arrive to their assistance, they could not prevent a great part of Dantzick being reduced to ashes by the Russian artillery. All that his Prussian Majesty could do, was to make some faint offers of mediation with the Czarina, which were rejected. The French succours were no more than 3000; and having made a fruitless attempt against the Russians, King Stanislaus seeing his affairs desperate, made his escape out of Dantzick, which was immediately compelled to admit the troops, and recognize the right of King Augustus

on the 9th of July, together with all the Polish noblemen who were there, and who had followed the fortune of King Stanislaus. The inhabitants were forced to purchase their peace with the enemy with several thousand pounds, for suffering Stanislaus to escape.

DEAL, BATTLE AT. By Cæsar called Dola; it is an handsome town in Kent, with an harbour; between it and the Goodwin sands is the famous road called the Downs, where generally homeward ships, and such as are outward by way of the English Channel, lie at an anchor. It lies about four miles from Sandwich, and 74 from London. Julius Cæsar having conquered Gaul, and severely chastised the Germans who had crossed the Rhine, in order to favour a general revolt and insurrection of their neighbours, resolved to make a descent upon the island of Britain, which was altogether unknown to the Romans. His pretence was to punish the Islanders for having sent succours to the Gauls while he waged war against that nation, as well as for granting an asylum to the Belgæ, after having excited them to a rebellion, in consequence of which they were routed, and compelled to abandon their own country. These were sufficient motives in a Roman general, considering the political maxims of that people, who always looked upon the auxiliaries of their enemies as principals in the quarrel, and attacked them accordingly without any declaration of war, concerning which they were in other cases extremely formal and punctilious. Over and above these inducements, some authors suppose Cæsar to have been influenced by the hopes of finding a great quantity of fine British pearls, which were then much in request; but avarice was no part of his character, and we may with some plausibility suppose he was on this occasion actuated by that ambition and thirst of glory which seems to have been the characteristic of his disposition. Whatever the true dictates of his heart may have been, he determined to employ the

latter part of the summer (Ant. Christ. 53.) that remained after his German expedition in an hostile visit to Britain; and though he should find the season too far advanced to make any progress in the operations of war, he foresaw an advantage in making himself acquainted with the coast, creeks, and harbours, as well as with the genius of the inhabitants, which were very little known even to the traders who went thither on account of commerce. With this view he previously consulted the merchants, who could give him no satisfaction touching the size of the island, the number of nations by whom it was possessed, their laws and customs, their practice in war, or their harbours that were capable of containing a great number of large vessels. Thus left to his conjectures, he detached C. Volusenus in a frigate to examine the coast, and return as soon as possible with his report, while he himself advanced with all his forces into the territory of the Morini, which lay nearest to the British shore; and here he ordered that all his ships should be assembled without delay.

Meanwhile his design being communicated by some merchants to the inhabitants of the maritime parts of Britain, chiefly those who had removed thither from the opposite continent, they sent ambassadors to make their submission, and promised to deliver hostages for their good behaviour. Cæsar received them with great complacency, and having exhorted them to continue steadfast in the same sentiments, dismissed them to their own country, together with a British prince called Comius, whom he had appointed King over the Atrebates, and of whose attachment and sagacity he was well assured. Knowing this Comius was held in great veneration and esteem in Britain, he directed him to visit the different states, and use his influence in persuading them to solicit the protection and friendship of the Romans, which he would grant on his arrival in the island.

As for Volusenus, he returned in five days from the coast of Britain, which he had examined from the sea, without daring to land on such an hostile shore, and imparted his observations to Cæsar, who formed his plan accordingly. Having collected about eighty transports, which he judged sufficient for the embarkation of two legions, and allotted for his cavalry 18 of a larger burthen, that were wind-bound on another part of the coast, at the distance of eight miles, he distributed his officers on board of a few galleys, ordered the rest of his army to be cantoned among the Menapii, and part of the Morini, under the conduct of Q. Titurius Sabinus, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta, and left P. Sulpicius Rufus with a sufficient garrison to occupy the place and harbour where he now lay.

These precautions being taken, and all the troops destined for the expedition embarked, he set sail with the first fair wind about midnight, and next morning arrived on the coast of Britain, where he saw the rocks and cliffs covered with an infinite number of armed Islanders, assembled to oppose his landing. Finding it impracticable to gain the shore in that place, on account of the swelling surf, and the impending steep hills, from whence his soldiers must have been grievously annoyed by the Britons, he resolved to choose a more favourable strand for making his descent. Meanwhile, as he lay at anchor to wait for that part of the fleet which had not yet arrived, he called a council of his officers, to whom he imparted the remarks of Volusenus, together with his dispositions for landing, and the precise order by which every individual was to act in his own province; then taking the first opportunity of the wind and tide, he made the signal for weighing anchor, and sailed about eight miles along shore, till he found an open road, and a level country. The Britons suspecting his design, detached their cavalry and chariots of war to the same spot, and following with the rest of their forces,

took possession of the ground, in such a manner as to hinder the Romans from approaching the shore; for as their ships drew too much water to float near the beach, the soldiers were obliged to leap overboard; when being encumbered with the weight of their armour entangled in the sea, and exposed to the risk of plunging into unknown holes and caverns under water, they did not fight with their usual alacrity, but seemed affrighted at the fury and resolution of the Islanders, who not only galled them with their javelins from the shore, but even rushed upon them in the sea, fighting hand to hand with amazing vigour and intrepidity. Cæsar perceiving the disadvantage under which his soldiers laboured, directed his galleys to be rowed nearer to the shore, so as to flank the Britons, against whom the slings, arrows, and projectile machines were plied with great execution and success; for the Islanders as much confounded and intimidated at the strange figure of the galleys, the motion of the oars, and the contrivance of the balista, as at the damage they sustained from the stones and missile weapons, suddenly paused, and then retired to a small distance. Notwithstanding this check, the Romans seemed averse to trust themselves in such a depth of water; when the standard-bearer of the tenth legion observing their backwardness, leaped into the sea, calling aloud, "Follow me, my fellow soldiers, unless you want to betray this eagle into the hands of the enemy." Thus adjured, they sprung overboard without further hesitation, and made towards the shore, where being met by the enemy, a very obstinate battle ensued, which had like to have proved fatal to the Romans, who finding it impossible to form in the water, could not avail themselves of their discipline and military skill, while those who gained the shore were surrounded and cut in pieces before they could assemble in any number, or be drawn up in order of battle.

In this emergency, Cæsar commanded the

boats belonging to the fleet to be crammed with soldiers, in order to row about and sustain those who wanted succour; and this expedient determined the fortune of the day, by enabling his men to gain firm footing on the beach, where forming immediately in a considerable body, they proceeded to charge with their usual confidence, and now profiting by that heavy armour which had encumbered them before, they soon compelled the naked Britons to quit the field with precipitation; though Cæsar could not improve his victory for want of his horse, which were not yet arrived. The Britons, dispirited by this defeat, no sooner recollected themselves from their consternation, than they sent ambassadors to implore the clemency of Cæsar, and along with them Comius the Atrebatian, whom, as a creature of the Roman General, they seized and shackled on his first landing, before he had an opportunity of signifying the cause of his arrival. But now that they were vanquished in battle, they ascribed this outrage to the fury of the ungovernable multitude, begged pardon for the offence, promised to deliver hostages, and in all things to obey his commands. Cæsar complained, that after having of their own accord sent ambassadors to the continent with offers of peace and submission, they had, nevertheless, opposed his landing in such a hostile manner. But he forgave their indiscretion, and demanded a certain number of hostages; part of whom they immediately delivered, and promised to send for the rest with all convenient dispatch from the remoter provinces. Meanwhile they dismissed their troops, and their princes and lords assembling, recommended themselves and their different states to the protection of Cæsar. Though this submission seems to have been extorted by the necessity of the occasion, for they afterwards renounced it with the first opportunity. Their session was not yet broke up, when the eighteen ships with the Roman cavalry, sailing from Gaul with a gentle breeze,

no sooner approached the British coast, than they were dispersed by a terrible tempest of wind blowing off the shore, and obliged to return to the port they had left, at which they arrived with great difficulty, after having narrowly escaped the horrors of shipwreck. This storm, which happened at the full moon, was attended with such a high tide, that in the night all the galleys, which the Romans had hauled ashore for safety, were filled with water; while of those which rode at anchor, some ran foul of one another and were destroyed, and the rest were rendered useless, by the loss of their anchors, cables, masts, and rigging; a miserable spectacle to the army on shore, who could give them no assistance; and having no materials for refitting the damaged vessels, saw themselves deprived of the returning to Gaul, and destitute of provision, on which they could subsist through the winter in Britain.

The island chiefs, who had not yet separated, resolved to take the advantage of this calamity, by which they saw the Romans were dispirited: they conferred with each other upon this opportunity which fortune had put in their power: they repined at the loss of their liberty; upbraided themselves with their infamous tame submission to a handful of enemies, without cavalry, subsistence, or ships to which they might retire: they looked upon their invaders as victims devoted to destruction, and determined to sacrifice them to the genius of their country. In these sentiments they gradually disappeared from the Roman camp, and began privately to re-assemble their forces; while Cæsar, suspecting their design as the natural consequences of what had happened, as also by their delaying to send in the rest of the hostages, began to make preparations for his own safety. He ordered all the corn and provision in the neighbourhood to be brought into the camp, and dispatched a vessel to the continent for materials to repair the shipping. During these transactions, the seventh legion

gion being sent out as usual to forage, at a time when the peace lately concluded was supposed to be in full force, and the Roman camp was openly frequented by the Britons, the centinels perceived a greater cloud of dust than could possibly arise from the legion that went forth, and communicated this observation to Cæsar, who immediately suspecting some new attempt of the Islanders, marched out at the head of the cohorts that were upon duty, after having ordered other bands to take their station, and the rest of the army to follow him with the utmost expedition. When he had advanced a good way from the camp, he found the seventh legion hard pressed by the enemy, who concluding they would naturally come to this place, as here only the corn was not yet reaped, had formed an ambuscade in the woods, from which they suddenly fell upon the Romans, when they were dispersed and unarmed, so as to cut off a few and disorder the rest, who could hardly resist the attacks of such a furious multitude as surrounded them; for the Britons not only showered their darts and javelins at a distance, but likewise drove among them with their chariots of war, by which they were greatly distressed: they were, therefore, very seasonably relieved by their General, at whose arrival the enemy intermitted in their action. Cæsar, judging it improper to provoke them to a general engagement, kept his ground for some time in order of battle, and then retreated to his camp, in which he was confined for several days successively, by tempestuous weather: but this did not hinder the Britons from dispatching messengers to all parts of the country, with accounts of the small number and dejection of the Romans; in consequence of which, they assembled from different quarters to an immense number of horse and foot, and boldly advanced towards the enemy's intrenchments. Cæsar, far from baulking their impatience, marched out to meet and give them battle, when they were quickly

routed with great slaughter, and all their habitations for a considerable circuit, set on fire and destroyed. That same day they sent deputies to supplicate the mercy of the Roman Commander, who granted them peace, on condition that they should send to the continent double the number of hostages he at first demanded: and now that the autumnal equinox approached, and his ships were very unfit for a winter's voyage, he forthwith re-embarked his army, and returned to Gaul. Such was the success of the first attempt the Romans made on the liberty of Britain, which was defended by the natives, with all that spirit and enthusiasm, which freedom and independency inspire: and thus ended that celebrated expedition of Cæsar, which, though unattended with any other solid advantage, than that of making him acquainted with the coast of the island, and the temper of the inhabitants, was extolled at Rome above all the victories he had obtained over the Germans and the Gauls, and his success in Britain acknowledged by a supplication of twenty days. Although this was an extravagant and ridiculous decree of the senate, considering the little progress he had made in his first descent, it is at least a glorious testimony of the opinion which the Romans, in the meridian of all their power and glory, entertained with regard to the valour of our ancestors: nevertheless, we cannot assent to the overweening conjectures of those who, from an illiberal partiality to their own country, pretend that Cæsar was actually defeated by the Britons; whereas it appears they were utterly unable to cope with him in the field, even when they had an immense superiority in point of number; that the small advantage they gained over the seventh legion, was the effect of surprise; and that his sudden return to the continent in such a shattered condition, did not so much denote his apprehension of the Islanders, as his dread of a winter's passage in crazy vessels, which had suffered in the storm. Had he thought himself too weak

weak to subdue the British power by force of his arms, he would probably have had recourse to other arts, and endeavoured to foment divisions among the different states in the island; an expedient which could hardly have miscarried, as they were ill affected to one another; and he could easily have found emissaries, who would have gladly followed his instructions. It must be owned, however, that on this occasion they united for their common safety, and even the Belgian colonies acted in concert with the ancient natives of the island.

This descent was made from the Downs, and the battle fought at the place which is now called Deal, as Cæsar's own account of the expedition plainly evinces; for the land he first made could be no other than Dover, which is nearer than any other part of Britain to the Gallician shore, and he describes the cliffs with great accuracy. From thence he sailed with the tide, setting to the northward, and turning a point of land, which was the South Foreland, came to an anchor in the Downs, after a progress of eight miles. The distance from Dover, the head-land he turned, the flatness of the beach, and the openness of the country, leave no room to suspect that the place of his landing could be any other than Deal. This supposition is confirmed by the tradition of the Britons, as well as of the Saxons, who mentioned the circumstance in a table hung up in Dover castle. This opinion is likewise embraced by Nennius, who says, "Cæsar ad Dole bellum pugnavit:" and Camden observed in this place the remains of the ramparts which Cæsar raised to defend the shipping from the assaults of the weather and the enemy. The day of his landing was the 26th of August, in the afternoon, as the learned Halley has demonstrated from the circumstances of the history, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides.

The Britons no sooner saw themselves delivered from such troublesome visitants, than they seemed to forget the submissions

and promises they had made, and only two of their states sent over the stipulated hostages to Cæsar, who, in all appearance, was not much incensed at their neglect, inasmuch as it furnished him with a specious pretext for returning to Britain, and reducing the whole island under the Roman dominion. Meanwhile, having put his army into quarters, he set out for Italy, but not before he had given orders and directions for refitting the damaged ships, and building a great number of other vessels of various constructions, for the greater convenience of transporting his legions and cavalry, as well as of floating in shallow water, that they might be landed with equal ease and safety; they were broad, flat-bottomed boats, managed with oars, calculated for going close to the beach, and plying against the current of the tides. These orders were executed during the winter, under the inspection of his lieutenants; and masts, cables, anchors, and rigging were fetched from Spain. He returned to the army in Gaul, where he found 600 transports, and 28 galleys ready to put to sea, and these he re-assembled at the port of Itium, (supposed to be Vitsand) at the distance of thirty miles from the British coast. Having provided corn for his expedition, he set sail at sunset, his fleet consisting of 800 vessels, and next day at noon, arrived at the place of his former descent, where he landed without opposition.

There was not one Briton to be seen in that part of the coast: but he afterwards understood from the prisoners, that the Islanders, apprised of his intent, had assembled an army, and marched down to the sea-side, to oppose his disembarkation, when seeing the whole Channel covered as it were with ships, they were struck with consternation, and retreated to their lurking places. The army being landed, and the ground marked out for the camp, Cæsar provided himself with guides, and leaving 10 cohorts, and 300 horse, under the command of Q. Artius, to guard the ships which

which lay at anchor in the Downs, he began his march in quest of the Britons: having advanced about twelve miles, he came in sight of their army, encamped near a river, the passage of which they disputed with their cavalry and chariots; but these being repulsed by the Romans, they retreated to a wood, in the midst of which there was a kind of fortification, raised with felled timber; here they posted themselves as in an impregnable fortress, but they were soon dislodged by the tenth legion, and betook themselves to flight in the utmost confusion; though Cæsar would not allow his horse to pursue them through an unknown country, especially as the day was far advanced, and he had not yet fortified his camp at the landing place. In the morning, however, he sent detachments of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of the fugitives; yet they were soon recalled, in consequence of a message from Q. Artius, giving him to understand, that the fleet had received great damage from a furious tempest, which had blown with such violence, that the anchors could not hold, and a number of ships were shattered and cast ashore. He forthwith marched down to the sea-side, where he learned the particulars of his loss, and found that forty ships were utterly destroyed: in order to repair the rest, he called all the carpenters from the legions; and in a letter to Labienus, desired that all his workmen might be employed in building a number of new vessels. Meanwhile he ordered the ships to be hauled on shore, and fortified with the same trench and rampart that surrounded his camp. This stupendous work being finished in ten days, with infinite labour, he appointed a proper guard or garrison for its defence, and put his troops in motion against the Britons, whom he found in the same place they had before occupied, to an incredible number. By this time their common danger had induced them to forget, or at least suppress, their former feuds and animosities, and unite their whole strength for the mutual defence

of their liberties and possessions. They had convened a general council of all their states and dynasties, in order to deliberate on the emergency of their affairs; and foreseeing nothing but confusion and anarchy would prevail, in an army composed of independent chiefs, that owned no superior, and knew no subordination, they unanimously conferred a dictatorial power upon Cassivellaunus, whose territories, comprehending Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Bucks, were divided from the maritime states by the river Thames. This prince had been formerly engaged in continual wars with his neighbours, and acquired such reputation in military skill, that they now deemed him worthy of being invested with the sovereign command; though this was a very dangerous experiment, which nothing could justify but their dangerous situation. They had no sooner raised him to this pre-eminence, than they resolved to strengthen his hands with such power, as should enable him to act up to the importance of his station; and immediately armed and assembled their vassals, so as to compose a very numerous and formidable army, with which Cassivellaunus took possession of the post, from whence the Britons had been lately dislodged.

The first of his imperial power, was to detach his cavalry and chariots to harass the Romans on their march, and this service they performed with great intrepidity, falling upon the enemy's horse, which, however, obliged them to give way, and abscond among the woods and mountains, where being acquainted with the ground, they rallied, attacked, and cut in pieces some straggling Romans, who were too eager in the pursuit. Not satisfied with having made this undaunted effort, they afterwards rushed suddenly and unexpectedly from the woods, while the enemy were employed in fortifying their camp, and charged the grand guard with such impetuosity, that Cæsar was obliged to send a strong body to sustain them; even when

when the courageous Britons forced their way through the intervals of the cohorts, and cutting their passage back again, retreated to their thicket, after having killed a great number of Romans, and amongst the rest the tribune Quintus Laberius Durus. Cæsar's legions, inured as they were to danger, and familiar with death, could not help manifesting their terror at the headlong, and almost irresistible attacks of the Britons, and the strange novelty in their manner of fighting, which gave them a great advantage over heavy armed infantry, who could not pursue when they gave way, and durst not break their ranks or abandon their standards; nor could the Roman cavalry fight them upon equal terms, for they frequently retreated in seeming disorder to decoy them into the pursuit, and when they were at too great a distance from the legions to be properly sustained, they leaped from their chariots, and attacked them on foot, thus the danger was the same to the cavalry whether they retreated or pursued. Besides, our Islanders never engaged in great numbers, but fought in small bodies, disposed in distinct stations, with large intervals between them, that they might support one another occasionally, and those that were fatigued might be relieved with fresh reinforcements. On the day after this obstinate action, they shewed themselves at a distance upon the hills, without manifesting their former eagerness and alacrity in provoking the Romans to battle; but at noon when Cæsar detached three legions, with all the cavalry to forage, under the command of C. Trebonius, they suddenly poured upon the foragers from all quarters, and even charged the legions as they stood in order of battle, but they were immediately repulsed with great loss. They were no sooner put in disorder than the horse fell in upon them with such precipitation, as left them no time to rally, form, or avail themselves of their chariots, so that they were entirely routed with great slaughter. The auxiliaries who had

joined them from different corners of the island, being dispirited by such a series of defeats, took the first opportunity of returning to their own districts; and after this period the Britons never hazarded a pitched battle with the army of Cæsar.

This politic commander apprised of the retreat of the auxiliaries, resolved to penetrate into the confines of Cassivellaunus, by crossing the river Thames at Coway, near the Oatlands, where alone it was said to be fordable by infantry. When he arrived at this place, he found a great body of Britons posted on the opposite bank, which they had fortified with sharpened palisades; they had likewise driven stakes of the same kind in the channel of the river, so as not to appear above the surface; a circumstance of which Cæsar was informed by the prisoners and deserters. Notwithstanding these obstructions, he ordered his horse to ford the river, and the foot to follow without loss of time. They plunged into the stream, and proceeded with such celerity, even when up to their chins in water, that the enemy being struck with consternation, could not sustain the first shock, but they abandoned their works, and consulted their safety in a precipitate retreat.

Cassivellaunus having by this time resigned all hopes of success in regular engagements, dismissed the greatest part of his troops, retaining only 4000 charioteers, with whom he watched the motions of the Romans; and being well acquainted with the country through which they marched, attacked them occasionally when dispersed in foraging, or entangled in woods and narrow passes, to the great danger of the cavalry, who durst not venture to reconnoitre, or make excursions at any distance from the legions. While Cæsar laid waste the country with fire and sword, he received an embassy from the Trinobantes, a powerful people inhabiting Middlesex and Essex, who promised to yield him obedience and submission, and requested that he would send their own Prince Mandubratius,

to

to assume the regal authority among them, and protect him from the malice of Cassivellaunus, who had killed his father Imanuentius; the young Prince had escaped his parent's fate by flying into Gaul, and craving the protection of Cæsar, who now restored him to his subjects, after having obliged them to deliver hostages and provide corn for the army. Their example was immediately followed by several other states of the Belgic Britons, who seeing the Trinobantes protected from all military outrage, surrendered to the conqueror, and gave him to understand that he was but a little distance from the chief town of Cassivellaunus, situated among woods and morasses, in which a great number of men and cattle were assembled. Thither he marched without further delay, and though he found the place strongly fortified both by art and nature, resolved to assault it in two different quarters; but the besieged being unable to stand the attack, betook themselves to flight from another part of the town, though numbers of them perished by the sword, and the booty fell into the hands of the Romans.

Cassivellaunus, thus hampered and distressed, sent orders to Cingetorix, Cornelius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, princes whose territories lay in Kent, Wilts, and Hampshire, to assemble all their forces privately, and surprise the naval camp of the Romans, while Cæsar was at too great a distance to succour the troops he had left on the sea-side. But this enterprize did not succeed according to his expectation, for when they approached the camp, the enemy made a vigorous sally, in which they killed a great number of the Britons, and took Cingetorix prisoner.

The bad success of this attempt made a deeper impression upon the mind of Cassivellaunus, who seeing his dominions ravaged, his allies deserting his cause, and his troops altogether unable to cope with such a powerful enemy, by whom he had been so often defeated; he began to think

in good earnest of submitting to the conqueror, to whom he communicated proposals of peace by means of Comius the Atrebatian. Cæsar being resolved to pass the winter on the continent, that he might be at hand to watch and suppress the sudden commotions of Gaul; and the summer being already almost elapsed, condescended to give peace to this British prince, after having exacted a number of hostages, imposed a certain annual tribute to be paid by Britain to the Roman people, and laid strong injunctions on Cassivellaunus to live in peace and friendship with Mandubratius and the Trinobantes.

Peace being thus re-established, he marched back with his hostages and a great number of prisoners to the sea-side, where he ordered his ships to be launched, and his army being put on board at two different embarkations, landed safely on the continent, a few days before the autumnal equinox.

As he left no garrison, and made no settlements in Britain, in all probability the nations never paid the tribute stipulated in the pacification with Cassivellaunus; or at least it may be supposed that article was rejected by all the inhabitants, except the Belgic colonies, whose chief dependence being on trade, they durst not refuse to pay the imposition, lest their merchandize should be seized by the Romans. So that it seems to have been rather a duty on commodities, than a general tribute, with which the natives could not be saddled by any treaty with Cassivellaunus, whose sovereignty many states no longer acknowledged. Cæsar therefore reaped no other fruits from this conquest than the glory of having carried the Roman arms beyond the ocean, into a country which was considered as an unknown land, divided in a manner from the whole world; unless we reckon among the advantages accruing from this enterprize, a corslet of British pearls, which he dedicated as an offering in the temple of Venus Genetrix, the supposed author of his family, and a long train of captives,

whom he employed about the scenes and tapestry of the theatre, on which his British achievements were represented.

Whether or not the Britons were punctual in fulfilling their engagements with Cæsar, cannot be determined from history; but probably the maritime settlements were regular in their payment of the tribute, which for that reason we suppose to have been easily raised; for after the death of Julius Cæsar, the Britons lived in great tranquillity with the Romans, without feeling the rod of arbitrary power, or the oppressive impositions of avaricious proconsuls, during the reigns of Augustus and his successor; not but that the former in the sixth year of his imperial dignity, when he crossed the Alps to regulate the tribute imposed upon the several nations of Gaul, formed the design of an expedition to Britain, with a view of subjecting the natives to the same regulations; but the chiefs of the island being informed of his intent, found means to divert the storm, by sending a solemn embassy to sue for peace, and present oblations to the Capitol.

The next descent of the Romans was not till the 16th year of Christ. The Cassivellauni, a warlike clan of the ancient inhabitants, had greatly extended their sway over the Belgic Britons, who were, perhaps, enervated by their correspondence with the nations of the continent, particularly with the Romans, who bought up their commodities, and contributed more than all the rest of the world to the support of their trade, which they found too comfortable and advantageous to be risked in favour of a starving independency. These intestine divisions rendered Britain an easy conquest to such a powerful people as the Romans, who had long ago converted Gaul into a province, and thereby facilitated the expedition to this island; which nevertheless might have been postponed to a succeeding reign, considering the indolence and phlegmatic disposition of Claudius, had not he been roused and stimulated by the exhortation and importunities of a

British fugitive of the name of Beric, a chieftain among the Dobuni of Dorsetshire. This Prince had been banished and expelled by Caractacus and Togodumnus, who now ruled the Cassivellauni, as successors of their father Cunobelin. Claudius thus daily instigated by the remonstrances of the British exile, reinforced by his favourites who flattered him with the prospects of laurels and triumphs, resolved to send over an army under the command of A. Plautius, a person of senatorial dignity, and of great experience and military skill. Caractacus and Togodumnus foreseeing the insinuations of Beric at the court of Rome, had sent thither ambassadors to justify their conduct, and desire that fugitive might be sent back, in order to be punished for his perfidy and rebellion; but he had anticipated their resentment, and so artfully ingratiated himself with the Emperor, that Claudius treated the deputies with insolence and disdain, refused to deliver the Dobunian, and in his turn demanded the arrears of the tribute imposed by Julius Cæsar, which the Cassivellaunians had neglected to pay. This arrogant behaviour towards the ambassadors incensed Caractacus and his brother to such a degree, that they not only rejected his proposal about the tribute, but likewise ordered their subjects on pain of incurring the severest penalties, to break off all correspondence with the Romans.

In consequence of such an open rupture, they naturally expected an invasion, and made preparations accordingly, which were now frustrated by their confidence in the mutiny of the Roman army, which was remarkably obstinate and audacious; for trusting to this obstruction which they deemed insurmountable, the two British kings had withdrawn their forces into the interior parts of their dominions, leaving the coast open and defenceless. Plautius having landed in Kent, advanced by the same route which Cæsar had formerly taken, until he reached the Thames, which he

he passed at Wallingford; and in Oxfordshire engaged both the brothers, whom he defeated in two pitched battles; these victories were attended with the submission of the Dobuni, among whom having left a garrison at Aldchester, he marched in pursuit of the Britons, who had retired behind the river Thames, which they deemed impassable. A party of Germans, however, swam across in their armour, and these were followed by a detachment of Romans, under the command of Fl. Vespasian, afterwards Emperor, and his brother Sabinus, who fell upon the Britons with great fury, and obliged them to retreat, after having killed a great number of their horse and charioteers. Far from being dispirited by this check, they next day charged the Romans with such intrepidity, that victory for a long time continued doubtful, and was at last wrested from the Britons by the bravery of G. Silius Geta, who by his extraordinary prowess on this occasion was complimented by the senate with the honours of a petty triumph, although an inferior officer.

Caractacus, after this unsuccessful effort, retreated along the river Thames as it runs towards the ocean, and crossed at a particular place where it had overflowed its banks, and left behind a quantity of stagnated water. Here the Germans swam over as before, and Plautius passing with his legions at a bridge in the neighbourhood, a battle ensued, in which Togodumnus was slain, and the Britons routed with great slaughter. Plautius having obtained four successive victories over the enemy, thought it was now high time to give the Emperor notice of his proceedings according to the instructions he had received, that he might have the honour of putting an end to the war in person. Claudius immediately embarked at Ostium in the latter end of July for Marseilles, from whence he travelled by land to Bologne, then known by the name of Gesoriacum, where he took shipping for the British coast, with a considerable reinforce-

ment, and landed safely at the Portus Rutupinus, now called Sandwich.

The soldiers were no sooner disembarked than he proceeded to the banks of the Thames, on which Plautius was encamped, and the armies being joined, crossed the river in the face of the Britons, who bravely disputed their passage: from hence the Emperor advanced into the country of the Trinobantes, and took the capital Camulodunum, now called Malden, in Essex. The fame of these exploits, and the terror of such a numerous army, brought nations every day to his camp with offers of submission, especially from the Belgic Britons of that neighbourhood; but none of the ancient natives would give up their liberty, though the Iceni courted his friendship, and were considered as allies; while Caractacus at the head of the Cassivellauni still kept the field, in hopes of seeing the Romans retire at the approach of winter. Claudius having disarmed those that submitted, and reduced many petty states to his obedience by force of arms, was several times proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers; and the vanquished were so touched with his generosity in leaving them to enjoy their possessions, that they erected temples to him and ranked him among their deities. Thus satiated with glory and success, he left Plautius to finish the campaign, after he had stayed 15 days in Britain, and at his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph, and the surname of Britannicus; circumstances that clearly demonstrate the importance of such an accession to the Roman dominion.

Plautius, in the character of Proconsul, or governor of Britain, proceeded in the conquest of those states who still refused to submit; and while he himself carried on his operations chiefly against the inland, warlike, and original Islanders, who lived among woods and mountains, Fl. Vespasian, his second or assessor, was employed to reduce the maritime places occupied by the colonies of the Belgæ, who had settled along the whole coast from the promontory

of Kent to the Land's End. The success of this expedition was such as might have been expected from the fortune, valour, and capacity, of such an experienced general: he defeated them in thirty battles, made himself master of the Isle of Wight, and subdued Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, to the extremity of Cornwall; and in the course of this expedition, subjected the Belgæ and Durotriges, two of the most powerful British, who had adopted the manners of the old Britons, and lived among the woods and marshes of Wilts, Dorsetshire, and the Mendip-hills, in feeding, tending, and driving their cattle amongst the downs and forests; an honourable society of herdsmen, distinguished by the name of Ceangi, or drovers. These, and many other states, were entirely reduced by the courage and sagacity of Vespasian, who, at his return to Rome, was honoured with the consulate, and a triumph.

As for Plautius, he had to deal with Caractacus, who was a Prince of uncommon talents: he was endowed with the most undaunted courage, and the most invincible fortitude; he was fraught with experience, which had ripened his judgment; patient in adversity; cool, penetrating, and fruitful of expedients: finding it impracticable to withstand the arms and military discipline of the Romans in battle, he resolved to hazard nothing but skirmishes, and those only when he had a manifest advantage of ground, or a great superiority in number: thus he still hovered about the skirts of the Roman army, which he occasionally harassed with great success; and his parties, when over-matched, retreated to the mountains, fens, and fastnesses, unknown and inaccessible to the enemy. Nevertheless, Plautius, by his vigilance, activity, and conduct, subdued the Dobuni, Ancalities, and Trinobantes, of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex; and when he returned to Rome he had the honour of an ovation conferred upon him.

After his departure, the war was probably managed by the legates of the legions for the space of two years, which intervened between the return of Plautius and the arrival of P. Ostorius, an active and experienced general, who was sent over to the government of Britain, and found the affairs of his province in great confusion. Though the season for action was already almost elapsed, yet as the troops of Caractacus made continual incursions into the Roman province, in hopes that the new Governor would not expose himself in a strange country to the inconveniences of a winter's campaign, he forthwith assembled his troops, and taking the field against them, defeated all those who had hazarded an encounter: then, with a view to defend the province from the continual insults to which it was exposed from such restless neighbours, he resolved to confine and restrain them by a chain of forts, to be raised along the river Anton or Nen, in Northamptonshire, and on the banks of the Severn: but before he began to execute his resolution, he established a Roman colony at Camulodunum, or Malden; and London being settled much about the same time, the country between the Thames and the sea was reduced into a province, under the name of Britannia Prima.

The Iceni, inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, a powerful people, who had hitherto lived in amity with the Romans, were the first to oppose the design of the Procurator. They engaged in a confederacy with some of the neighbouring states, and joining their forces, took possession of an advantageous post, which they fortified with loose flints, for annoying the feet of the Roman cavalry. Notwithstanding this precaution, they were attacked by Ostorius, and their intrenchments forced, after they had made a desperate resistance. After this victory, he took measures for securing the province from any future incursions of those nations; and in order to defend the Roman conquests

conquests on the side of the Severn, he allowed Cogidunus, King of the Dobuni, possessing the counties of Gloucester and Oxford, to keep his principality, and even invested him with authority over some other Belgic colonies; a politic expedient, which succeeded to his wish, by fomenting the dissensions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful Prince to the Roman interest, which he never abandoned in the sequel.

Ostorius having made these prudent dispositions, marched into the country of the Canges, or Shropshire, which he ravaged with fire and sword, and penetrated almost to the sea coast of Denbighshire, when he was recalled by the revolt of the Brigantes in Yorkshire, whither he marched with great expedition; and having quelled the disturbance, punished the ringleaders of the insurrection with death. These examples of severity had no effect upon the Silures, inhabiting Herefordshire and great part of South Wales, the most powerful nation in the island, commanded by their King Caractacus, reckoned the most martial Prince that Britain had ever produced. He retired to the Severn with the remains of his own forces, which he had so long employed unsuccessfully against the invaders of his country, and found no great difficulty in persuading the inhabitants to try their fortune in the same interesting quarrel. Ostorius being apprised of their strength, thought proper to employ his legions in this expedition, and immediately began his march through Shropshire, in order to attack them at once, and terminate the war by one decisive blow. Caractacus, unwilling to bring the war into the country of the Silures, passed the river Teme, that divides Herefordshire from Shropshire, and being reinforced by a body of the Ordovices from different parts of Wales, took possession of a very advantageous post upon an inaccessible mountain, washed by a deep and rapid stream. When he saw the enemy approaching, he drew up his army,

composed of different tribes, commanded by their own respective chieftains, and going in person from rank to rank, exhorted them to exert their utmost courage and resolution, inasmuch as their liberty and happiness depended upon the fortune of the day. To these remonstrances they replied with joyous shouts and acclamations, which did not fail to startle Ostorius, who began to think that the nature of their situation, the river that ran in their front, and their eagerness and alacrity to engage, were obstacles not to be surmounted. Encouraged, however, by the ardour of his troops, who called aloud that nothing was impossible to Roman courage, he gave the signal for the attack, in consequence of which they sprung forward with the utmost intrepidity; the river was soon passed; but in approaching the British camp, they received a shower of javelins and other missiles, which brought a number of the Romans to the ground: notwithstanding this terrible discharge, they advanced to the rampart, which being composed of loose stones, was easily demolished in several places. As soon as they had an opportunity of using their swords, such carnage ensued, that the Britons were totally routed; and their defeat was the more severely felt, as the wife, daughters, and brothers of Caractacus, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

This victory was followed in a few days, with an advantage which Ostorius could not foresee: Caractacus himself, who had fled for refuge to Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes, was delivered into his hands by that Princess, because she dreaded the resentment of the victor, in case she should grant an asylum to the vanquished King. Thus was the gallant Caractacus treacherously surrendered to the Roman General, after he had commanded the confederate Britons for nine years successfully; during which he had made such incredible efforts to maintain the liberty of his country, against officers and armies
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inured to conquest, that his renown had long reached the city of Rome, where his name was equally dreaded and revered. Claudius was no sooner informed of his being taken, than he ordered him to be conducted to his court, in order to exhibit him as a spectacle to the Roman people. Accordingly, on the day appointed for that purpose, the Emperor ascended his throne in public, and commanded the captives to be brought into his presence. First appeared the vassals of the British King, with the trappings and spoils of the war; these were followed by his wife, brothers, and daughters, imploring mercy with the most piteous and abject lamentations: last of all came Caractacus, with a dignified aspect, betraying neither fear nor perplexity in his countenance; but approaching the tribunal, he fixed his eyes upon Claudius, and is said to have spoke to this effect: "Had my moderation been equal to my birth and fortune, I had arrived in this city, not captive, but an ally; nor wouldst thou have disdained the alliance of a Prince like me, descended from illustrious progenitors, and vested with the supreme authority over many warlike nations. My present fate redounds as much to thy honour as to my own disgrace. I was in possession of vassals, horses, arms, and wealth; what wonder then that I was unwilling to lose them? For though you are ambitious of universal sway, it does not follow that all men ought tamely to submit to your dominion: but if thou wilt spare my life, I shall be an eternal monument of thy clemency." The Emperor was affected with this address of the British hero, whom he pardoned on the spot; and ordered the captives to be unchained. The first use they made of their liberty, was to go and prostrate themselves before the Empress Agrippina, who sat enthroned in the same place, and was supposed to have interceded with Claudius in their behalf.

The conquest and captivity of Caractacus was extolled as highly at Rome as that

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of the Syphax by P. Scipio, and that of Perseus by L. Paulus; and the senate decreed the honours of a triumph to Ostorius, whose fortune seemed to forsake him in the sequel: for whether the Roman troops in Britain, became more secure and negligent after the reduction of Caractacus, or the Britons acquired redoubled courage and activity from resentment and despair, they now gained several advantages over the enemy: they suddenly fell upon a Roman quarter-master general, who had been left with a body of troops to build forts in the country of the Silures, and cut him in pieces, together with eight centurions, and a number of legionary soldiers; on which occasion all the cohorts would have met with the same fate, had not they been sustained by succours from the nearest stations. In a little time after this exploit, they defeated the foragers and their convoy of cavalry; nay, when Ostorius came up in person with the legions, they maintained the battle till night, and then retired. These actions were followed by innumerable skirmishes, fought in woods and morasses, with various success; for they took all opportunities of falling upon the straggling parties of the Romans, against whom the Silures glowed with the most implacable revenge, in consequence of having heard that the Emperor declared, the Britons would never be quiet, until the Silures should undergo the fate of the Sigmabri, in being extirpated from their own country, and transported to Gaul. Exasperated at this declaration, they redoubled their hostilities; they intercepted two auxiliary cohorts, that were busied in pillaging for their officers; and by distributing the booty and the captives among the neighbouring nations, paved the way for a general revolt, when Ostorius died, oppressed with cares and disappointments. The Britons rejoiced at this event, by which they were freed from a vigilant enemy, who, though not killed in battle, they justly supposed owed his death to the war, which he found himself unable to

to conclude. Considering the precarious and unsettled condition of the Roman province in Britain, this was no time to leave the army without a general; so that Claudius sent thither Aulus Didius without delay, as Pro-pretor; and notwithstanding all his dispatch, he found affairs in a worse situation than ever, as the Silures had obtained a victory over a legion, commanded by Manlius Valens, and elated by this advantage, made incursions into the Roman province. However, this loss was in all probability exaggerated by the new General, with a view to enhance the merit of checking the career of the enemy, whom he compelled to retire.

In the year 53, Didius was succeeded in the government of Britain by Veranius, and him by Suetonius Paulinus, who conquered the isle of Anglesey, (see *ANGLESEY*) and exterminated the Druids, who retired to Ireland and other places, while the Pro-pretor began to build forts for the preservation of the island.

This work, however, was soon interrupted by an unexpected incident; he was recalled to quell a general insurrection of the Britons, in which not only the subjects, but also the allies of the Romans had joined the other nations that were not subjected to their sway. This revolt was undoubtedly ripened by the sense of the grievances under which the Britons groaned; they had not only lost their ancient independency, and form of government, which was so dear to their remembrance, but were saddled with cruel taxes, which they borrowed money of the Romans themselves to pay; and if they failed to reimburse those usurers with the utmost punctuality, their cattle and goods were seized, and themselves expelled their habitations; nay, their misery became the subject of ridicule to their oppressors, who insulted them on all occasions, so as to kindle a desperate spirit of resentment in a people naturally addicted to passion and revenge. Their minds being thus prepared, nothing was wanting but some re-

markable outrage to blow the embers into a dangerous flame of open rebellion, and and such a provoking act of violence they now sustained on the following occasion: Prasatagus, King of the Iceni, lately deceased, had by will bequeathed his estate as a joint inheritance between the Emperor and his own daughters, in hopes that by the sacrifice of one part, he might secure the other to his family; but this precaution, instead of answering the end for which it was taken, had a quite contrary effect; for the ceremonies of the funeral were no sooner performed, than Catus Decianus, the Procurator of the province, took possession of the whole, on pretence of executing the testament of the defunct; and the widow, Boadicea, making remonstrances against this act of injustice, he ordered her to be scourged like a slave, and violated the chastity of her daughters: the kindred of Prasatagus were treated like slaves, his houses seized, his principalities wasted, and the nobility and chieftains turned out of their paternal estates. These shocking barbarities, added to the other motives of discontent, exaggerated by the Dowager, who was a woman of masculine spirit, and irresistible eloquence, and inflamed by the remaining Druids, who had such influence over all the island, produced an universal revolt. The Iceni, as being most deeply interested in the quarrel, were the first who declared themselves openly; and their example was immediately followed by their neighbours the Trinobantes. Venutius was the next to join the malecontents: the partizans of his wife forgetting their particular quarrels, and former amity with the Romans, united with their countrymen on this occasion. All the subjected states, and even the remote Caledonians, engaged in the confederacy, which was headed by Boadicea, who soon found her army increased to 230,000 fighting men; such a prodigious number as they had never brought into the field upon any former emergency. The Roman colony

at Camulodunum was surprised and put to the sword; the temple of Claudius plundered and burnt; the whole infantry of the ninth legion, commanded by Petilius Cerealis, surrounded and cut in pieces; and no enemy being able to keep the field against those exasperated enthusiasts, they ravaged the whole country that was subject to the Romans, burning, crucifying, and impaling the wretched people, without distinction of age or sex: they destroyed Verulam, which was a Roman municipium though not fortified, and returned loaded with booty to their different habitations, after having sacrificed above 70,000 lives in this expedition.

Suetonius being informed of this rebellion, quitted his designs in the isle of Anglesey, and marching with his small body of forces through the enemy's country, arrived in safety at London, which was already famous for its wealth and commerce; there being furnished with provision and stores by the Belgic colonies, inhabiting the country to the south and west of the Thames, who still adhered to the Roman interest, he drew together the auxiliary cohorts from the neighbouring garrisons that were not tenable; and though Penius Posthumius, Prefect of the second legion, refused to march to his assistance, these draughts joined with the 14th legion, and the Vexillarii of the 20th, composed a body of 10,000 men, with which he resolved to take the field and hazard a general engagement. With this view he encamped in an advantageous situation, and drawing up his forces in order of battle on a narrow spot of ground, with a thick impenetrable wood in his rear, and a large open plain in the front, he waited with great composure for the attack of the enemy; his legionary soldiers being stationed in the center, flanked on the right and left by the light-armed troops, and the wings being formed by the cavalry. The Britons, elated with the advantage they had lately gained, and considering in the vast superiority of their

number, after having been harangued by Boadicea, who appeared among them in a chariot, with her two daughters who had been deflowered, proceeded to the attack with loud shouts and acclamations; and the Romans sustained their first charge without shrinking; nay, they gave them such a warm reception as checked their impetuosity; and having expended all their javelins, sallied out in the form of a wedge, in order to penetrate the more easy through such an enormous multitude. The Britons fought with great obstinacy and perseverance, though without order or distinction; but at length were obliged to yield to the discipline and valour of their enemies, who routed them with great slaughter. Their loss amounted to about 80,000 killed in the battle and in the pursuit, besides an infinite number of captives, doomed to perpetual slavery; for they had according to custom brought their women into the field, and disposed them in waggons ranged around the plain, from whence they could see the engagement, and animate the men to deeds of glory. Far from being disheartened by such a terrible defeat, they prepared for another battle; but were diverted from this resolution by the sudden death of Boadicea, occasioned by the violence of her grief and despair, procured as some alledge by poison.

This calamity disconcerted all their measures, and after having celebrated her funeral obsequies, they immediately dispersed into their several districts; while Penius Posthumius who had refused to obey his General, fell upon his own sword, either to avoid the punishment he had reason to expect, or because he could not survive the disgrace of having excluded himself from a share in such an illustrious action. As for Paulinus, he took all necessary precautions to prevent the Britons from reassembling their forces; he desolated the country and drove away the cattle: and as the inhabitants neglected agriculture, and were destitute of magazines, a dreadful famine ensued, by which great

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great numbers perished. Notwithstanding this grievous calamity, they chose rather to starve upon their native hills than eat the bread of slavery.

The Britons defended their liberties with such an unwearied obstinacy, even in the midst of the most terrible distresses, and such a number of troops was required to maintain conquests of greater importance in other parts of Europe, that Nero would have recalled all the forces from Britain at this juncture, had he not been alarmed to give up the only province which had been added to the empire by Claudius, to whom he owed his own elevation; he therefore nominated Turpilianus to the command in Britain; and he could not have pitched upon a more proper person to preserve the Roman influence in this island; for instead of imitating the example of Suetonius, whose severities had rendered him odious to the people, and who was particularly detested on account of his having destroyed the seminary of their laws and religion; he dealt with them in a different manner, treating them with mildness and humanity; so that their passions subsided, their resentment cooled, and the revolted states returned to their obedience.

DECKENDORF, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in the electorate of Bavaria in Germany, and was taken this year by the Allies, commanded by Duke Bernard, in their war with the Emperor.

DEERHURST, BATTLE NEAR, IN 587. Cheavlier and Cutha, two Saxon kings, at this place defeated three British kings, and seized on Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. Here it was that the armies under Canute and Edmund Ironside stood in sight of each other in the year 1016, without either giving the signal of battle. The dread of the event held them equally in suspense. Edmund was sensible he should be irretrievably undone if he lost the day, and Canute foresaw a general defection of the English in case he should be vanquished. At last Edmund, who was strong and ro-

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bust, sent Canute word that to prevent the great effusion of blood attending a battle, he proposed that they should decide it by single combat, which Canute did not refuse, but proposed a compromise, to be left to the principal officers of the army, who met in the isle of Alney in the Severn, near Gloucester, and concluded on a partition of the kingdom between the competitors.

DEMMIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1225. Berim and Wratislaus, princes of Pomerania, taking the advantage of Waldemar II. king of Denmark, being confined in the fortress of Danneburg by the perfidy of Henry Count of Schwerin, made themselves masters of this place.

It was taken again by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1631, in his war against the Emperor, which he undertook to re-establish the princes of the Empire in their estates, who had been despoiled of them by the Emperor, on account of their adhering to the Protestant religion.

It was taken from the Swedes by the Imperialists in 1637, but the Swedes retook it in 1639.

DENAIN, BATTLE AT. A town of the French Netherlands, situated on the Schelde, between Bouchain and Valenciennes. Prince Eugene having in the year 1712, ordered a detachment, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, to besiege Landrecy, Louis XIV. was so alarmed at the undertaking, that he proposed, in case it was taken, to put himself at the head of his army, because Landrecy was a barrier town, and the only one he had left of any importance; but Marechal Villars raised the siege by a manœuvre that did him great honour. He marched one night with all possible speed towards Bouchain, and repassed the Schelde a little below that place. As soon as Prince Eugene had intelligence of the enemy's march, he went to Denain, caused six battalions to march thither to reinforce the body commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, viewed in person the intrenchments there between

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the Schelde and the Scarpe, and the infantry who were posted in it, caused the cavalry and baggage to pass over the Schelde to the side of his main army, that they might not occasion any embarrassment, and then came over himself to the same side, to make the necessary dispositions for supporting the body in the lines of Denain, with all the infantry of the army, who were actually on their march.

In the meanwhile the enemy having advanced near the intrenchment in one very close column of their left wing, filed off to attack the intrenchment in front; they afterwards made several feints as if they would retire, because of the great fire which the Allies made upon them with their cannon; but at length they fell with so much fury on the regiments posted there before Prince Eugene could come up, that after one discharge the intrenchment was abandoned; then the enemy breaking into the intrenchments, charged those troops on the right and left, broke them, and after a vigorous but vain resistance, forced them to retire over the bridge on the Schelde; unhappily the bridge had been broke by the weight of the baggage which had newly passed it, so that the greatest part of those who attempted to pass it were drowned; others got over the Schelde to the army, and the rest of the 17 battalions who were in the intrenchment were killed or made prisoners. The Earl of Albemarle, the Prince of Holstein, the Prince of Nassau Liegen, and Major-General Zobe, were among the latter: one Prince of Anhalt was killed, and another drowned, as was also the Count Dohna and Nassau Oudemburg. Out of the 17 battalions that were engaged in this action, there returned to the camp but 3559 soldiers: the enemy carried to Valenciennes 2080 prisoners, which together amounted to 5639 men: if these regiments then were supposed to have been complete, the loss of the Allies was very great, as well as by the towns of St. Amant, Mortagne, and Marchiennes.

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DERBENT. A fortress situated on the Caspian sea. It was taken by the Muscovites in 1723, and was retaken from the Russians in 1734, by the Tartars of the Crimea and of Daghestan. But the same year the Russian army sent against them, obliged them to abandon it, to whom it was confirmed.

DERPT, CITY OF. It was seized by the Poles in 1562, and besieged in 1607. It is situated in Livonia on the river Limbeck, and this year Charles IX. King of Sweden, seeing Sigismund king of Poland, embroiled with domestic affairs, sent Joachim Frederick, Count de Mansfeld, to invade Livonia, but besieging this place he lost so many of his men as obliged him to retire.

In 1625, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invading Livonia, took this city.

In 1558, Basilowitz, Czar of Muscovy, making an irruption into Livonia took this city, and carried with him to Moscow its bishop, and all the clergy he could find, whom he put to death by the most cruel torments. It surrendered to the Russians in 1704.

DERPT, ACTION NEAR, IN 1701. Slippenbach, the Swedish general being encamped near this place with about 7000 men, was surprised by General Czermetof with 20,000 Russians; the attack was so unexpected, that Slippenbach had not time to form his troops, and notwithstanding his great abilities, and the amazing efforts he made during the action, he, and two or three other officers, were the only ones that escaped being killed or taken of the whole army.

The next year Peter the Great resolved to undertake the siege of Derpt, and with this view caused above 100 flat bottomed boats to be built, that would carry 50 men each, in order to attack the fortress on the side of Lake Peypus, and of the river Ambeck. During this time a squadron of Swedish men of war arrived, under the command of Loscher, but after an action of three hours, he was obliged to leave the Russians masters of the Lake.

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The siege then commenced; however, the Czar being informed of the approach of Slippenbach with a strong body of forces, raised the siege.

The war between the Swedes and Russians continuing, the Czar willing to signalize his arms, undertook the siege of this place and Narva both at one time. General Czermetof commanded the attack on this city. Loscher, the Swedish commander, again attacked the Russian fleet at the mouth of the river Ambeck, but not perceiving the battery the Russians had made to cover their vessels, his fleet was destroyed by it, and finding he could not escape, set fire to the magazine in his own ship, and perished with her. The Czar went backwards and forwards from Nerva to Derpt, to encourage his soldiers; at length Colonel Gustave Skytle fearing he could no longer withstand the attacks of the besiegers, capitulated on honourable terms. The Czar had a medal struck on this occasion, and had the fortifications of the city repaired, having received the oaths of fidelity from the citizens, whose privileges he confirmed.

DETTINGEN, BATTLE AT. A village on the river Maine in Germany. This is the last battle in which our late august Monarch appeared; it was fought on the 15th day of June, 1743. The King arrived in his camp but four days before, and with him the Duke of Cumberland came to make his first campaign. Marechal Noailles, Commander of the French army, by a particular operation, gained a superiority in the field, and over the Allies, commanded by the Earl of Stair; he cut off their provisions by making himself master of the passes above and below their camp, and lined the windings of the Maine with cannon in such a manner, that when the King resolved to march to Hanau, where had arrived a reinforcement of 12,000 Hanoverians and Hessians, both with a view to effect the junction, and get provisions for his forces, who were now reduced to half allowance, he found him-

self exposed to the enemy's batteries; then a precipitate march was all the resource he had, and on the 14th of June, in the middle of the night he ordered his army to decamp without beat of drum. The Marechal, who saw him in a dangerous road between a mountain and the Maine, both which he occupied, ordered 30 squadrons of the household dragoons and hussars to post themselves near Dettingen in a hollow way, where they would be unperceived by the enemy; the batteries on the river and summit were to flank the Allies. M. de Valiere with a considerable corps followed their rear, and sent five brigades to take possession of Achaffenburgh where the King's headquarters were.

Surrounded in this dangerous manner, the Allies attempted to march, while the Marechal saw every step they took; but ordered his troops not to begin action till they had an undoubted advantage in the situation of the ground, which would be when the Allies were in the hollow way, and near-enough Dettingen for the 30 squadrons to surprise them. The King and Duke were in danger of being taken prisoners, and the whole army of being cut to pieces, not being able to retreat they were so cooped up. The Marechal's scheme was so extremely well laid that it must have succeeded, had not the lyncean eye of the Earl of Stair observed the impending blow: he ordered 15,000 of his troops with the artillery to move slowly behind him: this step, as it surprised M. de Valiere, disconcerted in part the Marechal's plan, who was heard to say, "I need not be surprised at this extraordinary prudence, for I know the Earl of Stair," whose acquaintance he was. But when the Allies were in the hollow way before Dettingen, the Duke de Gramont, who commanded there, marched out of his ambuscade too soon, which they perceiving, brought him into the very snare was intended for them. The 15,000 men whom the Earl of Stair had

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had ordered to form his rear, now faced about, and attacked M. de Valiere in front; the former were very severely handled by the infantry commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the Generals Clayton and Somerfeldt; four times they were brought to the charge, and four times broke; their impetuosity seemed irresistible, but the superiority of numbers prevailed; most of them were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners, a few indeed escaped, owing to the terrible fright of their horses. The Marquis de Puiseux, who once attempted to rally them, killed some with his own hand that would not fight any longer, but who cried out, "Save himself who can." M. de Valiere, who made but a weak resistance, though he had a numerous artillery, mistook the amplitude of his ball, and was soon put into disorder, and obliged to retreat over the Maine, which the Marechal had crossed over at two bridges. The British troops bore the weight of the action, and had it not been for their courage and ardour, notwithstanding the mistake of Grammont, the battle might have been fatal to them. Still the Allies were galled in flank; and the French infantry, commanded by the Marechal in person, stood their ground, and kept so good a face, that the Blues, who had young horses, were put into disorder, and ran off. This struck a damp into many of the generals; but the Earl of Stair said, "There must be some mistake; I will bring back the Blues;" and galloped after, soon rallied them, and rode before them to the charge. The Hanoverians, by their artillery, had now silenced the batteries on the bank and mountain, and turned them upon the enemy's infantry, which, with cartridge shot, made lanes among them. The Duke of Aremberg, who commanded the Austrians, attacked with such bravery and resolution, that the Marechal was obliged to retreat, which he did in great confusion and precipitation. A few men might now have

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totally routed the scattered relics of a defeated army; the Earl of Stair proposed it, but he was over-ruled, and they were not permitted to go.

The King exposed himself to a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry; he rode between the first and second lines with his sword drawn, and encouraged the troops to fight for the honour of England. Among the other singularities of the day, should not be forgot, a Count of Boufflers, of the branch of Remiencourt, a child of only ten years and a half old, who had his leg shattered with a cannon-ball; he received the wound, saw his leg cut off, and died with equal undauntedness; so much youth, with so much courage, drew tears from all the spectators. The loss was nearly equal on both sides. The Allies, who computed their army at 45,000 men, lost about 3000: the French said they were only 40,000, but had a prodigious artillery, and very advantageously planted.

Among the killed of the Allies, were the Generals Clayton and Monroy: of the wounded, were the Duke of Cumberland, who exhibited uncommon proofs of courage, was shot through the calf of the leg; the Duke of Aremberg, the Earl of Albemarle, and General Huske.

Among the killed of the enemy, were the Duke de Rouchouart, Marquisses Sabran and de Fleury, Counts D'Estrade and de Rostaing: wounded, Dukes de Boufflers and d'Ayen, Counts D'Eu, d'Harcourt, de Biron, and de la Motte-Houdancourt.

The consequence was nothing; a great deal of blood spilled without any advantage. The King gained great honour, which the English imperceptibly give to their commanders at the bare name of victory. He was obliged to seek provisions at Hanau, leaving his dead for the vanquished to bury, and his sick and wounded on the field of battle.

From Hanau the Earl of Stair wrote the following letter to Marechal Noailles.

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"I have sent back all the French prisoners that I had any knowledge of, and have given orders that those who are in the hands of the Hanoverians shall be released. Give me leave to return you my thanks for your generous behaviour, which is entirely agreeable to the sentiments I have always professed to entertain for the Duke of Noailles. I am obliged to you, Sir, for the care you have so generously taken of our wounded:" whom the French General had indeed treated with great care and tenderness; such generosity softens the rigours of war, and does honour to humanity.

Voltaire says he saw my Lord Stair a few weeks after the action, and asked him what he thought of the affair at Dettingen; to which the Earl replied, "I think that you committed one mistake, and we two: yours was the passing the hollow way, and not having patience to wait; ours were, first exposing ourselves to destruction, and then not making a proper use of our victory."

The motive was, Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, assumed the Imperial dignity, by the name of Charles VII. and was supported by Louis XV. King of France, against whom the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, now fought, espousing the interest of Maria Theresa, as Empress, successor and daughter of Charles VI. late Emperor. The Dutch, who had espoused this interest, were marching 14,000 men to join the Allies; but agreeable to their wonted custom, too late.

DIEPPE, BOMBARDED. A port town of France, situated on the English Channel, 30 miles north from Rouen, opposite to the port of Rye in England. After the unsuccessful attempt which the English, under the conduct of Lieutenant-General Talmash, made upon Brest, Lord Berkley sailed with the fleet to the coast of England, and on the 15th day of June, 1694, arrived at St. Helen's. There he found the Queen's order to call a council

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of war, and consider how the troops and ships of war might be best employed. After several consultations, it was resolved to keep no more than four regiments on board, and to make some attempt on the coast of Normandy.

Advice of this being sent to court, and an answer returned on the 27th day of the same month, it was resolved at another council of war, to begin their operations on the French coast, by bombarding the town of Dieppe, and then proceed to do what prejudice they could in other places. In pursuance of this resolution, they came before that town, but were forced to sea by a storm, and afterwards anchored off Dungeness, whence they sailed on the 5th day of July, and on the 8th arrived once more in the road of Dieppe. The next day they intended to have bombarded the place, but were prevented by foul weather till the 12th, when they began to play upon the town at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without ceasing till nine at night. About eleven they sent in one of their machines, with an intent to burn the pier, but several vessels full of stones having been sunk before it, that attempt was thereby rendered ineffectual: so that except astonishing the inhabitants by the noise of its explosion, it did little other mischief. Captain Dunbar, a Scottish gentleman, who commanded it, acquired immortal honour on this occasion; for the train not taking effect as was expected, he went on board again, and finding the fusee out, set fire to it a second time, for which he and those who went with him, were justly rewarded. The bombardment was afterwards continued till day-light, and the streets being narrow, the houses old, and for the most part built of timber, the town was set on fire at twenty places at once, so that the far greater part of it was consumed to ashes.

The French court did all they could to stifle the report of this, at least at Paris, but the place was too near for such artifices

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fices to take effect, so that by endeavouring to lessen, they really increased the people's apprehensions; and all the inhabitants of the sea coast would have abandoned their towns and villages, if forces had not been sent to restrain them.

After the peace of Ryfwick, the city of Dieppe was rebuilt according to a plan drawn by an engineer called Ventubren.

DIESEN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1639. It is situated in the Marche, near Landberg, Germany, and was taken by the Swedes, during the war which was carried on between Queen Christiana, against the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony.

DIGSBERG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in the Palatinate, and was taken by the Swedes and their Allies in their war against the Emperor.

DILSTON, BATTLE AT, IN 634. The Northumbrians being harrassed by the Welch under Cadwallo, were attempted to be relieved by Oswald, brother of Anfrid, King of Bernicia, who raised an army for that purpose; and imploring Heaven for assistance, at Deniseburna, now Dilston, in Northumberland, on the south-side of the Tine, attacked the ravagers, killed their leader, and totally defeated his troops: but his brother Anfrid was killed in the battle, in consequence of which Oswald ascended the throne of Northumberland.

DIRSCHAU, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1309. It is situated in Polish Prussia; and while Uladislaus, King of Poland, was quelling some disturbances in Great Poland, the Knights of the order of the Teutonic, made an incursion into this province, and taking this city, they pillaged it, and then reduced it to ashes.

It was taken again in 1626, by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, on account of the King of Poland entering into an alliance with the Emperor, who was at war with the Swedes.

DOMINICA. An Island situated between the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, and was taken by the French in 1778.

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The 5th of Sept. the Marq. de Bouillé, Governor of Martinico, formed the project of seizing this island. To effect which, he embarked the 6th with 1800 men, composed of the regiment of Auxerrois, and 200 grenadiers; 200 chasseurs drawn from the regiment of Viennois, and the colonial regiment of Martinico; the company of cadets of St. Pierre, and 200 sribustiers and free Mulattoes. These troops were embarked on board 18 ships, privateers, &c. escorted by the Tourterelle frigate, commanded by the Chevalier de Laurence; the Diligente frigate, by the Vicomte de Chilleau; the Amphitrite, by the Sieur Jassaud; and the Etourdie Corvette, by the Marquis de Montbas.

The Marquis de Bouillé proposed to begin the attack at break of day, to elude the fires from Fort Cachacrou, situated on an advanced point at the south extremity of the island; from the principal fort of the city of Rousseau, which was furnished with 22 pieces of cannon, and from the different batteries on the coast, where he proposed to make a descent: but all these forts uniting in forming a defence too considerable to hope that the fire from the frigates could silence them, it was resolved to make two principal attacks with all the troops, between the city of Rousseau and Cachacrou; a false one was to be made by the sribustiers to the north of the city; and the farther to insure success, the Sieur Fontineau, captain of a corsair, was ordered to land 50 sribustiers, with some cannoniers behind Fort Cachacrou, the garrison of which was weak, in order to take it by surprise. The Diligente frigate was to cover this attack, and was to sail with the corsair an hour before the fleet, in order to take the fort in the night. The order for debarkation was as follows:

The Viscount de Damas, colonel of the regiment of Auxerrois, was to land with the chasseurs, and immediately dispatch a detachment of 30 men to seize the battery of Loubiere, situated to the north of the place

place of debarkation, which commanding the plain, might be able greatly to annoy the troops and transport ships. The Marquis de Chilleau, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Viennois, with his grenadiers, accompanied by the Marquis de Bouillé, had orders to land after the chasseurs, who were to be followed by the regiment of Auxerrois.

Such were the dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, and the 6th of September, at seven in the evening, this small fleet set sail for Dominica. The *Diligente* and the *Amphitrite* composed the advance guard, and were followed by some corsairs, on board of one of which was Count Tilley, charged with the false attack, having with him the 200 filibustiers. The *Tourterelle*, on board of which was the General, who commanded the main body, was composed of the ships which had on board the Viscount de Damas, with 200 chasseurs and the free Mulattoes; these were followed by the regiment of Auxerrois on board other vessels, covered by the *l'Etourdie* Corvette, which composed the rear guard.

The fleet was retarded by contrary winds, and did not arrive in sight of Dominica till the 7th, at break of day, but made good their landing by eight in the morning.

The attack against Fort Cachacrou was immediately begun; the Sieur Fonteneau being first landed, with 60 filibustiers or cannoniers, covered by the *Diligente* frigate: the fort was soon seized, and part of the garrison killed; the rest were made prisoners of war. The Viscount de Chilleau, who commanded the *Diligente*, took or drove on shore, seven English ships, most of which were privateers.

The Viscount de Damas landed with his chasseurs, and as soon as he set foot on shore, with some companies of the regiment which had followed him, the grenadiers not having yet landed, he detached the Sieur de la Chaize, second captain of the Auxerrois chasseurs, with a body of

30 of them, who made the greatest haste to the battery of Loubiere, which together with the fort at Rousseau, kept up a continual fire against the frigates and transports, and which commanded also the pass to Loubiere. The Sieur de la Chaize, with his followers, threw themselves into the embrasures, the only way by which the fort was accessible; and notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, seized the fort without the loss of a man.

At the same time the Viscount de Damas, who was to seize the heights which commanded the city and fort of Rousseau, marched with the greatest expedition, and had no sooner seized them, than the Marquis de Bouillé, with the Marquis de Chilleau and his grenadiers, were arrived at the suburbs of the city, within 300 paces of the fort; whilst the rest of the troops, composed of the chasseurs and grenadiers, seized the other heights. The fire from the fort continued very strong for some time, notwithstanding the fire from the *Tourterelle*; but the French General making dispositions for an assault with his grenadiers, who were furnished with ladders, &c. the English, struck with the boldness of the attack, and the rapidity with which the troops had marched, hung out a white flag, and demanded to capitulate.

The capitulation was signed at five in the evening; at six the English troops, which consisted of 500, comprising the militia, laid down their arms, and the French troops entered the fort, where they found 22 pieces of cannon, of 36 and 24 pounds ball, and a mine charged.

Governor Stuart, Commander in Chief at Dominica, at the same time capitulated for all the forts, batteries, and fortresses on the island. They found in the three forts of Cachacrou, Rousseau, or Young, Major Bruce's, as well as in the other batteries, 164 pieces of cannon, two of which were brass, 24 mortars of the same metal, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and gunpowder.

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The officers and foldiers of the regular troops were made prifoners of war, and the militia were fet at liberty on laying down their arms.

The inhabitants obtained the confervation of their laws and customs till a peace took place; and having received the beft treatment poffible on the part of the foldiers: there was no diforder, nor any pillage fuffered; and the General to fhew the troops how much he was fatisfied with their conduct, gave a half Portuguefe piece to each foldier and fribuftier.

The Marquis de Chilleau was appointed Governor of the ifland; the Baron de Fagan, fecond in command; the Sieur de Beaupuy, King's Lieutenant of the city and fort of Rouffeau; and the Sieur Barthel, Major; and a garrifon was left on the ifland.

The fuccefs of thefe operations is attributed to the juft difpofitions of the General, and the courage of the officers both by fea and land. All the troops fhewed the greateft proofs of bravery, as well as the Mulattoes and free Negroes. The proximity of an Englifh Squadron under the command of Admiral Barrington, at Barbadoes, muft have put a flop to the enterprize, if it had not been contrived with the greateft wifdom, and executed with the greateft celerity. For the account how the Englifh became poffeffed of this ifland, fee the article ROUSSEAU.

DONAWERT, BATTLE NEAR. A city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, fited on the Danube, 40 miles eaft fouth-eaft from Ulm. The Duke of Marlborough when he entered Germany in 1704, having full power to purfue what meafures he thought proper, haftened to the affiftance of the Emperor Leopold, whom Louis XIV. and Emanuel, Elektor of Bavaria, had combined to dethrone. The fcheme was on the point of being effected. A train of fucceffes had laid open the road to Vienna, and it was even debated in the Emperor's council whether he fhould leave his capital; when the Duke of Marlborough, who proved the moft fatal man to the

grandeur of France that had appeared for many ages, happily relieved him, by his rapid march to Donawert, where he arrived on the 1ft of July, 1704.

Marechal de Villeroi who attempted to follow the Duke, when he began his march, and harrafs his rear, quickly loft fight of him, and did not learn where he was till he heard of this action. Marechal de Tallard, with 30,000 men, marched another way to oppofe him, but unable to retard his progrefs, and being ignorant of his defign, proceeded to join the Elektor near Augfburg. During this march, or grand military manœuvre, his Grace had the eyes of all Europe fixed upon him; a blow was meditating all knew, but none knew where.

Near Helbron he was vifited by Prince Eugene, which was the firft time thefe two heroic princes met. Pofterity, as well as the prefent age, will, without doubt, be curious to know what paffed at the firft interview of thefe twin-conftellations in glory, the two greateft generals of their age, equal in their merit and fame, as well for their courage and conduct in military exploits, as their prudence in council; their dexterity and addrefs in the management of affairs; and their politeneff, temper, and affability: fo much of which as is come to our knowledge we fhall faithfully relate.

After dinner, which was as magnificent as the circumftances of time and place could admit of, the remaining part of the day was fpent in confultations on the prefent pofture of affairs, which lafted feveral hours together; and the mutual fatisfaction and opinion they at that time received, at, and of each other's prudence and capacity muft have been very great; fince the reciprocal efteem they before had, grew from thenceforward into fo ftrict a friendship and confidence, as very much contributed to the glorious fucceffes which attended the arms of the Allies during the whole war. The refult of their confultations then was, that the
two

two armies should join, and that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden should command each day alternately, and that Prince Eugene should head a separate army on the Rhine.

Thus the Duke, to his own and his country's honour, obtained a post which equalled him to the first general in Christendom, viz. to command alternately with Prince Louis, and afterwards with Prince Eugene, and that in the heart of Germany, where always till then the forces of the Empire had the precedence.

The next day his Highness marched with the Duke to Great Heppach, where his Grace having ordered his army to be drawn up in battalia before the Prince, his Highness expressed his surprise to find them in so excellent a condition, after so long and speedy a march; upon which occasion he is reported to have said: "My Lord, I never saw better horses, better cloaths, finer belts, and accoutrements; yet all these may be had for money, but there is a spirit in the looks of your men, which I never yet saw in any in my life." His Grace who could not but be extremely pleased with the compliment, was not, however, behind hand with his Highness in politeness, but is said to have answered: "Sir, if it be as you say, that spirit is inspired in them by your presence."

The 12th of June, advice was brought from the army commanded by Prince Louis of Baden, that three regiments of horse marched from thence the 8th to the lines of Stolhoffen, and that the 10th they were followed by 9000 men of the Prussian forces, in order to oppose the French on that side. The 13th, in the morning, the Duke was informed by Count Wratisslau, that Prince Louis of Baden was coming post to meet his Grace; upon which the Duke sent Colonel Cadogan with a compliment to his Highness, whom he found at Esslingen, with Prince Lobcowitz, his nephew, and conducted them to Great Heppach.

Among other expressions of civility which passed between Prince Louis and the Duke of Marlborough, his Highness said: "That his Grace was come to save the Empire, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his honour, which he was sensible was in some manner at the last stake, in the opinion of some people." To which his Grace is said to have replied: "That he came to learn from him to do the Empire service, for they must want judgment who did not know, that the Prince of Baden had not only, when his health would permit him, preserved the Empire, but extended its conquests, as well as secured his own." Mutual compliments being over, a conference was held between the generals, wherein it was resolved that the auxiliary troops in the neighbourhood should join the army on the Danube for some days, and that Prince Louis and the Duke of Marlborough should have each his day of command alternately, as long as they continued together, while Prince Eugene should repair towards Philipsburg, to defend the passage on the Rhine, the lines of Stolhoffen, the country of Wirtemberg, or act otherwise according to the motions of the French.

The next morning early, the horse marched from Great Heppach; while his Grace staid there to entertain Prince Louis and Prince Eugene at dinner; after which the former returned to his army on the Danube, and Prince Eugene went post for Philipsburg, to command the army on the Rhine. In the evening the Duke joined the troops under his command in the camp at Eberspach, where the Prince of Hesse, with Monsieur Bulau, and Baron Hompesch attended to give his Grace an account that the troops were all in the neighbourhood, ready to march to their appointed rendezvous. The 16th the Duke marched with the horse from Eberspach to Grofz Seinsfen; the other auxiliary troops marching at the same time in two bodies, under the command of the Prince of Hesse and Monsieur Bulau, and encamped

at some distance from the Duke, but were disposed in such a manner, that the whole might be able to join Prince Louis in one day's march, as soon as he should make a motion with his army towards his Grace.

The same day the Duke had advice from Ulm, that the Elector of Bavaria marched the 15th with a considerable detachment; and a deserter who came in the 18th, reported that some regiments of his forces were daily passing the Danube. This was confirmed by the Grand Marshal to the Duke of Wirtemberg received from Ulm, that the rest of the Elector's army had passed the Danube, and that he had put his heavy baggage into that city. The 20th the Duke of Marlborough had an account from the Rhine, that six days before, the Marechals de Villeroy and Tallard had a conference at Landau, but had not undertaken any thing as yet; and that the 20th of June Prince Eugene was joined by the Prussian troops, which made up his army on the Rhine near 30,000 men. The 21st of June, the Duke of Marlborough decamped with the horse from Grosz Seinffen, and in his march was joined by the auxiliary troops of Lunenburg, Hanover, and Hesse.

The Elector of Bavaria judging rightly from the Duke's march, that he intended to attack Donawert, sent a considerable detachment of his best troops to reinforce Count d'Arco, who was posted at Schellenberg, a rising ground near that place, on the north side, where he had already cast up great intrenchments, and employed some thousands of pioneers for several days to perfect those works which cover Donawert, on that point between the rivers Brentz and Danube; but notwithstanding that great advantage, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to drive the enemy from that important post. Accordingly the necessary orders being given to the army, his Grace advanced the 2d of July at three in the morning, with a detachment of 6000 foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor, and 30 squadrons of English

and Dutch cavalry, besides three battalions of Imperial grenadiers; the rest of the army under Prince Louis following with all possible diligence; but the way being very bad and long, the detachment led by his Grace could not come to the river Werntz (or Wernitz) which runs by Donawert, till about noon, and it was three o'clock before the bridges were finished, that they could get over with their artillery.

The Duke having passed the same, at the head of the cavalry about five o'clock, rode up as near to the intrenchments as was necessary, and having reviewed them, made the necessary dispositions for the attack. In the meantime, the English and Dutch artillery began to thunder against the enemy, who answered it briskly from their batteries for about half an hour, and made it judged by their dispositions that the action would be very hot.

These preparations being over, the English and Dutch foot, supported by the horse and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor and Brigadier Ferguson, began the attack with unparalleled valour and intrepidity before the Imperialists came up, and met with such a vigorous defence, that having the greatest part of the enemy's forces to deal with, they were twice repulsed; but after an engagement of near an hour and a half, the Imperialists being by that time come up, the Imperial cavalry broke into the intrenchments, and the English and Dutch breaking in about the same time, the Confederates made a terrible slaughter of the enemy, pursuing them to the very Danube, where a great part of them followed the example of Count d'Arco, and other general officers, who saved themselves by swimming over that river. They took 16 pieces of the enemy's cannon, with all their ammunition, tents, and baggage, and 13 colours, besides Count d'Arco's plate, with a considerable quantity of rich booty, which was distributed among the victorious soldiers.

All the Confederate troops that engaged behaved themselves with a great deal of bravery and resolution, and the horse and dragoons shared the glory of the day with the infantry; but the first attack begun with a battalion of the English foot guards, and the regiments of Orkney and Ingoldsby, who suffered more than any others. It is to be recorded to the immortal glory of the Lord Mordaunt, only son to the Earl of Peterborough, that of a detachment of 50 grenadiers of English guards, which he led on to the attack, he escaped unhurt, with only 10 of his men. The forces of the enemy consisted of two battalions of the Elector's life guards, one of grenadiers, 13 other Bavarian battalions, five French, four regiments of cuirassiers of 800 men each, and three squadrons of dragoons, making in all about 18,000 (some accounts make them 32,000) men, all choice troops commanded by Count d'Arco, Field-Marshal of the Elector of Bavaria's forces, Lieutenant-General Lutzeburg, and Count Massey, generals of battalia, besides two French Lieutenant-Generals. The Duke of Marlborough gained great honour in this action, giving his orders with the greatest presence of mind imaginable, and exposing his person to the greatest danger. Nor was Prince Louis of Baden wanting in performing the part of a brave and great general. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserted, was computed at 5000 (some accounts say 6000) men; nor was that of the Confederates much less, which, however, was abundantly made up by gaining so complete a victory, as gave them a free entrance into the Duke of Bavaria's country, and forced that Elector to retire under the cannon of Augsbourg. Prince of Baden, General Thungen, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Saxony, Count Horn, Lieutenant-General, the Major-Generals Wood and Palland, and Brigadier Bedmar were slightly wounded: Lieutenant-General Goor, the Prince of

Homburg, the Prince of Bevern, the Counts Van Erbach and Schulemburg, and Major-General Bienheim were killed, and Count Stirum died not many days after of his wounds.

The next day the Bavarian garrison quitted Donawert upon the approach of the Confederates, and broke down the bridges; but had not time to destroy their ammunition and provisions as they had intended.

The Elector of Bavaria no sooner heard of the defeat of his troops, than he repassed the Danube with the utmost precipitation, and marched towards the Lech.

The neglect of the officer who commanded in Donawert, made this conquest the more easy; for he might have put the three battalions which were in that place, in the covered way that joined the left of the intrenchment; and as the Allies made their first attack on that side, he might have galled them terribly from that post. French writers lay a great stress upon this neglect as the occasion of their misfortune; and Count d'Arco, the Bavarian General, in his letter to the Elector, attributes it solely thereto.

During the whole time of the action, the Confederates stood to their arms, in a readiness either to assist the assailants if occasion required, or to oppose the Bavarian army if they attempted any thing against the camp in the meantime; and the whole army, excepting those troops that had been employed in the attack, rested on their arms all night.

DOUAY, SIEGE OF. A large and well fortified city of French Flanders, with a fort on the river Scarpe, about 20 miles south from Lille. The French became masters of this place in the year 1667, and continued so till 1710, when it was taken by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough. The garrison consisted of almost 8000 men, commanded by the Marquis of Albergotti. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough set out from the Hague on the 15th of March, 1710,

for Tournay, in order to assemble the forces which were then quartered on the Maese, in Flanders and Brabant. On the 20th of April they suddenly advanced to Pont and Vendin, in order to attack the lines upon which the French had been at work all winter, hoping by these to cover Douay, and other frontier towns, which were threatened by the Confederates. The troops left for the defence of these lines retired without opposition. The Allies having laid bridges over the Scarpe, the Duke of Marlborough with his division passed that river, and encamped at Vitry. Prince Eugene remained on the other side. Thus they invested Douay, the enemy retiring towards Cambray. Marechal Villars still commanded in the French army, which was extremely numerous and well appointed, considering the distress of that kingdom. Indeed the number was augmented by this distress, for many thousands saved themselves from dying of hunger, by carrying arms in the service.

On the 5th day of May, the trenches were opened against Douay, at two attacks on the north side of the Scarpe, between the gates of Ocre and Esquerchien, the rest of the place being covered by inundations. Four battalions and 3000 workmen were commanded for each attack, and the work was begun in so good order, and carried on with so good success, that the men were covered before they were perceived from the town, which was about three o'clock in the morning, and all the fire then made had no other effect than wounding a serjeant and two private men. The day before, the rector of the English college of Douay, having obtained leave of the Duke of Marlborough to retire to Lisle during the siege, was conducted thither, with his students to the number of sixty.

The French having sent a party of 100 horse from Bethune, to get intelligence of the army of the Allies, one of their parties which was patrolling in the plains of Lens, met them, and having at the first discharge

killed 15 of them, the rest were taken prisoners, with eight officers, among whom were two captains.

The siege was carried on in the ordinary methods till the 7th of May, when, about ten at night, the besieged to the number of 1000 foot, mostly grenadiers, and 200 dragoons, made a vigorous sally, under the command of the Duke of Mortemar, a brigadier, against the left attack, commanded by the Prince of Nassau, put the workmen at first into great disorder, and levelled some places of the parallel. Colonel Sutton's regiment, which was the first that supported the workmen, suffered very much (according to French accounts was quite cut to pieces); but Major-General Mackartney, with the other regiments in the trenches, coming up to their relief, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued to their counterscarp. The action was very hot, inasmuch that the Allies had above 300 men either killed or wounded (French accounts say above 400 killed); and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Gledhill of Sutton's regiment, who being taken prisoner and carried into the town, was very civilly used by the Governor. The loss of the enemy was however far greater. The damage made in the parallel was repaired the same night.

The 8th, at break of day, a small battery of eight pieces of cannon and four mortars, being ready of Prince Anhalt's attack, began to play with great fury against a little black sconce in the morass, on the south of the town, and soon dismantled it, which proved a good piece of service; for before, the enemy had from hence very much flanked the right of the approaches on that side. The same night the besieged made a small sally on that side, but were repulsed with loss. The large train of artillery for the use of the siege, came the 9th to the camp. The same day several hundred waggons, belonging to the army, were sent to Tournay, to bring ammunition from thence. The 11th, a battery

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battery was completed at each attack for twenty-four pieces of cannon and eight mortars.

The approaches were carried on with such great application and success, that on the 12th, the besiegers advanced to the first ditch, which the enemy had made since the taking of Tournay.

All this while the enemy's troops began to assemble in different bodies near Bethune, Bapaume, Arras, Cambrai, Landrecy, and behind the river Somme; and the Marechal de Villars, whom the French court had appointed to command their forces in the Netherlands, and who received at Paris the news of the trenches being opened before Douay, being arrived at Peronne, on the 14th of May, a report was spread that he designed to pass the Schelde between Bouchain and Denain, in order to advance towards the Confederates by the plain of Ostrevant, between the Schelde and the Lower Scarpe. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough went hereupon, the 15th in the morning, to view the post of Arleux, as also to survey the ground between that place and the Lower Scarpe, and give directions for the making a field of battle on the plain towards Valenciennes, in case the enemy should attempt to succour Douay on that side.

The 14th, about six in the morning, the batteries of the besiegers on both attacks being completed, and mounted with 88 pieces of cannon, and 32 mortars and howitzers, they began to play with great fury on the enemy's out-works; but chiefly on the Prince of Anhalt's side, the ground on the other side being so boggy, that they could not carry on the siege in that place with so much regularity and vigour.

On the 17th of May, in the morning, the besieged in Douay made another sally, with nine companies of grenadiers, towards the left of the left attack; but Colonel Preston, who commanded there, gave them so warm a reception, that upon the

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first firing of his men, the enemy retired in great confusion, and left above 100 men prisoners.

The 19th, upon advice that the French forces were in motion, Count de Feltz, General of the Imperial horse, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, were detached with 400 horse towards Arras, as well to view the post and ground about that place, as to get intelligence of the enemy; and being returned the 20th, reported that they had seen about 20 French squadrons drawn out under the cannon of Arras, and were informed, that all the infantry in that place marched that morning towards Dourlens, in their route to Peronne. The 21st, at night, the besieged made another sally on the left, wherein several men were killed on both sides.

The 22d, at night, the besiegers on Prince Anhalt's side, attacked and took a little horn-work, in the front of their approaches, with little loss.

Notwithstanding their disappointment, the enemy made a fourth attempt on the trenches, the 23d at night; but the besiegers, who had notice of it, having killed about twenty of their men upon the first discharge, the rest retired with precipitation.

The same day M. de Villars advanced with a large body of horse towards the front of the Confederate army, to take a view of it; but the piquet being ordered out, they retired at their approach.

Three days after, the Earl of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough, with the most noble order of the Thistle, by virtue of a special commission from her Britannic Majesty to his Grace for that purpose.

The Marechal de Villars had set out the 19th of May from Peronne, accompanied by the Pretender, and the Duke de Bourbon; he arrived the same day at Cambrai, where having met the Marechals de Berwick, Beson, and Montesquien, and the Bavarian Marechal, Count d'Arco, they held a grand council of war, in which
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it was resolved to assemble the French army immediately, in order to attempt the relief of Douay. Accordingly the Marechal de Villars sent expresses to the reinforcements, which were commanded to join him from the Upper Rhine, to march with the utmost diligence; and having drawn all his troops together, passed the Schelde the 22d, and encamped with his right near Bouchain, and his left at Ribecourt. According to the Marquis de Quincy's account, the French army then consisted of 153 battalions, and 262 squadrons, of which he gives the order of battle.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough having got intelligence of this motion of the enemy's, found it necessary to make a new disposition of their forces, except of 30 battalions which they left at the siege, and 12 squadrons at Pont à Rache. Accordingly on the 24th, all the cavalry of the Duke's army marched over the Scarpe, and took their former camp near Goulessin, (or Goulexsin), and the next day the infantry moved the same way, encamped with the right over-against the Vitry, and the left near Arleux. Prince Eugene made a motion with his army at the same time, and placed his right at Isle Esquerchien. In this situation they could repair immediately to either of the fields of battle already marked out; and roads were made for the armies to march in four columns, either way, according to the next motions which the enemy might make; and as the Scarpe separated the two armies, bridges, at proper distances, were laid over that river in several places for the more easy communication of the troops.

This disposition being made, a council of war was held, in which it was concluded, that in case of a battle, Prince Eugene should command the right, consisting of Imperial troops, the Duke of Marlborough the left, with the English, and Count Tilly the center, with the troops in the pay of Holland.

That morning, likewise, by break of day, the besiegers stormed and took the grand counterescarp, on the Prince of Anhalt's side, and began their bridges over the ditch, to the main breach of the wall of the town; and at night the besieged again made a sally, but were repulsed with loss.

The same day likewise, upon advice that the enemy were in motion, the whole army was ordered to be in readiness to march. The 26th, upon intelligence that the enemy extended their line near to Arras, their left wing being within a league of that place, and their right at Oisy, the Confederate generals justly concluded that they found it impracticable to attack them on the side of Arleux, and that therefore, their design was to march into the plain of Lens, and try what they could do on that side. The 28th, the French marched accordingly to Blangis, Arras, and Mount St. Eloy. Prince Eugene hereupon extended the right of his army to Henin Lietard; and the Duke of Marlborough repassed the Scarpe with the right wing of his army, encamping very near the left of the Prince of Savoy, and taking his quarters at Esquerchien. This motion brought the two armies very near the strong camp, marked out from Vitry to Montigny, beyond Henin Lietard, having the village of Bois Bernard in front, and that of Beaumont in the rear; and for the greater security of it, several redoubts were erected, and cannon drawn from the lines of circumvallation to be placed on the batteries.

The French army passed the Scarpe the 28th and 29th, over eight bridges, between Althies and the Abby d'Avedes, and encamped with the right at Roquelincourt, near Arras, and their left at St. Eloy, having the hills before them. As soon as they had passed the Scarpe, the Marechal de Villars caused powder and ball to be distributed to his troops, with bread for four days. Upon this the Dutch infantry, which had been left between Vitry and Arleux,

Arleux, on the other side of the Scarpe, under the command of Count Tilly, was ordered on the 30th in the morning, to join the Duke of Marlborough's army, which by this time was reinforced by the Prussians, Palatines, and Hessians, and several detachments that were recalled. Upon intelligence that the Marechal de Villars, who had positive orders from court to fight, having harrangued the several brigades of his army, and represented to his men, that things were now come to such a pass, that they must either vanquish or die; and that for their greater encouragement, he had ordered the chaplains of his army to give a general absolution to the troops. Upon these advices, the Allies had great reason to believe they should be attacked; and the expectation of a sudden engagement greatly increased, when that morning, about eight o'clock, the French army decamped from Roquelin-court and St. Eloy, marching in twelve columns, in order of battle, between Fresne and Lens, and one of their columns advanced to Betricourt, with all their generals, to view the situation of the Allies. The Marechals de Villars and de Montesquieu were in the center of the French army, the Marechal de Berwick in the right, and the Marechal de Arco in the left; and in this manner they encamped, with their right to Tanpoux, and their left to Noyelles, almost within cannon-shot of the Confederate intrenchments.

The Confederate generals repaired, upon their approach, to their respective posts, and all necessary dispositions were made to receive the enemy. The cannon was placed on the avenues leading to their camp; and the Prince of Nassau, with 20 battalions from the siege, and 11 others from the intrenchments between Dechy and Fierin, joined the grand army: but Marechal de Villars did not think his superiority of above 10,000 men in number, sufficient to ballance the advantage of the ground on the side of the Confederates. He therefore, after having continued for

some time at Betricourt, within musket-shot of the Confederate camp, marched back, and joined the center of his army between Lens and Fresne, his right extending, as we have said above, towards Tanpoux, and his left towards Noyelles, not half a league from the Confederates. He made a motion soon after towards his left, and encamped between Noyelles sous Lens, and the heights of St. Laurens. Here he held a council of war, with the rest of the generals, in which it was found not advisable to attack the Allies, whereupon their army marched, the 4th of June, towards Arras, where they had left their baggage, and encamped again at the distance of about a league from the Confederate army. The Marechal de Villars expected the Allies would have detached some troops out of their intrenchments to fall upon his rear, and had taken measures accordingly; but as their only view now was the taking of Douay, they had no thought of employing their army otherwise than on the defensive.

From all these motions, the Confederate generals judged, that M. de Villars had no other design but to keep them in continual alarm, and thereby to retard the siege; they therefore thought fit to send back the troops which they had drawn from the siege; and those under General Fagel returned into the lines on the other side of the Scarpe. To prevent, however, any surprise from the enemy, orders were given to join the several redoubts, made before the front of the camp, by an intrenchment from Montigny, at the extremity of the right of Prince Eugene's army, to Vitry on the Scarpe. Count Vehlen, General of the Palatines, was sent, on the other hand, with a detachment of 8 battalions, and 10 squadrons, to secure the post of Pont à Vendin, to hinder the enemy from sending any parties into the Chatelenie of Lifle.

The communication with that city and Tournay being thus secured, the siege of Douay, which by all these motions had been

been retarded, was carried on with all possible application and vigour, notwithstanding all the obstacles the Allies met with in their approaches, both from the difficulties of the ground, and the resolute defence of the garrison. On the 29th of May, the besieged made another sally on the right attack, and penetrated into the trenches; but after a bloody conflict, they were repulsed with the loss of about 100 men, and 25 officers. They sent to desire a cessation of arms for burying the dead; but upon a suspicion that their chief design was to make use of that interval to perfect some works, their demand was denied. The 30th, a party of the garrison of fort Scarpe made a sally, and advanced towards Pont à Rache, with a design to intercept the bread waggons of the Allies; but Colonel Caldwell, who commanded there, with 300 dragoons, vigorously repulsed them, though in the pursuit he had the misfortune to be wounded in one of his arms. On the last day of May, the garrison of the town made another vigorous sally, burnt the villages of Derchy, Sains, Nazieres, Fierin, and Pont à Rache, and having taken part of the equipage of General Fagel, which he had left at Derchy, returned into the town with it, and a great number of cattle.

The besieged continued to defend their outworks with the utmost obstinacy, making frequent sallies, and springing a great number of mines; notwithstanding all which, on the 5th of June, the Confederates made two lodgements on the glacis of the counterscarp at the right attack, as also lodgements on the right, and on the left of the left attack of the counterscarp of the ravelin, and fired with great fury from the batteries of cannon and mortars, to drive the enemy from their traverses. The 10th, in the morning, the Allies fired five pieces of cannon into the covered way, and continued the saps, which went on but slowly, by reason of the very great fire the enemy made continually. Nevertheless, in the night between the 14th

and 15th, the besiegers perfected a lodgement on the covered way at the right attack, and repaired the damages their works had received at the left by the prodigious number of bombs which were thrown into them. The 16th, at four in the morning, the besiegers began to fire from a battery of seven pieces of cannon against the ravelins, and made a line of communication on the left attack. The same night they likewise sprung two mines at the right attack with so much success, that the enemy abandoned all their places at arms, and the besiegers made good their lodgements at both attacks.

The 17th, they stormed and took, with very little loss, a high ravelin, which had very much obstructed their proceedings for the main breach. This done, they brought several pieces of cannon upon their batteries, and fired with so good effect, that the breaches in the ravelins were judged wide enough for a storm.

The Duke of Marlborough suspecting that the French would attempt to seize the post of Bioche on the Scarpe, about half a league from Vitry, went thither in person, the 2d of June, with Count Tilly, and reinforced the troops posted there with 80 men. He at the same time gave positive orders to the commanding officer to defend himself to the last extremity, and assured him that he would be supported in time; notwithstanding which, whether out of cowardice or treachery, the very same night, about nine, he surrendered upon the approach of the enemy; and 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 2 ensigns, with 150 men, were taken prisoners. However, the French foreseeing that they should not be able to maintain that post, quitted it the next morning early, after having done some damage to the sluice, which the Allies, upon taking possession of it again, soon repaired.

The same morning the generals of the French army came, with about 200 officers, to view the inundation of the Allies on the other side of the Scarpe, between that river

river and Bouchain; and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel happening to be there, the Marechal de Villars sent to know whether he would give him leave to salute him. The Prince having given his consent, advanced with some officers to meet the Marechal, and told him he was very glad of the opportunity of being acquainted with him. They exchanged several compliments, and Monsieur de Villars presented to his Highness the Marechals de Berwick, d'Arco, and de Montesquieu, the Duke of Bourbon, and the Pretender. At presenting the latter, he said to the Prince, "This is the Chevalier de St. George;" adding with a smile, "You know, Sir, well enough who he is." Monsieur de Villars observing that six squadrons were drawn up pretty near, asked his Highness why those horse were there, and being answered that it was out of respect and civility to him, he replied that he was very well acquainted with those troops, and their gallantry. He invited his Highness to come to his camp, and honour him with his company at dinner, adding, that he would command his army to their arms, and entertain him with a sight of it; but the Prince answered, he could not accept of his compliment at present, but that it might happen on another opportunity, concluding, "That it only depended on the King of France shortly to procure the same." They thereupon parted with mutual civilities, the Prince returning to his post, and the French to their camp.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene were by this time, indeed, pretty secure, that the French would not venture to attack them in their advantageous post; but they had reason to believe that they intended to continue in their camp between Montauban and Noyelles sous Lens, if it were but to keep the Confederates in constant alarm; especially as they had cast up intrenchments to cover their left. However, having suffered very much there for want of water, they made a motion, on the 4th of June, about a league

backwards, encamping with their right at Pampoux, and their left at Mount Vimin, where they consumed all the forage in the neighbourhood of Arras.

The garrison of Douay continuing to defend their outworks with all possible obstinacy, Prince Eugene, not to be an idle spectator of the siege, formed the project of surprising Ypres. He considered that the enemy when they assembled their army, had strengthened it by troops taken from their frontier towns, and that thereby having left very small garrisons in those places, the design might be very feasible. A detachment was sent from the army for that purpose, under pretence of reinforcing the posts of Warneton and Commynes, and strengthening the garrisons of Lille and Menin; and the troops appointed to put the project in execution marched from those places the ninth of June at night. About two in the morning, the advanced party, which was to have secured the gate, had it opened to them as was concerted; but they found the enemy within so ready to receive them, that they thought it best to retire, and the whole detachment returned to their former posts. The 12th, the Duke of Marlborough reviewed the British horse and dragoons, which appeared complete, and in excellent good condition.

By the 16th of June the Confederate troops before Douay had lodged on the covered way, as both attacks had obliged the enemy to quit all their places d'armes, and made the necessary dispositions for storming the ravelin; upon which the besieged made several signals of distress. The Marechal de Villars having intelligence thereof, again gave out that he was resolved to attack the Confederates, in order to relieve Douay; and to give this pretence the better shew, repassed the Scarpe, near Arras, on the 17th, and returned to the camp he was in the 28th of May, with his left towards Arras, and his right to Ossy, near Arleux. This report appeared very improbable, not only

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because the Marechal de Berwick had suddenly left the army to repair to Dauphiny, but also because the Marechal de Villars had detached several battalions to reinforce the garrisons of those places which would be most exposed to the attempts of the Confederates after the reduction of Douay. However, the Duke of Marlborough, according to his accustomed vigilance to be ready in all events, caused his horse to decamp the same evening; and having passed the Scarpe at Vitry, took possession of the camp they had been in before between Vitry and Arleux; they were followed the next morning by the infantry, but Prince Eugene remained on the other side of the Scarpe to guard the intrenchments, in a readiness nevertheless to join the Duke upon the first motion of the enemy.

All things being in readiness the 19th to storm the two ravelins at the left attack, the troops commanded for that service performed it with a great deal of bravery, but met with so vigorous a resistance, that a great many were killed on both sides. At last the besiegers took post on the ravelin of earth above the breach on the rampart; but at the other ravelin, which was of stone work, they could not lodge themselves farther than the top of the breach, and the sappers found it very difficult to work there, by reason of several woolpacks that were burning, being set on fire by the springing of six mines, viz. three small ones, two large ones, and one at the ravelin on the right, by which many of the Confederates were blown up.

The 22d at night, a detachment of the besiegers, supported by another of the grand army, opened the trenches before fort Scarpe. The same evening the besieged sprung two mines at the stone ravelin on the left, which proved of advantage to the besiegers, because it gave them an opportunity to make a good lodgement there, which they perfected the next night.

The besiegers continued enlarging their lodgements, carrying on the saps, and lay-

ing bridges till the 24th of June, about three o'clock in the morning, when all the dispositions for attacking the two ravelins, at the right attack, being made the night before, the Prince of Anhalt caused the same to be stormed. This attack proved less bloody and more successful than the former; for, after a small resistance, the Allies lodged themselves on those ravelins, and in the night began to fill up the capital ditch, and to make galleries over it.

Things being thus brought to the last extremity, on the 25th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison of Douay beat a parley, offering to capitulate for the town only, without including fort Scarpe; but this being refused, they sent hostages to both attacks, viz. M. de Vallory, Major-General, with a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel to the Prince of Anhalt, who sent into the town Major-General du Troufel, Colonel Bevere, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morewitz. They sent at the same time to the Prince of Nassau, at the other attack the Sieur Brandelet, Major-General, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel; and his Highness sent into the town Major-General Wassenauer, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel of the troops that were in the trenches. The French hostages were conducted to the quarters of the Duke of Marlborough, where they were again told, that no capitulation would be granted to the town without including fort Scarpe; whereupon they wrote to M. Albergotti, and in the meantime orders were given to the troops in the trenches to hold themselves in readiness to renew the hostilities upon the first order: but the 26th in the morning, M. Albergotti signified that he was willing to surrender that fort at the same time with the town, but that the same not being attacked, he pretended to remove all the provisions and ammunition that were in the same. This pretension occasioned a conference in the quarters of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and at last the capitulation for the town and fort Scarpe were agreed upon the same day, and signed the

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the next morning by the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough, and the field-deputies of the States, on one part, and M. Alberrgotti, on the other.

The garrison was reduced to 4527 men, and the Allies lost at least 8000 men.

The Allies kept possession of this place till the year 1712, when the Duke of Marlborough being withdrawn from the service, the French retook it.

DOVER, TAKEN IN 1066. After the battle of Hastings, this was the first place attempted by William, Duke of Normandy, who marched directly to it. It was naturally very strong, and had been rendered still more so by a great number of English officers and soldiers that fled there after the battle; notwithstanding which the Conqueror attacked it, knowing its importance, and the inhabitants in their consternation surrendered it, when the works round the town were made more capable of resisting any attempts. In 1067 the Earl of Boulogne made an attempt to surprise this castle, when the garrison sallied out, drove most of his men down precipices, and obliged him to retire with precipitation. During the reign of Edward I. it was surprised and burnt by the French, under the command of Matthew Montmorenci and John de Harcourt; and the forces of Louis of France besieged it in vain (owing to the valour of Hubert de Burgh) during the time he was supported in England by the disaffected barons to wrest the crown from King John.

DOVER, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1652. The Dutch taking umbrage at the Navigation Act passed by Oliver Cromwel, as it prohibited all goods being brought to England but such as should be the growth and manufacture of that country to which the ships belonged; and as Holland produces very little, it was evident the Protector meant to check their career of engrossing the greatest part of the commerce of Europe, as well as to punish them for their assistance to the House of Stuart. Therefore they were the more inclinable

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to try their fortune by a war, to see if they could obtain by arms what they had little hopes of doing by treaty. They could not, however, with any degree of plausibility proceed to hostilities upon this account, therefore they chose rather to begin by refusing to strike the flag, imagining thereby it would appear more plausible to resist a tyranny (as they called it), and which other nations were equally concerned to oppose. While the States were amusing parliament with a treaty, they sent Admiral Tromp to sea with 42 sail of the line. This Admiral falling in with Admiral Blake off Dover on the 29th of May, with 26 sail of the line, refused to strike his flag, and on receiving a shot from that officer, returned a broadside, and hoisted a signal for a general engagement, which lasted from four in the afternoon till night, when they separated after much blood being shed on both sides. The Dutch thus disengaged, fled to their own coasts, with the loss of two ships, one taken and the other sunk. The greatest damage sustained by the English was in Blake's own ship, the *James* of 80 guns, having lost her mainmast and several men, and was very much shattered in her hull; which was owing to his singling himself from the rest of the fleet (as soon as he saw it was Tromp's intent to fight) in order to treat with that Admiral about the point of honour, and to prevent a national quarrel, by which means he had to contend with several ships for some time alone.

DOWNS, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1652. The Dutch having suffered very great losses this year, which to prevent in future, they sent Tromp with 70 sail of the line to convoy a fleet of 300 sail as far as the Lizard. It being as late in the year as November, Blake, who was stationed in the Downs, had dispersed his fleet except 40 sail, to convoy the trade from different places, which Tromp being informed of as he passed by with the convoy, resolved to attack him, and accordingly made sail with his whole fleet towards the Downs.

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Blake seeing the Dutch Admiral's intentions, called a council of war, wherein it was resolved to give battle, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy. On the 29th of November about noon, seven of the van of Blake's fleet began the conflict with nine Dutch ships, which drew on a general engagement about 3 o'clock, and which lasted with great fury on both sides till dark. Blake in the *Triumph*, with his seconds the *Victory* and *Vanguard*, were long engaged with a great number of the enemy, and were near being destroyed by such a superiority. But being relieved, the fight continued as furious as at first, and as doubtful as if the fleets had been equal for some time. Numbers at length prevailing, they took the *Garland* and *Bonaventure*, and sunk three others.

Akfon and Battin, the captains of the two ships that were taken, had formed the design of boarding and taking *Van Tromp*. The former part of their project they performed with great intrepidity, but success did not attend them in the latter. They found him so well seconded by Admiral Evertzen and others, that after having killed his secretary and purser by his side, and made great havock among his men, they found themselves not powerful enough to complete their design, and having lost the greatest part of their men, the former was taken by *Tromp*, and the latter by Evertzen,

Blake seeing the danger of the *Garland* and *Bonaventure*, attempted to relieve them; but being attacked and boarded by several of the enemy's largest ships, found work enough to defend himself. However, having beat off those that boarded him several times, he found means to join his fleet, and seeing no prospect of advantage in renewing the fight, and thinking he had saved the nation's honour by maintaining such an unequal combat, retired to the river.

The Dutch purchased this victory at a dear rate, one of their flag ships being blown up, and the other two greatly

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damaged, besides the loss of a vast number of men; however, *Van Tromp* was so elated with his victory as to place a broom at his main-top-gallant-mast head, as a signal to sweep the Channel of the English ships: but his triumph was not of a long duration, for in his return to Holland Blake defeated him in the Channel. See DUNGENSESSE.

DRACKENBURG, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1644. It is situated in Silesia, and the Swedes having made themselves masters of it in their incursion into this province, it was retaken by the Imperialists in the course of this year.

DRESDEN, TAKEN POSSESSION OF IN 1756. The capital of Saxony, situated on the river Elbe. Whilst the courts of Vienna and Berlin were publishing remonstrances against one another, the Baron Gemmingen, minister at the diet of Ratisbon, from his Britannic Majesty as Elector of Hanover, communicated to the other ministers residing there a very spirited declaration in justification of his Majesty's conduct. And as the King of Prussia could not, by his minister at Vienna, obtain from that court any explicit and positive assurance of their having no design to attack him, he resolved to be early in providing against the worst. For this purpose M. Malzhan, his minister at Dresden, demanded on the 28th ult. a free passage for his armies through the Saxon dominions, promising at the same time that they should observe a most exact discipline. This his Polish Majesty, Elector of Saxony, seemed willing to grant, provided that his Prussian Majesty should previously give notice, at what time, through what places, and in what numbers, his troops were to pass, that he might appoint commissaries, and give the necessary orders for conducting the said troops in their route. But as this would have required negotiations which the King of Prussia seemed not to be fond of, his troops had entered Saxony even before he made the requisition; for a body of 15,000 of them, under the

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the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived at and took possession of Leipzig on the 20th at 10 o'clock in the morning; and his Majesty himself at the head of another numerous body, arrived a few days after; having first published a manifesto for justifying his conduct.

The same day the first body of troops entered Leipzig, a declaration was published by their General, notifying, that as it was his Prussian Majesty's intention to consider and defend the subjects of that electorate as if they were his own, he had given the most precise orders to cause his troops to observe the most exact discipline. "But," says the General, "as on the other hand it is necessary, in order to preserve this good order, that the King's forces be provided by the country with forage, bread, butcher's meat, beer, and roots; proper measures must be taken for the regular delivery thereof. We, therefore, by these presents, require and enjoin all persons throughout this electorate, who are charged with the care of the police, to attend at Leipzig on the 30th of August at furthest, to consider of, and settle the said delivery with the commissioners appointed by his Majesty. And in case any of the forementioned persons shall neglect to obey this order, they must blame themselves if they be compelled by military execution, to furnish the quota of subsistence at which they are taxed. As to the rest, we assure all persons in general, and each in particular, of his Majesty's royal protection. Given at Leipzig this 29th day of August, 1756."

And notice having been given the same evening to the deputies of the corporation of merchants, that they were to pay all taxes and customs only to the order of his Prussian Majesty, the deputies waited on Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick next morning at eleven o'clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them, that from that day, all contributions were to be paid to the King of Prussia, and not to his Polish Majesty; and assured them, that they

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might depend on his friendship, protection, and care, to maintain good order. The same day that Prince took possession of the custom-house and excise office, and ordered the magazines of corn and meal to be opened for the use of his troops.

The King of Poland had probably notice, or a suspicion, of what his Prussian Majesty intended; for he had just before ordered all the troops of his electorate to leave their quarters, and to assemble in a strong camp marked out for them between Pirna and Konigstein, where they intrenched themselves, as if they intended to defend their camp, for which the King of Poland himself, with his two sons, Prince Xaverius and Prince Charles, set out on the 3d instant; but the rest of the royal family remained at Dresden, where they were most politely treated by the King of Prussia, who arrived with his army on the 8th, and took possession of that capital.

Upon his Prussian Majesty's arrival at Dresden, he was waited on by the Lord Stormont, our minister at that court, and by Count Salmour, the Saxon minister, whom he received very graciously, and after hearing what they had to propose, he told them, "That it gave him great pleasure to find the King of Poland's sentiments conformable to his declarations; that the neutrality he was desirous to observe, was precisely what he required; but that, in order to render this neutrality more certain and invariable, it was proper that his Polish Majesty should separate his army, by ordering the troops he had assembled at Pirna to return to their former quarters; which step would carry with it a conviction of an absolute neutrality, which could admit of no equivocation; and that from thence forward, he would cheerfully manifest his sincere disposition to give his Polish Majesty real marks of his friendship, and concert with him those measures which the circumstances of times would render necessary."

DRESDEN,

DRESDEN, ITS SUBURBS BURNED. Towards the close of the year 1758, the King of Prussia being obliged to leave Saxony, to seek his enemy in another quarter, Marechal Daun very opportunely entered that electorate, and threatened to besiege the capital. The Governor, Count Schmettau, was no sooner informed of the Austrian General's resolution, than he began to provide for a vigorous defence. Notwithstanding he had a garrison of 12,000 men, he found the place untenable against any desperate efforts of the enemy; he saw from the weakness of the suburbs, it would prove impossible for him to prevent the enemy from taking possession of them by a coup de main; and if they succeeded in this attempt, the great height of the houses, being six or seven stories, and entirely commanding the ramparts, would render the reduction of the body of the place equally easy and certain. These considerations determined him to set the suburbs on fire. On the 9th day of November, Marechal Daun approached Dresden, and his light troops made an attack upon the suburbs, but they were repulsed. It is well known that the suburbs of Dresden were equal to the finest towns in Europe, and greatly superior to that which lay within the walls. Here the most wealthy part of the inhabitants resided, and here were carried on those several curious manufactures for which Dresden is so famous. Count Daun foresaw this consequence of his attempt. He endeavoured to intimidate the Governor from this measure, to which he knew the cruel reason of war would naturally lead him, by threatening to make him personally answerable for the steps he should take: but Count Schmettau answered with the firmness that became a man of honour and a soldier, that he would answer whatever he should do, and would not only burn the suburbs, in case Marechal Daun advanced, but would likewise defend the city itself street by street, and at last even the castle, which was the royal residence, if he should be driven to it.

When the magistrates were apprized of this resolution, they fell at the feet of Count Schmettau, and implored him to change his mind, and to have mercy on that devoted part of their city. The part of the royal family, who remained in Dresden, joined their supplications to those of the magistrates; they prayed him to spare that last refuge of distressed royalty, and to allow at least a secure residence to those who had been deprived of every thing else. All entreaties were vain: Schmettau continued firm in his resolution. He told them that their safety depended on themselves, and on Marechal Daun; that if he made no attempts, the suburbs should be still secure; but that if he took any further steps, the necessity of his master's service, and his own honour, would compel him to act very disagreeable to the lenity of his disposition. The magistrates retired in despair. Combustibles were laid in all the houses.

At three o'clock next morning, the signal for firing the suburbs was given, and in a moment, a place so lately the seat of ease and luxury, flourishing in traffic, in pleasures, and ingenious arts, was all in flames. A calamity so dreadful needs no high colouring. However, as little mischief attended such a combustion, as the nature of the thing could admit. Very few lost their lives; but many their whole substance. When this was done, the Prussian troops abandoned the flaming suburbs, and retired in good order into the city.

Marechal Daun saw this fire, which, whilst it laid waste the capital of his ally, made it more difficult for him to force it, he sent in some empty threats to the Governor. But the Saxon minister at Ratibon, made grievous complaints to the diet, of what he represented as the most unparalleled act of wanton and unprovoked cruelty, that had ever been committed. The emissaries of the court of Vienna spread the same complaints; and they made no scruple to invent, and to alter facts in such

such a manner, as to move the greatest pity towards the sufferers, and the greatest indignation against the King of Prussia. All these, however, were in a short time abundantly confuted, by the authentic certificates of the magistrates of Dresden, and of those officers of the court, who were perfectly acquainted with the transaction. By these certificates it appeared, that only 250 houses were consumed. Though this was a terrible calamity, it was nothing to the accounts given in the gazettes of the Austrian faction. By these certificates it appeared also, that the people were not surprised, but had sufficient notice of the Governor's intentions, to enable them to provide for their safety. In a word, all the charges of cruelty against the Prussian Commander and soldiery, were fully overthrown.

This fire made a coup de main impracticable; regular operations demanded time, and the King of Prussia was now in full march towards Saxony. Marechal Daun therefore retired from before the place on the 17th. The King, after crossing Lusatia, passing the Elbe, and joining his troops under Count Dohna and General Wedel, arrived triumphantly at Dresden on the 20th. The armies of Marechal Daun and the Empire, gave way towards Bohemia, into which kingdom they soon after finally retreated.

The Governor of Dresden's memorial concerning the destroying of the suburbs of that city.

Marechal Daun having taken advantage of the King's absence, who was gone to fight the Russians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July last, the army of the Empire having entered it on another side by Peterwalde, Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, thought that place in such imminent danger, that he found himself indispensably obliged to take every possible measure to guard against a surprise, and to hinder the

Austrians from carrying the place by a coup de main. An enterprize of this nature would have been the more easy, as most of the houses of the suburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wildruff, absolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being six or seven stories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this consideration, Count Schmettau caused it to be declared to the court by M. de Bose, chief cup-bearer, that as soon as the enemy should make a shew of attacking Dresden, he would find himself under the disagreeable necessity of burning the suburbs; and that for that end, he had just put combustible matters in the highest houses, and those next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpose might be speedily executed, whenever the reasons of war obliged him to issue them in his own defence. The same declaration was made to the magistrates, the Governor having sent for the Burgo-master to come to him. The court and the city earnestly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the Governor insisted that it would be indispensably necessary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themselves would pay no respect to the royal residence; and caused every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while the city, as well as the States of Saxony, who were then assembled at Dresden, sent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the King's minister, to intreat him to intercede with the Governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with the Count Schmettau, answered them, that it depended on the court and city themselves, to prevent the attacking Dresden; but that if the Austrians should attack it, it would be impossible to spare the suburbs, the houses of which commanded the rampart, the Governor having express orders to defend himself till the last extremity. The minister, at the same time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city

city and the castle, and even the royal family would be exposed, if he should be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the suburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havock. He at the same time conjured the deputies of the States, to use their utmost endeavours to divert the storm, and not to consider the Governor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could assure them upon his honour, that upon the firing of the first cannon against the town, they would see the suburbs on fire.

Marechal Daun happily changed his resolution upon the King's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndoff; and the Governor of Dresden, yielding to the entreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combustible matters with which he had filled the houses, to be removed. But Marechal Daun returning a second time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the 6th of November, within sight of Dresden, with a formidable army. This army having made a motion on the 7th, and taken a camp on this side of Lockewitz, the Governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were against the capital, caused the combustible matters to be quickly replaced in the houses of the suburbs which surround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Bose, the chief cup-bearer, whom Count Schmettau charged again to represent to his court, that if the enemy's army should approach the suburbs, he would that instant set fire to them. It was answered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquiesce in all, and wait the last extremities, the Governor was free to do whatever he thought he could answer.

The same day, November the 8th, at noon, the enemy's advanced troops attacked the hussars and independent battalions, which were posted at Streissen and Gruen-Wiese. This skirmish continued

till the night came on, and made the Governor judge that it might have consequences, as the enemy might easily repulse those advanced posts, and enter pell-mell with them into the suburbs. He therefore detached, next day (the 9th) in the morning, Colonel Itzenblitz with 700 men, and some pieces of cannon, and posted them himself in the redoubts that surrounded the suburbs, that in case of need, they might support the hussars and the independent battalions. About noon he sent for the magistrates of the town, put them in mind of what he had said to them in the month of July last, and told them, that the enemy having evidently a real design against Dresden, he gave them notice for the last time, that on the first appearance of an Austrian in the suburbs, they would be set on fire. The magistrates answered by only shrugging their shoulders, and deploring the misfortunes of their fellow citizens. The Governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Austrian van-guard attacked the advanced posts, repelled the hussars, whose number was too small to make resistance, and even forced them, as well as Monjon's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the suburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the small redoubts where 700 men of the garrison had been posted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzendorf house, and even made such progress, that an Austrian soldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna-gate; and some cannon were obliged to be fired on Zinzendorf house to drive out the Austrians. During this attack, the enemy's cannon played into the town, and several six-pounders fell in the arsenal, in the princes hotel, and in the houses of Loos, Muiſeck, and Counsellor Fritsch. One ball even fell before the house of Marechal Count Rutowsky.

Notwithstanding this declared attack against the town and the suburbs, no house was

was yet on fire ; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night, even all the redoubts of which they had got possession were retaken.

Meanwhile the army of General Itzenblitz marched through the town, passed the Elbe, and encamped under the cannon of the new town; and General Meyer was ordered to defend the suburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to set fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this General's officers told the Governor about midnight, that he heard men at work, and that the enemy seemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were sent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre had a very smart fire to sustain. These preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think, that at day-break, the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themselves masters of the suburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not dispute their entrance, by reason of the height of the houses; the Governor had no other measures to take, but those which the interest of his master, the reasons of war, and his own honour dictated. The signal was given by General Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the 10th, the greatest part of the suburb of Pirna, the houses adjoining the ditch, and two in the suburb of Will-druff, were in flames. The six battalions, with the 700 men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and after six in the morning, there was not a Prussian in the suburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can testify. The story of the frequent sallies of the Prussians, to light up what was not yet consumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewise absolutely false, that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, these are so

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many horrible lies, which will fall upon themselves, when the certificates of the court and magistrates, and the judges of the suburbs are seen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houses, was intimated only to the magistrates of the city in the month of July, and not to those of the suburbs, and there was nothing in this but what is usual. What hath been said to the contrary, is, in short, so false, that the court of Dresden was pleased to thank the Governor for the good order he caused to be observed during those troubles, as appears by the letter of de Bose, the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we should say something of the message that passed between Marechal Daun and Count Schmettau, by the intervention of Colonel Savoisky. After the first compliments, M. de Savoisky told the Governor, that Marechal Daun was extremely surprised at the burning of the suburbs; that he (Savoisky) was desired to inquire, whether it was by order that this was done in a royal residence, which was a thing unheard of among Christians; and that he hoped the city of Dresden would not be treated in the same manner. The Marechal then made his compliments to the court; and added, that the Governor should be responsible in his person for what had been done, or for what might be done, against the royal residence.

The Colonel received for answer, in presence of Lieutenant-General Itzenblitz, that the Governor had the honour to be known to the Marechal; that he had orders to defend the town to the last man: that his Excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the destruction of the suburbs, which the Marechal had attacked, was according to rule: that as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his Excellency, since if he attacked it, the Governor would defend himself from house to house, and from street to street; and that the whole infantry of the army was ready to defend the city.

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On the 11th, the Governor having learnt from several burghers of the suburbs, who, at their own request, had been brought into the town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or massacred without pity, some defenceless people belonging to the Prussian army, who had remained behind, particularly a surgeon; at noon Captain Collas was sent with a trumpet to the Marechal, with orders to tell him, that his Excellency's well-known character did not permit it to be believed that such cruelties were committed by his order, and therefore to demand to whom they were to be ascribed: that as to the destruction of the suburbs, Colonel Savoisky had already carried an answer on that head to the Marechal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his Excellency, if he desired to save the rest of the suburbs, he must hinder his troops from appearing in them: that no body had the preservation of the town and suburbs more at heart than the Governor, as far as was consistent with his duty and his honour; that the houses would not have been set on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the suburbs; and even fired several cannon into the town, (which Marechal Daun pretended not to know, saying, that it had been done without his orders); and that the combustible matters were ready to consume what was left of the suburbs, in case his troops should again enter it. The court took advantage of this message, to ask a passport from Marechal Daun, for bringing some sheep and fire-wood into the town.

His Excellency answered to these three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him, and that he had forbid any person of his army to approach the suburbs; that he did not apprehend any excesses had been committed; but in case there had, he desired to know the number of the persons massacred; that he was the more astonished at those complaints, as he never suffered such disorders; that he abhorred

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them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had said. As to the suburbs, Marechal Daun answered that he would not suffer rules to be prescribed to him; that it depended upon him to send troops into the suburbs as he should judge proper, and the Governor might do as he pleased; but that he hoped that in the meanwhile no more families would be made wretched; and that he had forbid his troops, on severe penalties, to enter the suburbs to pillage. As to the demand made by the court, he answered, that he would particularly attend to it; and assured them of his profound respect.

On the 12th, his Excellency sent an officer with a permit to deliver the sheep and fire-wood for the court, which were to be brought into the town by Prussians, and Captain Collas was sent to regulate this affair. The Captain, in passing through the suburbs, shewed the lieutenant, sent by Marechal Daun, the maroders of his troops, both foot and hussars, who exceeded 200; and the officer promised to make a report of it to the Marechal. The rest of the time, to the 26th, that the enemy's army retired, passed in amazing tranquillity.

Dresden,

Dec. 5, 1758,

C. Count de Schmettau.

DRESDEN TAKEN, 1759. The Imperial army, on the 27th of July, appeared before this town again, and summoning General Schmettau to surrender, received for answer, that he would hold it out to the last extremity: for which purpose, he left the new town, and retired to the old. Upon this, the Prince of Deux Ponts gave orders for a general attack; but before the batteries began to fire, Schmettau desired to capitulate, and the city was surrendered on the 4th of August, on honourable terms.

DRESDEN, SIEGE OF IN 1760. The King of Prussia being determined on the siege of Dresden, sent General Ziethen with a strong detachment on the 10th of July, to Marsdorff, near Riechenberg, and

and marched himself with the rest of the army to Wiefig. Whereupon the Austrian General, Laséy, who was encamped at Weisse-Hirsch, quitted that post, crossed the Elbe on the stone bridge of Dresden, and encamped on the plain between Pirna and that town. The army of the Empire, under the Duke of Deux Ponts, was encamped advantageously upon the heights behind Plouen.

On the 12th, the Prussians marched in two columns, and took possession of the strong camp at Riechenberg, where General Ziethen, joined by General Hullen, with his corps from Mieslen, appeared in the afternoon on the opposite side of the river. A bridge of boats was thrown over the Elbe at Kaditz; and the Prince of Holstein and General Bulow, were left with a strong detachment to keep possession of the post of Weisse-Hirsch.

The army marched on the 13th to Kaditz, and his Majesty crossed the river, and ordered the army to follow as expeditiously as possible; and that day the head quarters were fixed at Grumau, behind the great garden, from whence the Austrian pandours were dislodged; and the army encamped in two lines, one towards Pirna, and the other towards Dresden. His Majesty sent a summons by one of his aid-de-camps to the town to surrender, which was refused by the Governor, General Macquire. A battery was therefore raised that night, which began to play the morning of the 14th, as did also another raised by the Prince of Holstein, who remained on the right side of the Elbe, in order to attack the town on that side. The firing from those batteries continued for a few days. The suburbs of the town towards the Pirna gate, were attacked and carried by a free battalion and the chasseurs à pié. A sortie made from the town, against a detachment at Weisse-Hirsch, was repulsed; and a bridge was thrown over the Elbe, to secure the communication with the Prince of Holstein. The same day a sortie was attempted from

the Pirna gate, which likewise miscarried; and the heavy artillery being then arrived from Torgau, it was expected they would soon begin to batter in breach.

The army of the Empire and the Austrians, under General Laséy, who had quitted their respective encampments on his Prussian Majesty's approach to Dresden, were encamped together on the 14th, near Groß-Seydlitz, in an advantageous position.

The batteries being completed, began to play upon the town the 18th, and as they were very near the works, and even upon the edge of the ditch, some of the bombs set fire to the houses near the ramparts, which it was difficult to prevent; though the King had expressly ordered, that the artillery should not act against the town, but against the ramparts only. The fire, however, would not have become general, if the engineers had not perceived that there were four pieces of cannon on the steeple of the De la Croix, which fired on their batteries; to silence which, they were obliged to throw some bombs, which set fire to the steeple, the fall whereof communicated the flames to the neighbouring houses, and a violent wind arising, spread the fire so far, that a considerable part of the city was consumed. The castle, however, the arsenal, the church of the Roman Catholics, and the greatest part of the town, have been preserved.

On the 19th, the day on which the fire began in the town, Marechal Daun appeared again with his army, which he had strengthened with great detachments, drawn from the corps under Laudon and Beck. He encamped between the villages Schœnfeld and Wiefig, at a league's distance from Dresden. As, after the return of the grand army of the Austrians, the Prince of Holstein, who occupied the posts of Nauendorff and Weisse-Hirsch, with a detached corps, in order to block up the town on the other side of the river, would have been surrounded by the superior

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numbers of the enemy, the King ordered him to pass the Elbe. Marechal Daun having by this means a free communication with Dresden, and being come with his army to encamp at the place called the Granges, and having also caused two bridges of boats to be built over the Elbe, and consequently there being no further hopes of succeeding in the siege, the King resolved on the 21st to raise it.

In the night between the 21st and 22d, Marechal Daun threw 16 battalions into the town, which, at three o'clock in the morning, made a general sally on the besiegers, being desirous of getting possession of their cannon; but in this they failed. At first, indeed, they carried off some piquets, but were soon repulsed with the loss of 1000 men. The King encamped at Leabnitz till the 20th, and on the 1st of August, the army passed the Elbe without opposition.

DREUX, BATTLE AT. A town in the Isle of France, at the foot of a mountain, about 40 miles from Paris, supposed either to take its name from the Druids, or they to derive theirs from it. In the year 1562, a civil war having broke out in France between the Protestants and the Catholics, the armies of the different professions took the field; the latter headed by the Constable Montmorenci, Marechal de St. André, and the Duke of Guise; the other by the Prince Condé, Coligni, and his brother d'Andelot. Towards the latter end of the year, the Protestant army was reinforced to 12,000 men, upon which their generals took a resolution to march directly to Paris, but they were so closely followed by the enemy, that the armies on the 29th of December, came to battle near Dreux. The Hugonots at first had very considerable advantage, but falling too soon upon the baggage, the Romanists had their full revenge on them; for the Duke of Guise standing upon an ascent, and observing the enemy scattered, he detached some parties to charge their foot, who were separate from the horse, upon

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which he fell himself and routed them. Here the brave Condé, who never gave ground, was taken prisoner by Danville, the Constable's son. The German horse fled to a neighbouring wood. Admiral Coligni joined them with 400 more he had rallied, with whom he was resolved, if the Germans would have ventured it, to have begun the charge afresh the next day. They counted 8000 dead upon the place, and as many almost of the one side as the other: the Admiral retreated to Orleans; St. André had been killed in the battle. The Duke of Guise shewed the Prince of Condé all manner of respect. They supped together with such demonstrations of friendship, that one would have thought they intended for the future to live lovingly, like cousin-germans, as they were. When the main body of the King's army was at first defeated, some fled to Paris, and declared all was lost; upon the first news whereof, the Duchess of Guise, who had a great court about her, was abandoned in a moment: but the Queen only said, "Well, we must then pray to God in French;" and began highly to caress the friends of the Prince of Condé: but the next day, when the true news came, things appeared quite with another face: the Duchess of Guise was crowded; and the Queen ordered bonfires to be made, though with some reluctance, and gave the command of the army (now St. André was dead, who was really the General in the late action) to the Duke of Guise, on whom the army had already conferred it.

DUMBLAINE, BATTLE NEAR. A town of Perthshire, in Scotland, situated on the river Allan, about seven miles north from Stirling. This battle was fought in the year 1715, between the royal troops, commanded by the Duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the command of the Earl of Mar, and may be said to have put an end to the rebellion of that time, inasmuch as no action happened after it. On the 12th day of November, both armies being in the

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the neighbourhood of Dumblaine, resolved on giving battle. In the morning the Duke drew up his army, which did not exceed 3500 men, on the heights to the north-east of Dumblaine; but he was out-flanked both on the right and left. The clans that formed part of the center and right wing of the enemy, with Clanronald and Glengary at their head, charged the left of the King's army sword in hand, with such impetuosity, that in seven minutes both horse and foot were routed with great slaughter, and General Whetham who commanded them fled at full gallop to Stirling, where he declared that the royal army was totally defeated. In the meantime the Duke of Argyle, who commanded in person on the right, attacked the left of the enemy at the head of Stair's and Evans's dragoons, and drove them two miles before him, though in that space they wheeled about and attempted to rally ten times; so that he was obliged to press them hard, that they might not recover from their confusion. Brigadier Wightman followed in order to sustain him with three battalions of infantry, while the victorious right wing of the rebels having pursued Whetham a considerable way, returned to the field, and formed in the rear of Wightman to the amount of 5000 men. The Duke of Argyle returning from the pursuit joined Wightman, who had faced about and taken possession of some inclosures and mud-walls, in expectation of being attacked. In this posture both armies fronted each other till evening, when the Duke drew off towards Dumblaine, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, without mutual molestation. Next day the Duke marching back to the field of battle, carried off the wounded, with four pieces of cannon left by the enemy, and retreated to Stirling. Few prisoners were taken on either side; the number of slain might be about 500 of each army, and both generals claimed the victory, but the rebels seeing no likelihood of another action began to disperse.

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DUNAMOND, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1608.

It is situated at the mouth of the Duna, a river in the duchy of Courland, and was taken by the Swedes commanded by Count Mansfield, during their war with the Poles. It was again taken by the Swedes in 1618, while Sigismund, King of Poland, (and by birth-right King of Sweden) was contending with Gustavus Adolphus for the crown of Sweden, who had been called to the throne by the voice of the senate.

In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, commanded by General Flemming, but the next year the Swedes, commanded by their King, Charles XII. took it, after a long siege. The Czar, Peter the Great, after taking Riga in 1710, made himself master of this place.

DUNBAR, BATTLE AT. An ancient town of Scotland, situated about 29 miles east from Edinburgh. Immediately after the siege of Berwick (see BERWICK) in the year 1297, Edward I. King of England, detached the Earl of Warenne to Dunbar, whither John Baliol had retired. Warenne besieged Baliol in the castle of Dunbar, but the brave defence which the besieged made, at length tired the assailants, and they desired a truce of three days; but if the castle should not be relieved in that time, it should surrender; the terms were agreed to. Baliol having assembled a numerous army, resolved to hazard an engagement, rather than give up a castle of such consequence; and on the third day of the truce, the army consisting of 40,000 men, appeared in sight of Dunbar. Warenne immediately advanced and attacked them with such impetuosity, that the Scots were routed with great slaughter, and fled beyond the Forth, leaving all the southern parts to the mercy of the English.

DUNBAR, BATTLE AT. This battle was fought on Dunhill-moor, lying to the south-west of Dunbar. About the middle of the year 1650, Oliver Cromwell invaded Scotland at the head of an army of 18,000 men. He found the country through which

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which he marched abandoned by the inhabitants, and entirely destitute of provision. The Scottish army commanded by General Lesly was so strongly intrenched between Leith, Edinburgh, and Dalkeith, that it would be imprudent to attack it. He endeavoured to draw Lesly from his intrenchments, but his attempts were fruitless. After the two armies had remained in sight of each other several weeks, Cromwel was so straitened for provisions and forage, that he found himself under a necessity of retiring. He resolved to embark his infantry on board of the fleet, and return with his horse to Berwick. With this view he marched to Dunbar, where his navy lay at anchor, and by this time his army was diminished to about 12,000 men. He was followed by the Scots, who encamped upon a hill at the distance of a mile from Dunbar, in full confidence of putting an end to the war, by the destruction of the whole English army. Indeed Cromwel was now reduced to such difficulty, that he could neither embark his troops, prosecute his march, nor remain in his present situation, without exposing his army to the most imminent danger of being defeated or starved. General Lesly sensible of his advantage, resolved to keep his ground, and watch the motions of the enemy; but the clamours of the ministers who attended the camp, and boldly promised victory in the name of the Lord, excited such a spirit of impatience among the soldiers, that he was obliged to yield to the torrent, and put his army in motion to attack the English. Cromwel had spent his time in preaching and seeking the Lord, from whom he said he received particular comforts and assurances during the exercise of his devotion. On the 2d day of September, perceiving the Scots in motion, he exclaimed, "The Lord has delivered them into our hands," and ordered his army to sing psalms, as if he had already been assured of the victory. Indeed he had no great reason to doubt of his success against

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such an enemy; he then advanced towards them, and next morning before daylight began the attack. The Scottish cavalry on the right wing made a vigorous charge, but were soon repulsed, broken, and put to flight; the left wing abandoned the field without engaging. Three regiments of their infantry stood until they were cut to pieces, but all the rest fled with the utmost precipitation. About 3000 were slaughtered on the spot and in the pursuit, and among these some ministers in the very act of encouraging them with the assurance of victory. Seven or eight thousand were taken together, with 27 pieces of cannon, all their baggage and ammunition; while on the other hand the English did not lose above 40 men in the engagement.

DUNBURY, OR DANBURY, ATTACKED. A place situated in the province of Connecticut. Major-General Tryon being sent by General Sir William Howe on an expedition to destroy the magazines collected at this place, the following are the particulars transmitted to Lord George Germaine, Secretary of state for the American department.

The troops landed without opposition in the afternoon of the 25th of April, 1777, four miles to the eastward of Norwalk, and 20 from Dunbury.

In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Dunbury, meeting only small parties of the enemy on their march; but General Tryon having intelligence that the whole force of the country was collecting, to take every advantage of the strong ground he was to pass on his return to the shipping, and finding it impossible to procure carriages to bring off any part of the stores, they were effectually destroyed; in the execution of which the village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th, in the morning, the troops quitted Dunbury, and met with little opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by General Arnold, who had thrown up intrenchments

to dispute the passage, while General Wooster hung upon the rear with a separate corps. The village was forced, and the enemy drove back on all sides.

General Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th. The enemy having been reinforced with troops and cannon, disputed every advantageous situation, keeping at the same time smaller parties to harass the rear, until the General had formed his detachment upon a height within cannon-shot of the shipping, when the enemy advancing, seemingly with an intention to attack him, he ordered the troops to charge with their bayonets, which was executed with such impetuosity, that the rebels were totally put to flight, and the detachment embarked without further molestation.

The inclosed returns set forth the loss sustained by the enemy.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c. 4000 barrels of beef and pork; 1000 barrels of flour; 100 large tierces of biscuit; 89 barrels of rice; 120 puncheons of rum.

Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk, the quantity thereof could not possibly be ascertained; 30 pipes of wine; 100 hogsheds of sugar; 50 hogsheds of molasses; 20 casks of coffee; 15 large casks filled with medicines of all kinds; 10 barrels of saltpetre; 1020 tents and marquees; a number of iron boilers; a large quantity of hospital bedding, &c. engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools; a printing-press complete; tar, tallow, &c. 5000 pair of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield; 100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge at the West Brack of Norwalk river, and in the woods contiguous: 100 hogsheds of rum; several chests of arms; paper cartridges; field forges; and 300 tents.

DUNGENESSE, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1653. The Dutch Admiral, Van Tromp,

after defeating Blake in the Downs, (see that ARTICLE) convoying his charge as far as the Lizard, called at the isle of Rhe, with between 70 and 80 sail of the line, where 300 sail of merchantmen were in waiting to be escorted to Holland. The parliament having intelligence of this fleet, sent Blake and Dean with between 60 and 70 sail of the line to intercept them. Tromp knowing he had so lately defeated Blake in the Downs, was much astonished to be met by so numerous a fleet off Portland, as he was sailing up the Channel; nevertheless, the next morning, Feb. 8th, having the weather-gage, he began the attack with the van of the British fleet, which consisted of the Triumph, in which were Blake and Dean, and 12 ships more. Those ships had to withstand the body of the Dutch fleet for six hours before the rest of the fleet came up. The Triumph was pressed on all sides, and had received much damage, when she was gallantly supported by Captain Lawson. These two ships being surrounded by several of the enemy's largest ships, suffered greatly, and had each near 100 men killed and wounded; Blake was wounded in the thigh, and his Captain Ball, and Secretary Sparrow were both slain by his side. His ship was so shattered as to prevent her sharing in the victory the following days.

At length both fleets coming up, there ensued the most furious fight that had been during the course of the war. The Dutch were so hotly attacked on all sides, that 26 of their largest ships were obliged to quit the line. The Prosperous of 44 guns was boarded and taken by Admiral de Ruyter, but while he was near incurring the same fate, she was retaken by the Merlin. Captain Mildmay of the Vanguard was killed, and several ships much disabled, but not one taken or lost, except the Sampson, which was sunk by her own people, being rendered unfit for service.

The enemy had nine ships destroyed or taken, one of which carried a flag. Van Tromp's ship being engaged by Blake, lost
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a great many men, and received so much damage, as obliged him to quit the line, on another ship sailing between the two admirals. De Ruyter having lost his main-mast and fore-topmast, would have been taken, had he not been bravely rescued by Admiral Evertzen.

The following night was chiefly spent in repairing the damages, and making the necessary preparations for renewing the fight next morning. The English Admirals sent the ships that were rendered unfit for service into Portsmouth, and following the enemy, came up with them off Dungenesse, when they began the engagement, though many of their ships were not yet come up.

Van Tromp having rallied his fleet, and placing the convoy in form of a half moon, bravely stood the first charge, but afterwards made a running fight of it towards the coast of France.

The English fleet made several bold attempts to break through the merchantmen, in one of which De Ruyter's ship was again so hard put to it, as obliged him to be towed out of the fleet, and Captain Lawson boarding another ship brought her off. At length the merchantmen perceiving their convoy was no longer in a condition to protect them, shifted for themselves, and in order to make their escape, threw a great part of their lading overboard. This day eight men of war and 16 merchantmen were taken.

The third day, the Dutch pursuing their course towards their own shore, and the English continuing to follow them, the fight was renewed on both sides with as great fury and bravery as before, till four in the afternoon, when the Dutch run in among the sands on the coast of Flanders. In this pursuit three Dutch men of war were taken by Lawson, Martin, and Graver, and several of the trade ships by the rest of the fleet, but ammunition falling short, and the Dutch being got within their own flats, the English gave over the chase.

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The Dutch lost in these three days, 11 ships of the line, and 50 merchantmen, and near 2000 men, besides prisoners. On the side of the English, only one ship, which was sunk by themselves, but their loss in men was not much inferior to the enemy.

DUNGENESSE, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1707. Commodore Baron Wylde being appointed to convoy a fleet of 55 sail bound to Portugal and the West Indies, sailed from the Downs on the 1st of May, in the Royal Oak of 76 guns, accompanied by the Grafton, Captain Acton, and Hampton-Court, Captain Clements, of 70 guns, and on the 2d fell in with the Dunkirk Squadron, consisting of 10 sail of the line, a frigate, and four stout privateers, commanded by M. Forbin. The Commodore finding it impossible to escape, drew five of the largest merchantment into the line, and engaged the whole French Squadron for two hours and a half. But Captain Acton being killed, and his ship taken, and the Hampton-court sharing the same fate, after having sunk the Salisbury, then in French service; the Commodore thought it requisite to save his ship if he could, and notwithstanding he had three of their largest ships attacking him, and 11 feet water in the hold, he found means to disengage his ship, and run her on shore near Dungenesse; from whence he soon got off, and arrived with her in the Downs. Twenty-one of the merchantmen fell into the enemy's hands, which they carried into Dunkirk with the two men of war. The most extraordinary thing that happened during this engagement, was the conduct of a midshipman of the Hampton-court, who while the enemy were employed in plundering the ship, conveyed Captain Clements, who was mortally wounded into the long boat, into which he and seven sailors got through the port holes, and got safe into Rye Harbour.

DUNKIRK, TAKEN. A port town of French Netherlands in Flanders, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Coln, about 20 miles east from Calais,

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Calais, 24 south from Ostend, and 50 east from Dover. In the year 1558, the Duke of Guise at the head of the French army, having retaken Calais, which had been long in the hands of the English, France being also engaged in a war with Spain, the Marshal de Thermes laid siege to Dunkirk, and a few days after opening the trenches took it by assault; in consequence of which the place was almost entirely ruined. Thirteen days after this it was retaken by the Spaniards, who put all the French found in it to the sword. At this time Philip II. King of Spain, pitying the wretched condition of the Dunkirkers, gave them some encouragement to struggle with their misfortunes, and by the peace concluded at Chatteau Cambresis, their strength and spirits were so much recruited, that in a few years after their town rose more beautiful than ever. The considerable advantages they had gained by privateering induced some of the richest inhabitants to fit out a number of private ships of war, which did great prejudice to the Dutch. The latter, determined to have their revenge, armed their best ships, and blocked up the harbour of Dunkirk flattering themselves that no ship could get in or out without their permission. Soon after the famous Damucre of Dunkirk; came in fight with a small squadron of five ships, and many prizes he had taken, and in spite of all the efforts of the Dutch, carried his whole fleet safe into the harbour.

In a short time he came out again to disturb their commerce; and before the winter, returned with several of their men of war, besides a great number of merchant ships. The Dutch seeing their blockade had so little success, loaded a fly-boat with all sorts of combustibles, and by means of false colours conveyed her into that part of the harbour where most of the ships lay, and then set fire to her in the night. Six of the ships that lay nearest to her were burnt, and a great many more damaged. From this time to the year 1591,

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the Dunkirkers continued their hostilities on the coast of Holland, by which means they acquired so great riches, that they were able to fortify their town and harbour at their own charge, which gave such umbrage to the Dutch, that they left no stone unturned to surprise the place; but their attempts not succeeding, and finding moreover that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Calais had entered into an association to unite their strength, and endeavour to ruin entirely the Dutch trade and commerce, they determined to sink a number of large ships, filled with great stones and other materials proper for their purpose, in the mouths of the harbours of Dunkirk and Calais. But this resolution being defeated by precautions taken by those towns, and the Dunkirkers still continuing to enrich themselves at the expence of the Dutch, the latter were transported to such a degree of despair and rage, that the people of Amsterdam rose against their magistrates, and obliged them to deliver up the prisoners belonging to Dunkirk, whom they had in custody, and hanged up 29 of the principal men among them, as a sacrifice to their no less cruel than unmanly resentment.

In the year 1627, thirty armed vessels sailed from Dunkirk for the northern seas, but they had scarce got out of their own road when they made prizes of 20 Dutch ships, one of which had merchandizes and money on board to the value of 16,406l. 5s. sterling. The Dutch to revenge this and other depredations, made a descent near Mardick; but a body of horse forced them to return with precipitation to their ships; and they also suffered much from the cannon of a fort. It was computed that in the course of the year 1630, the privateers of Dunkirk took above 80 Dutch vessels. This success enabled the Dunkirkers to arm at their own expence 15 ships of war; one merchant in particular, whose name was Vaudevalle, fitted out 12 at his own charge, carried them to Spain, and offered them to Philip III. on condi-

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tion that he would create him a knight of the order of St. James.

In the year 1634, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues, to dig a canal at their joint expence for a communication by water between the two towns. A new sluice was also made for this canal, the former having been broken down. The year following the canal of Furnes was completed. By this time Dunkirk, on account of the several armaments which were fitted out from it, was become the most noted harbour that the Spaniards were masters of on the coast of Flanders, which induced many foreigners to come and settle in it. It being necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built round it, at a considerable distance from the former. Whilst these works were carrying on, the privateers continued their hostilities with such success, that 100 of the merchants of Amsterdam represented to the States, that unless methods were taken to curb the insolence of the privateers of Dunkirk, those who had acquired fortunes would be obliged to sit down contented with their present acquisitions, and not continue to trade to their inevitable ruin. The States, upon this representation, ordered Admiral Tromp to cruise before Dunkirk to keep in the privateers. But this precaution signified little; for the Dunkirkers continued their depredations with as great success as before.

DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF. Gaston, Duke of Orleans, took Mardick toward the end of the campaign 1646, and when he returned to court, left the Prince of Conde to command the French army in Flanders. This Prince, not satisfied with having defeated the enemy in two battles, and taken the town of Furnes on the 6th of September, could not think of going into winter quarters without performing something worthy of his character: but finding that the Spaniards were unwilling to hazard a battle, the loss of which might be followed with the total ruin of their affairs in

Flanders, he resolved to besiege Dunkirk, notwithstanding the many difficulties he had to surmount. Having therefore secured Furnes, he marched with his army to Dunkirk on the 19th of September; and took his measures so, that should the enemy have come to raise the siege, they could not have succoured the place, nor forced his camp. The next day he began to draw lines of circumvallation round the place, employing in this work his whole army, which consisted of no more than 9000 foot, and 5000 horse.

The Prince of Conde shewed the great superiority of his military genius on this occasion. His conduct merited the highest admiration, this being the most famous siege Dunkirk ever sustained. It was undertaken in the presence of an army sent to save a harbour of the utmost importance to Spain. The place was in a much better condition than it had been in former wars. The old walls were surrounded with new fortifications, consisting of 11 bastions, which inclosed a large space of ground, called the new town. A broad and deep ditch was drawn quite round the place: and that part of it which lies between the canal of Furnes, and the gate of Nieuport, was defended by three half moons, and a small horn-work before that gate: it had also a good covered way, with places of arms, this being the most accessible part of the town, on account of the goodness of the ground, and the advantage the besiegers might have from the height of the downs; while on the other sides of the place the ground was marshy, and might easily be laid under water. The garrison consisted of 2600 foot, and 300 horse, with a great number of officers, who had gone into the town on purpose to distinguish themselves. There were, besides, more than 3000 citizens trained to arms, and 2000 sailors, whom frequent engagements by sea had taught to despise danger. The fortifications were supplied with a numerous artillery; the place provided with every necessary for a long defence, and had

had for its governor the Marquis de Lede, an officer of great merit and reputation.

The same day that the Prince completed his lines he opened two attacks, the one facing the bastion farthest from the sea in the front of Nieuport, which was the true attack; the other fronting a horn-work in the place where the citadel now stands.

It would take up too much time to take notice of all the great actions performed at this siege: never were besiegers and besieged seen to behave with greater bravery; every day produced signal conflicts, and instances of mutual emulation; every inch of ground was so disputed, that after much bloodshed to gain lodgements, the assailants were often repulsed, and the same posts several times successively taken and retaken. After all, when a post was irretrievably lost to the besieged, the aggressors were surprised to find retrenchments after retrenchments raised with amazing expedition, and defended with the same vigour and obstinacy as the others. While the Prince was pushing forward his attacks, the Spanish army assembled at Nieuport: they had lost much time in consulting what measures ought to be taken to save the town; and the Prince had improved their slowness so effectually to his own advantage, that when they were upon the point of putting their army in motion to raise the siege, they had certain information from their own spies, and French prisoners, that the besiegers were so securely intrenched, that it would be the greatest temerity to attempt to force their lines. So that though the Spanish army was 12,000 strong, they did not think they had strength sufficient to venture upon an enterprise so full of difficulty and danger. This, however, did not damp the minds of the garrison; on the contrary, their courage seemed to increase in proportion to the progress of the siege; they were still raising new difficulties to the assailants, who were not a little vexed, that by the bravery of the besieged, they sometimes lost more ground

in an hour, than they could gain in a whole day.

Meantime Piccolomini and Carassene, who commanded the Spanish army, seeing that they could make no attempt to save the place by land, to avoid the shame of doing nothing, resolved to try whether they could not convey succours into it by sea. For this purpose they filled 30 large bilanders with some of their best troops, and sent them to sea, in hopes that they might get into the harbour. The Dunkirkers seeing this fleet approach expressed great joy; but this joy did not last long; for the bilanders observing some Dutch ships, which blocked up the harbour, advancing to meet them, under the command of Admiral Tromp, made the best of their way back to Nieuport.

By this time the Prince of Conde had carried his works to the horn-work before the bastion, in the front of Nieuport, where having sprung a mine which made a large breach, the French endeavoured to make a lodgement in it, but the besieged fell upon them with such fury, that not able to stand the violence of the shock, they were forced to abandon their post. However, a little after, recovering from their consternation, and provoked by the shouts of joy they heard from the town, they returned to the charge with great spirit; and the engagement began again with such fierceness on both sides, as can hardly be expressed. The smoke, occasioned by the fire from the trenches and the town at the same time, joined to the noise and confusion of the combatants, obscured the light of day, and stunned both sides to such a degree, that neither knew the true situation of affairs; each thought itself defeated, and the enemy possessed of the post; both retreated in great disorder and confusion, leaving the lodgement quite empty, and under this mistake they continued near two hours. The French, luckily for them, first discovered it, and immediately mounted the breach, where they secured themselves so effectually, that the

garrison gave them no further trouble. Next day they forced a retrenchment the besieged had made in the gorge of the horn-work, and raised a battery to open the bastion. At the same time they laboured to fill up the ditch before the body of the place. In consequence of which measures the Marquis de Lede, seeing that he would be soon reduced to extremity, agreed to deliver up the town to the Prince of Conde, if he should not be relieved in three days. Piccolomini had advice sent him of the Marquis's situation, but being unable to attempt any thing in his favour, the Prince, according to the capitulation, was put in possession of it 17 days after he had opened the trenches, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war on the 11th of October, to join the Spanish army at Nieuport.

DUNKIRK, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. In the year 1652, the Spaniards taking advantage of the intestine commotions by which the French were distressed, recovered what they had lost in several former campaigns. The Archduke Leopold, at that time Governor of the Netherlands, after making himself master of Furnes, Bergues, Bourbourg, and Gravelines, laid siege to Dunkirk. The Marquis d'Estrades, who then had the command in it, defended it to the last extremity; when having no expectations of being relieved, he yielded it to the Archduke on the 11th day of September.

The next year, viz. 1653, the United Provinces having concluded a peace with Spain, the King of France courted an alliance with the English, and actually entered into a treaty with them on the 3d of December, 1655. In consequence of which, Cromwel directly sent to sea a fleet of 45 sail, to distress the trade of Spain. The Dunkirkers, always inspired by the love of gain, exerted themselves with great activity in fitting out armaments against the English and French; and scarce a day passed but they brought in some prizes, to the great detriment of the English mer-

chants, who, upon that occasion, presented petitions to Cromwel, entreating that he would put a stop to these depredations. Upon which the Protector sent 12 ships of war to block up the harbour of Dunkirk: but all this force could not keep in the privateers of that place, nor prevent their making 25 considerable captures in the course of the month of July, in the year 1656. However, this success of the Dunkirkers did not last long; measures were taken in England and France for laying siege to their town, which indeed had been the main design of the late treaty. With this view Cromwel sent to France 6000 men, with pay for six months, to join the French army under the command of the Viscount de Turenne, who, after several conquests in Flanders during the campaign 1657, having besieged and taken the fort of Mardick, put it into the hands of the English. This gave Cromwel so much pleasure, that, it is said, he offered the King of France 10,000 more of his troops, if there should be occasion for them. In April, 1658, the Viscount de Turenne, having made all the necessary dispositions for the siege of Dunkirk, drew lines of circumvallation and contravallation quite round the town on the land-side. These lines began at the sea on the east, and came over the downs and all the canals, till they reached the sea again on the west, representing a crescent, the open part of which was guarded by the sea. Cromwel, on the other hand, in performance of his part of the treaty with France, sent a naval force to invest the place by sea, and prevent throwing succours into it.

As soon as the lines were completed, and bridges of communication laid over the canals, the trenches were opened the 4th or 5th of June, for two attacks; one conducted by the French against the front of Nieuport, the other by the English, against that front on which the citadel has been since constructed. The garrison made several sallies, in which, though they were always repulsed with loss, yet they

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they discovered great courage and intrepidity. The trenches were pushed forward with all possible expedition; and therefore in four or five days time, they were so far advanced, that the besiegers were in condition to attempt a lodgement on the covered way. Meantime, as there was no place in all the Catholic King's dominions of greater importance to him than Dunkirk, the Spanish army thought seriously of marching to its relief. At first, indeed, they could not imagine the French would venture upon an enterprize of such great importance, without first making themselves masters of the towns in the neighbourhood. When they could no longer doubt of this, they assembled all their forces at Ypres, to march and attack the French in their lines. Accordingly, on the 13th of June, their army appeared near Dunkirk, without artillery, or any thing necessary for a battle; they had not so much as gunpowder enough for their infantry. Yet notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, the Spanish army did not hesitate to encamp within two cannon-shots of the Viscount de Turenne's lines, without intrenchments: from which circumstance the latter concluded that they intended to attack him in his camp. In this persuasion he was confirmed by a Spanish officer, who had been made prisoner as he was viewing the French lines, from whom he also learned several interesting particulars with regard to their situation, and among other things, that they did not expect their cannon till two days thereafter. This news confirmed the French General in the resolution he had formed to march out of his lines, and save the enemies the trouble of coming to him, by giving them battle next morning. Accordingly he made the proper dispositions for this purpose, and gave the necessary orders for the security of the trenches. But the Spanish generals, far from thinking that the Viscount would venture upon so bold a measure, allowed their troops to go out a foraging that

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evening; which gave the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. then in the Spanish army, occasion to say to the Marquis de Caraffene, "That he was apprehensive the Viscount de Turenne would come and attack him to-morrow." The Marquis replied, "It was the very thing he wanted." "Have patience then," said the Duke, "I know the Viscount de Turenne, and you will have your wish." The next day, about five o'clock in the morning, the Prince of Conde, who, on account of a disgust, had taken part with the Spaniards, having walked out in company with the Duke of York as far as the sentinels, perceived the French army on their march towards them; upon which he came directly back to acquaint the Spanish generals. They would by no means believe it. The Prince, a little vexed, asked the Duke of York, if he had ever seen a battle won? The young Prince answered he had not. "Well then," said the Prince, "in half an hour's time you will see us lose one." The Spaniards, when they could no longer doubt of the Viscount de Turenne's march, made a disposition to receive him. Their army consisted of 6000 foot, and 8000 horse: Don John commanded the right wing, and the Prince of Conde the left; the infantry were ranged in one line, which reached from the strand to the fields; the cavalry of the right wing were drawn up in two lines behind the foot. As those of the left wing could not be ranged in the same manner, the Prince of Conde drew them up in such order as the ground would admit. The Viscount de Turenne, after providing for the security of the baggage and the lines, brought 9000 foot, and 6000 horse, into the field. The infantry were placed in two lines; the first consisting of 10 battalions and 28 squadrons, 14 on the right, and as many on the left, with the cannon in the front; the second line of 6 battalions and 20 squadrons, equally divided between the two wings. Four squadrons of the gens d'armes supported

ported the infantry; and six squadrons were placed in reserve at a good distance behind, that they might be at hand to support those that were left in the trenches, in case the garrison should fall out during the engagement. The Marquis de Crequi had the command of the right wing, the Marquis de Castelnau of the left, and the Marquisses de Gadagne and Bellefond of the main body. Lord Lockhart, who commanded the English troops, being confined by sickness, they were posted at the sea-side, under the conduct of their Major-General Morgan. By this time the two armies were within less than three quarters of a mile of one another, and the French began to cannonade their enemies; but the latter, though they had no cannon to return the fire, without attempting to advance, stood firm in their posts till the former came up with them. This was about eight o'clock; and a little after, the Viscount de Turenne gave the signal for the battle, with a confidence and composure which the soldiers considered as a happy presage of victory. The English began the attack with a boldness and intrepidity, which, though natural to them, excited the admiration of the French and Spaniards. As they were posted opposite to one of the downs which the enemy had taken possession of, the Viscount de Turenne sent orders to Major-General Morgan to make himself master of it, which he did in a short time, notwithstanding the difficulties he met with in climbing up the steep ascent. The Spaniards with their pikes, did their utmost to keep down the English; but this opposition, instead of damping, served only to excite their courage: the hind ranks supporting those who were before them with the butt-end of their muskets, they soon got up the down, planted their colours on the top of it, and drove down the precipice those of the Spaniards whom they had not slain. Meantime the Marquis de Crequi charged the enemy's left wing, while the Marquis de Castelnau led his division along the

shore to attack their right in flank; and the French infantry, having joined the English on the other side of the down, from which the latter had driven the enemy, two Spanish battalions, with the horse that were designed to support them, were broken and put to flight. At the same time the Marquis de Castelnau, throwing himself with his corps between the enemy's first and second line, took them at once both in flank and rear, and put them into the greatest confusion. The Viscount de Turenne, who had taken post on one of the downs in the center of the army, whence he might send his orders and troops wherever he found there was occasion, observing that the Marquis de Crequi had advanced too far, and that the Prince of Conde was bringing up a large body of horse to fall upon him, went himself to his assistance at the head of the cavalry of his right wing, and several battalions of foot. When the Viscount joined the Marquis, he found the Prince had already begun his attack, and broke several of Crequi's ranks; but the troops which came to his relief, soon surrounded the Spaniards, so that many of them on every side fell down dead or wounded; and those that escaped death, were forced to fly in great disorder and confusion. The Prince rallied his broken squadrons no less than three times, and to animate his soldiers, performed prodigies of valour himself; but being repulsed, they all abandoned him, except a few French gentlemen, who had engaged so far in his party, that they were determined to share his fortune. On this occasion also, the Prince's horse was killed under him, which would have exposed his life to great danger, if one of those gentlemen had not given him his to make his escape. Thus both wings of the Spaniards being defeated, they fled with great precipitation, and were pursued by the conquerors to Furnes, where they collected the scattered remains of their army, so completely broken and vanquished, that all the rest of that campaign they

they were scarce able to assemble together 8000 or 9000 men. The modesty of the Viscount de Turenne, who had all the glory of this signal victory, cannot be enough admired; the letter he wrote to his lady on the field of battle being conceived in these terms: "The enemies came up to us; they are beaten, God be thanked. I have been a little fatigued. I wish you good night, I am going to bed."

Though by the defeat of the Spanish army, the garrison of Dunkirk was cut off from all hope of relief, yet they defended the place with the same vigour as before, and the besiegers spent three days before they could secure a lodgement on the counterescarp, though they had carried their works to the foot of it before the battle. The town held out ten days after this; and the siege might perhaps have been still longer, had not the Marquis de Lede, who was Governor of it, and a man of distinguished merit, received a dangerous wound, of which he died in a few days; which sunk the spirits of the garrison so, that seeing all their outworks taken; the principal officers met together, to take into consideration the present state of their affairs; and in consequence of their resolution, the town was delivered to the Viscount de Turenne the eighteenth day after the opening of the trenches. The King of France came from Mardick to the Viscount's quarters, to see the garrison march out. It consisted of 600 horse, and 1200 foot, under the command of M. de Bassécourt, who having taken this opportunity to pay his compliments to his most Christian Majesty, met with a very favourable reception, and afterwards followed his garrison to St. Omer. The King having taken possession of Dunkirk, immediately put it into the hands of the English, in consequence of the treaty with them, on condition that they should make no alteration in religion, and maintain the citizens in their privileges. Thus this famous city, so accustomed to changes and

revolutions, was in less than the course of one day, successively under the dominion of three of the most considerable powers in Europe. It is not easy to express the joy which Cromwel felt upon the conquest of this place; which as it was a proof of the success of his arms, and the wisdom of his counsels, so it delivered the English nation from the ravages of the Dunkirkers, who during this war had taken no less than 250 English ships. From Dunkirk the Viscount de Turenne led his victorious army successively to Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, and Oudenard; and having easily made himself master of them all, concluded the campaign with the defeat of the Prince of Lignes. But notwithstanding these advantages, France growing weary of the war as well as Spain, a treaty of peace was concluded next year, by which the cities of Bergues, Furnes, Dixmude, Ypres, Oudenard, Merville, and Menin, were restored to Spain; but the English resolved to keep Dunkirk, and therefore put the fortifications of it in a proper state of defence, and built a citadel on the same spot where fort Lion had stood.

The English nation thought themselves very happy in the acquisition of this important place, which in former times had been of such great detriment to their trade, and was like to be so again in any other hands but their own. Nor could it have been believed at that time, that any thing but mere force and hard necessity, could ever have wrested it from them. Yet after all, they kept it only four years: for in 1662, two years after the restoration, King Charles II. to the lasting reproach of his reign, was mean enough to sell this valuable acquisition to the King of France, for the paltry sum of 5,000,000 of livres, in our money only 218,750*l*.

The negotiation of this sale began in July, and was concluded in October. Louis XIV. was so well pleased with his new acquisition, that he acquainted M. de Vauban with his intentions to make Dunkirk

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kirk one of the strongest places in Europe ; and commissioned that able engineer to draw up a plan for the fortifications of it both by sea and land. A draught of which is here annexed. In 1694, the English, provoked by the frequent captures of their ships by the Dunkirk privateers, determined to have their revenge. With this intention, they fitted out a fleet of 60 ships, consisting of men of war, frigates, bomb-ketches, fire-ships, and transports with troops. The fleet took its station off Mardick on the 20th of September, and the Admirals ordered the frigates and sloops to take the soundings all round the road ; but they were so roughly treated by the cannon of the citadel, the Risbank, and two frigates, stationed at the extremities of the jetties, that they were soon obliged to retire. On the 22d, the English attempted to set on fire the two forts at the extremities of the jetties. For this purpose, 36 frigates, bomb-ketches, and fire-ships, took their stations in the road opposite to the harbour ; and about five o'clock, a ship was sent against Fort Vert ; but a cannon-ball from that fort having reached it, before it came to the place for which it was destined, it blew up, without answering its desired effect. Another fire-ship, sent against the fort of Good Hope, had the same misfortune, and blew up with no better success. On the 24th, the English fleet came before the town, and continued till the 26th, when they retired without success, and went to bombard Calais. Next year a combined fleet of Dutch and English ships, to the number of 114 sail, came before the town on the 4th of August, and continued till the 11th at night, but with no better success than what they experienced before. The fire-ships blew up at a great distance from the forts they were designed to destroy ; and though on the 11th, the bomb-vessels fired from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon, upon the forts which guarded the mouth of the harbour, and during that time threw more than 1200 bombs, a

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very few fell on the Risbank ; and agreeable to the French accounts, there was but one Frenchman killed.

Though in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, the fortifications of Dunkirk were entirely demolished, and its harbour quite spoiled and rendered useless, yet Louis XIV. had taken his measures, and contrived a scheme, whereby he thought to have entirely eluded that clause of it, which concerned the harbour ; and notwithstanding what was therein stipulated, to have provided Dunkirk with as good a harbour as it had before. This was the project of the famous canal and sluices of Mardick, which Louis began before the works of Dunkirk were quite demolished, and carried on with such dispatch and vigour, that in a short time, a sixty gun ship passed through the great sluice of Mardick, and sailed quite up to the canal of Bergues. It also happened luckily for the Dunkirkers that the sea, in a great storm in 1720, broke up the great boterdeau or dam, which had been built between the jetties and the town, and thereby restored in some measure their harbour, which by their own industry, and the help of the little sluice of Furnes, which was not destroyed with the rest, when the works of the town were demolished, they made deep enough to receive ships of ordinary burthen ; so that by means of it, they now carry on a considerable trade, and by their privateers, have been of detriment to the British commerce. But if the harbour of Dunkirk has its imperfections, the road is one of the best and securest in Europe. It lies at the distance of two miles and a half from the town, about three from the new harbour of Mardick, and is bounded by a sand-bank called the Brack. Upon this bank the sea is not above four feet deep at low-water, and therefore ships cannot get over it, but in the time of flood ; but there are two passes at the east and west ends of the road, by which they may go in and out at pleasure, by the assistance of the

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the pilots; and, by the bye, the persons of this denomination, who are authorized to ply about the harbour and road of Dunkirk, are no less than 90; a circumstance that proves the commerce of the place to be very considerable. The depths of the sea in the road at low-water, is nine fathoms; the bottom is sandy: 50 ships of the largest, and 40 of lesser size, may anchor in it at the same time with great ease. Notwithstanding it was stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht, and confirmed by another treaty in the year 1717, that the works of Dunkirk should never be rebuilt, nor its harbour restored, yet Louis XV. whose conscience, like his grandfather's, was not very scrupulous with regard to treaties, resolved to be very free with both these treaties, as soon as he should have an opportunity of doing it with safety: therefore, about the year 1740, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, he set about restoring the works of this harbour, and having built new fortifications on the land side of the town, proceeded to make improvements also on the harbour; restored the jetties that had been demolished in 1714, built new forts to defend the town and harbour from attacks by sea; and in hopes that he would, by the success of his arms, oblige the British nation to submit to his encroachments, and ratify the most public and barefaced violation of treaties, afterwards openly espoused the cause of Spain. A general peace being concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was agreed, that the works towards the land at Dunkirk were to remain, but that those towards the sea should be entirely destroyed. The peace was scarce signed before the most Christian King began hostilities in North America. With respect to the fortifications of Dunkirk, they were so partially demolished, that it was in a good posture of defence soon after; and the great sluice of Bergues was restored in 1756, and the harbour cleaned in 1757; but by the late peace, were again dis-

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mantled, but in such a manner as needs no comment, being agreeable to their usual faith of treaties.

DUQUESNE FORT. See **PITTSBURG.**

DURHAM, BATTLE AT. Capital of the county of Durham, situated on the river Wear, 14 miles south from Newcastle, and 256 north from London. The bishop, and the adherents of Robert of Normandy, having taken up arms against William Rufus, were besieged here, and the garrison being surrendered, were banished. In the year 1346, the French finding themselves hard pressed by the English Monarch Edward III. instigated David, the Scottish King, to make a diversion in their favour. He, in the month of October, entered England at the head of 50,000 men, took Liddel by assault, and put the garrison to the sword, exacted heavy contributions from the monks and church of Durham; levied a capitation tax from all persons without distinction; ravaged the country, and committed numberless barbarities. The Queen Consort was no sooner informed of this invasion, than she set out for the north, to encourage the lords of the marshes to do their duty; and in a little time, a considerable army was assembled at York, from whence it advanced, in four divisions, against the enemy, who were encamped at Bear-Park, at the distance of three miles from Durham. The first body was commanded by the Lord Henry Percy, accompanied by the Earl of Angus, the Bishop of Durham, and several noblemen of the north; the Archbishop of York conducted the second division, having under his command the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Lord Nevil; the third body was led by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Mowbray, and Sir Thomas Rokeby; and the rear was brought up by Edward Baliol, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Ross, and the Sheriff of Northumberland. A great number of young noblemen and persons of distinction, served as volunteers on this occasion, partly to express their zeal and

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loyalty in the King's absence, and partly to distinguish themselves under the eye of the Queen, who took the field in person. The army consisted chiefly of stout Borderers, inured to war and hardship, reinforced by a body of veterans, whom Edward had sent over from France; and the whole, when they began their march, amounted to 16,000 men; but in all probability, their number was considerably increased before they came in sight of the enemy, as so many noblemen must have been attended by a great concourse of vassals, in an expedition upon which the fate of the whole kingdom in a great measure depended.

David Bruce, apprised of their approach, detached a body of horse, under Douglas and Sir David Graham, to observe their motions, and harass them in their march; but they were so roughly handled by the English archers, that they soon turned their backs, though very few of them escaped with their leaders; and this advantage the English deemed a happy omen of success. The Scottish army formed into one line; the High Steward of Scotland and the Earl of March commanding on the right; the Earls of Murray and Douglas being on the left wing; and David, with some French auxiliaries, and the flower of his nobility, being stationed in the center. The English archers began the battle with showers of arrows on their left, which galled the Scots under the High Steward in such a manner, that he ordered his division to charge sword in hand, and actually broke the bowmen, who falling back upon the division commanded by the Lord Percy, occasioned great confusion and disorder. The enemy still pressed on with incredible impetuosity, and victory had almost declared in their favour, when Baliol coming up with 4000 choice horse, at a round trot, fell upon the flank of the Scots, who had advanced beyond the rest of their line, and not only sustained the archers who had given way, but also cut off the communication between the High

Steward and the main body, where Bruce commanded. Thus intercepted, and in great danger of being surrounded, he retreated in good order, while Baliol, and the whole force of that wing, attacked the center of the Scots, now left exposed by the retreat of their left wing: here the battle was maintained with great fury on both sides for a considerable time; at length the main body of the Scots gave way; then David refusing to quit the field, his nobles threw themselves into a circular form, and defended him with great gallantry, he himself fighting hand to hand with his enemies, until his followers were surrounded, and partly slain, and David received two arrows in his body; even when he was ready to sink with loss of blood, he disdained to ask for quarter, nor would he receive it but at the hands of a gentleman; at last he was made prisoner by John Coupland, after he had struck out two of that gentleman's teeth with his gauntlet. The left wing still continued to maintain their ground, under the command of Douglas and Murray, till this last was slain, and Douglas was taken, after all his men had been cut in pieces.

This victory would have decided the fate of Scotland, had not the High Steward retired in good order, and been joined by the fugitives from the battle, so as to form a body, which the victors did not think proper to pursue. Nevertheless, they left 15,000 men lying dead upon the spot; and among those Sir Thomas Charteris, Chancellor of Scotland; the Lord Chamberlain; Edward Keith, Earl Marshal; the Earls of Murray and Stratherne, with several other noblemen, and a great number of persons of distinction. The Earls of Fife, Montcith, Sutherland, Wigton, and Carrick, William Lord Douglas, and many other personages of note, were among the prisoners. The King was conveyed by Coupland to Ogle castle in Northumberland, of which he was Governor; and when the Queen dispatched a pursuivant with orders to bring him

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him to Durham, he refused to deliver up his prisoner, because in those days the ransom belonged to the captor. He thought proper, however, to consign David Bruce to his friend the Lord Nevil, and take shipping immediately for Calais, where he communicated the whole transaction to the King, who approved of his conduct, created him a knight-baronet, and bestowed upon him a pension of 500*l.* until the same value in lands adjoining to his estate, could be settled on him and his heirs for ever. He was ordered, however, to obey the commands of the Queen, who arrived in person at the camp before Calais, after having provided for the safety of the kingdom, and left the care of the north to the Lords Percy and Nevil, who took Hermitage castle, and ravaged the whole county of Lothian. Coupland returned to England, delivered the Scottish King to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, who conveyed him to the tower of London. John Graham, Earl of Monteith, and

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Duncan, Earl of Fife, having formerly sworn fealty to the King of England, and taken the oath to Edward Baliol as their immediate sovereign, were without any trial condemned as traitors, to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded. This sentence was pronounced by the King and his council at Calais, and executed upon the Earl of Monteith, but Duncan was respited till further order, because he happened to be allied to his Majesty.

DUSSELDORP, SIEGE OF. The capital of the duchy of Bergues in Westphalia. The siege began June the 28th, 1758, and continued till July, when it surrendered to the victorious arms of the Prussians and Hanoverians; and in it were found very considerable magazines of forage; to secure which, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick put into the place three battalions, and ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown over the river, to open a communication with his troops.

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ECKEREN, BATTLE AT. A little place of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, about four miles north from Antwerp, and six from Lillo. The Duke of Marlborough, after the taking of Bonn (See BONN) formed a design against Antwerp, and the French lines in its neighbourhood: he posted himself at the head of the English between the two armies; the Allies had another detachment posted near Ecluse, commanded by Baron Spaar; and the French had two flying camps, one commanded by the Marquis of Bedmar, and the other by Count de la Motte. Spaar perceiving that de la Motte watched him diligently, resolved to deceive him, and making a feigned march towards Bruges, returned suddenly, and advanced directly to the lines, and attacked them, and after a very obstinate dispute forced them sword in hand. General Cohorn attacked them in another place with the like success; but the motion made by General Obdam occasioned a bloody battle; for the Allied camp at Eckeren was very much exposed, which invited the French generals to attack that little body which lay in it.

The joy which the advantages already gained caused at the Hague, were soon damped by the arrival of an express from General Obdam, giving the States an account that the French near Antwerp, having received a considerable reinforcement from their main army, came out of their lines the 30th of June, 1703, and surrounded the body of the Confederate forces under his command, and had en-

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tirely routed them; and that he had escaped to Breda with only 30 horses, and could give no farther account of those troops.

The case, in short, was thus, the motions of the Dutch army, after the forcing of the enemy's intrenchments, made it be believed that there was a design on Antwerp. Marechal Boufflers was detached from Marechal Villeroy's army, with a body double in number to Obdam's to fall on him; and he marched so quick, that the Dutch were surprised at Eckeren before they knew of the enemy's approach; and Obdam apprehending that all was lost, fled with a small body of his men to Breda; but the Dutch rallied and maintained their ground with such firmness, that the French retired very much to their dishonour; since, though they were much superior in number, yet they let the Dutch recover out of their first confusion, and kept their ground, though forsaken by their general.

Upon the arrival of this express from Obdam, all the Hague was in the utmost consternation; the States immediately assembled, and after they had sat in consultation till one in the morning, dispatched away M. Gueldermalsen, and two more deputies, with money, and instructions to prevent as much as might be the ill consequences of this supposed disaster: but these deputies in their way, met with a messenger dispatched by M. Hop, treasurer-general to the States, and their deputy in that army, with a letter to the States, which they opened, and finding in it a

it a quite different account, returned to the Hague.

This action being a very remarkable as well as brave one, and redounding much to the honour of the Allies, we shall give our readers the most particular account of it we have seen, which is in a letter from General Schlagenberg to the States, the day after the battle, as followeth.

High and Mighty Lords,

After that, by order of your Highnesses, the army commanded by General Obdam was lessened to 13 battalions and 26 squadrons, and it was resolved that this small army should march from Stabroeck towards Eckeren, Count Tilly and I represented the bad constitution of that camp, with so small a number of troops, within three quarters of a league of the enemy, who, according to General Cohorn's report, could assemble fifty battalions from Lier to Ostend, and to be reinforced from their grand army; whereas we could expect no assistance in time; nay, not from General Cohorn; I and Count Tilly farther remonstrated, that the enemy being superior in number might always cut off our retreat; and we had understood by several ways, that the enemy were stronger in their lines than we were in our army, and that our great army had passed the Secker, and that of the enemy advanced as far as Tirlemont; and, besides, that we had advice of the enemy's expecting more troops in their lines; but we could obtain nothing by our remonstrances, excepting a resolution to send our heavy baggage to Bergen-op-Zoom; this was done at the same time when M. de Boufflers arrived in the French lines with a considerable body of horse and dragoons, and, as prisoners say, with 70 companies of grenadiers. Upon this, without loss of time, the enemy sent all their troops out of their lines, and the Marquis of Ridmar, Prince Tserclaef, M. de Villeroi's son, and many other general officers, and having marched with incredible diligence, they posted an am-

buscade of their dragoons before our left, and advanced with the main of their army to Capelle behind our camp, before we had the least advice of their design or march, nor had we been informed then before we had been encompassed, but that I and Count Tilly, and some of our major-generals, making the tour of our camp, met their ambuscade of dragoons about one o'clock, near our grand horse guard: having discovered this ambuscade, we judged the enemy designed to attack us, and immediately put our troops in arms, and acquainted General Obdam with what we had done. One of our guards on the steeple of the church of Eckeren, acquainted us at the same time, that the enemy came with a great body of troops towards Capelle, and advanced continually; upon which General Obdam resolved to retire under Lillo, and ordered two squadrons of dragoons to possess themselves of the post of Houwen, to cover the march of our army. Whilst General Obdam was busied in ordering their march, we understood that the enemy was advanced to Houwen, and had repulsed the two squadrons of dragoons, whereby the road to Lillo was stopped. Brigadier Schulemberg was detached at first to post himself at Muisbroeck and Gehug, below Houwen, to cover our retreat; but when he came there, he found that post very well guarded by French dragoons and grenadiers; whereupon he began to charge them, but they being much superior in number, he judged a retreat necessary, and tried to seize the post of Houteren, but he found the enemy also possessed of that; this obliged him to draw up at Watering, between Houteren and Muisbroeck, and it was resolved to attack the French there, and to make them retire if possible; but they were so advantageously posted that it was impracticable. On the other hand, the enemy advanced upon us, made a vigorous charge on the troops of Munster, and began a sharp battle with the foot about three o'clock. Perceiving the enemy to
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be much superior in number, we were obliged to change our design, and to endure a terrible fire of their musquets. General Obdam and Count Tilly, who were upon the road with the horse, upon the dike that goes to Willemendonck, tried to continue their march opposite to Houteren, along the dikes of the Schelde to Lillo, and when they arrived, found the enemy possessed of Houteren; but they were afterwards chased from thence by our troops. Meanwhile the foot continued the fight between Houwen and Eckeren, with a terrible fire on both sides, till eight at night, especially about and upon the dike between Eckeren and Willemendonck, where Lieutenant-General Fagel, and Major-Generals Friesheim and Erberfeld, gave such proofs of their conduct and valour, as cannot be enough admired.

Lieutenant-General Fagel being wounded in the head and foot, we not being able to sustain his regiment, and the enemy perceiving we wanted foot, took the opportunity to force our troops at Houteren to retire, and posted themselves there, and at some sluices between that village and fort La Croix; and by that means we were encompassed on all sides, having the enemy's lines and Antwerp on our rear, and fort Philippine and the Schelde on our left, which obliged me to send to General Obdam, who had not been seen for some time, and that Count Tilly said he believed him either to be killed or taken.

Upon this we resolved to try all courses with the utmost vigour; Count Tilly detached some cavalry, under General Hompesch, to sustain the foot, who maintained a bloody fight for a long time upon the dike: the French also sent horse to sustain the foot on this occasion. General Hompesch led on his horse with so much conduct and courage, that he broke several French squadrons, took some of their standards and drums, routed several battalions of their foot, and drove the enemy back a quarter of a league. Brigadier Wike, and the other brigadiers and colonels, having

spent all their powder and lead, ordered their men to put their bayonets on their musquets, and pursue the enemy, and the battle being sharp and bloody, the dike was covered with the carcasses of the dead and wounded.

I had taken post on the key of a canal that joined the dike, where I placed two battalions, and the cavalry behind them, to maintain that post to the last extremity, if our first troops happened to be broke, and for the security of the rest of the regiments that we expected in the night; but the enemy were so disordered, that they had no mind to renew the fight. In that post they endeavoured, during the heat of the carnage above-mentioned, to fall upon our rear, having for that end charged us with four battalions from Antwerp and fort La Croix, along the village and another dike of Willemendonck, but found that post well guarded, and their men were forced to retire by the dreadful fire of our troops. Night coming on, and finding ourselves still encompassed on all sides, we were forced to open our passage by dint of sword. The French had seized the post of Houteren, and several others towards the sluices, which cut off our communication with Lillo; upon which Count Tilly, M. Hop, and I, resolved to attack the post with the utmost vigour; and our infantry wanting powder and lead, we ordered them to advance with their bayonets on their musquets. Major-General Friesheim, and Brigadier Dona, were detached with four battalions, marching through a ground full of ditches, waded up to their middle to attack the enemy in that post, on flank and rear. We marched also some regiments along the dike, and Count Tilly advanced with some dragoons, and after firing some cannon on that post, we attacked the enemy in flank, front, and rear, chased them from Houteren, took their cannon, and beat them from the sluices where they were intrenched. We pursued them fighting as far as fort La Croix, which opened our passage along the dikes

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to Lillo, where we arrived this morning, and are now encamped.

I can assure your Highnesses, that all your troops, horse, foot, and dragoons, fought with a surprising valour; and that Lieutenant-General Fagel, and all the other generals, majors and brigadiers, behaved themselves in this dangerous action with admirable conduct, it being only forty that we have lost; there are some taken prisoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot send a list till the next. We have taken some standards, drums, and colours, and my regiment has taken one piece of cannon, and a pair of colours.

I hope your Highnesses will consider the small number of our troops; that the enemy was twice as strong as we; that their loss is much greater than ours, and that almost all of them retired in confusion, and left us in the field of battle, whereas we came hither in good order. It was my opinion, Count Tilly's, and that of all the generals who were present, that we ought never to have exposed ourselves in such a disadvantageous camp; however, I hope it will be no small satisfaction to your Highnesses, that this action will certainly advance the reputation of your troops.

I forgot to tell you, that the Count of East-Friesland, and Count Vander Nat, distinguished themselves on this occasion; and that Colonel Ivois assisted me with his care, valour, and good advice, so that I doubt not but your Highnesses will consider their merit.

General Fagel is embarked to-day for the Hague, to have his wounds better looked after. General Cohorn came to Lillo in the night with some regiments. The foot especially are extremely weakened, so that they cannot act in a body, except your Highnesses change those that suffered most with others that are in garrisons. This post is not safe, except the sluices of fort Frederick Henry be opened, which cannot be while we are here, because the salt water would occasion dif-

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eases. M. Obdam not being present, I have taken upon me the general command till I receive your Highnesses orders.

Lillo, July 2, 1703.

The States having perused this letter, came to a resolution that thanks should be given to Lieutenant-General Schlangenberg, for the great conduct, zeal, and courage, which he had shewn in the battle of Eckeren; but he was soon afterwards dismissed, for having given umbrage to the Duke of Marlborough.

Obdam presented a justification of his conduct to the States-General; but by this oversight forfeited the fruits of a long service, during which he had exhibited repeated proofs of courage, zeal, and capacity.

According to the best computation, the Dutch lost in this engagement 717 men killed, 1003 wounded, 1694 prisoners, or deserters, and 376 horses; and the French owned they had near 1600 men killed and wounded, besides 150 officers; and notwithstanding General Obdam went off in the midst of the action, yet the other Dutch generals maintained the fight with such admirable presence of mind, that the enemy were obliged to abandon the field of battle, and march off by night, without beat of drum, or sound of trumpet, towards their lines. The Marechal de Boufflers had at least 30,000 men under his command, the greatest part of them chosen troops, and a great many general officers and young French lords accompanied him; the first to assist him, and the latter to acquire glory, and signalize themselves; whereas the Confederate army scarcely exceeded 10,000 men.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, which the French in their account of this action, printed at Namur, in a great measure confirm, and evidently prove the advantage to have been on the side of the Allies, and though they there own their loss was equal to that of the Allies, which was supposed to be about 2500 men, yet the French King was made to believe that
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his troops got the victory, and caused Te Deum to be sung in the cathedral church of Paris, and that upon the bare and only circumstance of the retreat of General Obdam.

The French court, to make this action appear with the lustre of a complete victory, did not scruple to affirm that the Allies were superior in infantry, and advantageously posted, and yet were obliged to abandon the field of battle, as also their wounded, tents, baggage, six pieces of cannon, 44 mortars, their ammunition, provisions, 154 artillery waggons, several colours and drums, with the loss, according to some, of 2000 men on the spot, and 500 made prisoners.

F. Daniel goes yet farther, and not only positively avers that the Marechal de Boufflers, and the Marquis de Bodmar, defeated the army under General Obdam, but makes the loss of the Allies considerably greater than that of the French. The Confederates, says he, by their own confession, had 1200 soldiers killed or wounded, 8 colonels, as many lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 37 captains, and 166 subalterns; 700 were made prisoners; 6 pieces of cannon taken, 2 large mortars, and 40 small ones; all their tents, and abundance of military furniture. To all this the Marquis de Quincy adds, 300 artillery and baggage waggons, with a pretty large quantity of plate and coin; and to the prisoners he adds Madam de Tilly, who came to dine with her husband that day. The French, according to both, had but 500 slain, and 840 wounded. The Allies were pursued in their retreat till eleven at night, and retired in confusion under the fort of Lillo.

These circumstances are not only contradicted by General Schlangenberg's account, but many others. Mr. Roussel says the enemy took four pieces of cannon at first, but were obliged to abandon them again, and one of their own, some ammunition, several pair of kettle-drums, two standards of the gens d'armes, several co-

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lours, and a good number of prisoners. The army continued on the field of battle all night, under their arms, and marched the next morning from Houteren to Lillo, without any disturbance or attempt from the enemy.

EDGE-HILL, BATTLE AT. A rising ground at the west end of the vale of Red-horse, in Warwickshire; it lies 8 miles north-west from Banbury in Oxfordshire, and 14 south from Warwick town. This was the first battle that was fought between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament, in the year 1642.

The King had no sooner assembled an army, with which he thought he could act upon the offensive, than he began his march from Shrewsbury towards London; and in two days after his departure, the Earl of Essex put himself in motion to attend the rear. On the 22d day of October, the armies were within six miles of each other. The King having received intelligence that Essex had advanced to Keinton, a village on the borders of Warwickshire, drew up his army on Edge-hill, about two miles from the enemy, and on Sunday, the 23d day of the month, gave them battle. The army of Essex was superior in number to the royalists, who did not exceed 10,000, horse and foot. He posted Ramsay, a Scottish officer, at the head of 1000 horse, on the left wing. He himself commanded the line of infantry, with about two regiments of cavalry, extending from Keinton towards Edge-hill; and Sir William Balfour, acting under the Earl of Bedford, was intrusted with a strong body of horse, as a reserve. The King's right wing of horse was commanded by Prince Rupert; the left by Commissary Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton. The Earl of Lindsey, though General, fought on foot at the head of his own regiment; Sir Edward Jermy, knight-martial, carried the King's standard; and Sir John Byron formed the reserve with his own regiment only. About three o'clock in the afternoon, Prince Rupert advancing to charge

charge the left wing of the enemy, Sir Faithful Fortescue, with his whole troop, deserted from Ramsay, and joined the Prince, who charged their adversaries with such fury, that they were immediately routed and pursued for two miles. Wilmot and Sir Arthur Ashton, met with the same success against the right wing of Essex, and the reserve under Byron joined in the pursuit, leaving the infantry on both sides to dispute the fortune of the day.

During the contest, Sir William Balfour advancing with his reserve, fell upon the flank of the royalists, and did great execution. The Earl of Lindsey was mortally wounded, and his son, the Lord Willoughby, taken prisoner, while he endeavoured to rescue his father. Sir William Verney being slain, the standard fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recovered by the valour of Captain John Smith. The King's whole infantry was thrown into confusion, and himself, with his two sons, in great danger of being taken. When Prince Rupert and Wilmot returned from the pursuit, their troops were so fatigued and scattered, that they could not be brought into order, so as to renew the charge; and night approaching, left the fate of the day undecided. Each side kept its ground, and next morning both armies fronted one another. About 5000 combatants lay dead on the field of battle; the greater number of these having been killed by the King's cavalry. Besides the Earl of Lindsey, and Sir Edmund Verney, the King lost the Lord Aubigny, brother to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox. Among those who fell on the other side; were the Lord St. John of Bletso, eldest son to the Earl of Bolinbroke, and Charles Essex, an officer of reputation. Lord Willoughby, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Edward Stradling, and several persons of distinction in the King's army were taken.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGES OF.
The capital of the kingdom of Scotland,
and of the county of its own name, situa-
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ted 2 miles south of Leith, and the Firth of Forth, and 320 north-west of London. In the year 1573, the friends of Mary, Queen of Scotland, were compelled to submit to Morton, the Regent, by Elizabeth Queen of England: they consisted of two parties, one of which had adhered to her from the beginning, and the other favoured her cause, that the troubles of their country might be the sooner pacified. The first was headed by the Duke de Chatelbrand and the Earl of Huntley; the chiefs of the other were the Earl of Home, Secretary Lidington, and the Laird of Grange, Governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in which they resided. Morton employed Sir James Melvil to affect a separate accommodation with these last, and proposed such terms as they would willingly have embraced, provided the rest of the Queen's friends might have been comprehended in the treaty; but Morton did not desire to be at peace with the whole party; his view was to enrich himself with forfeitures; he therefore proposed a separate peace or none; and Grange rejected his proposals from motives of honour. Then the Regent had recourse to the Duke and Huntley, who were not so scrupulous: they accepted of a separate peace; and now he would not indulge Grange and his associates with the terms he had offered before. Sir William Drury marched from Berwick, with a reinforcement and a train of artillery, to assist him in reducing the castle of Edinburgh, which was very ill provided with ammunition, and the number of soldiers in garrison did not exceed 160. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the Governor, who was a man of great courage, conduct and experience, made a vigorous defence for 33 days; during which the water in the draw-well failed, then the besieged were fain to let down the soldiers by ropes over the walls, to fetch water from a neighbouring fountain, which being poisoned by the enemy, the garrison that drank of it fell sick and died, so that it was

now reduced to fifteen individuals. In this emergency, Grange surrendered to Sir William Drury, upon an honourable capitulation; but Elizabeth refusing to accept of him and his friends as her prisoners, they were delivered to Morton, who caused the Governor and his brother, Sir James Kirkald, to be hanged on a gibbet at the market cross of Edinburgh. Secretary Lidington is said to have died at Leith, like an old Roman; and Home paying 10,000*l.* to Morton, was put in possession of his castles.

In the year 1689, the castle of Edinburgh was defended by the Duke of Gordon, who made a shew of maintaining it for King James, but after a short resistance surrendered at discretion.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SIEGE OF. The young Pretender, after the affair at Preston-pans, in the year 1745, marched to Edinburgh, and without much trouble made himself master of the place. He only wanted now to obtain possession of the castle, and then he should in effect be master over all Scotland, as the regalia of the kingdom, the bank, &c. were deposited there; for which end, on the 29th of September, he ordered the communication between the castle and city to be cut off. Till this time General Guest, the brave Governor, forbore firing on the rebels, being unwilling to damage the town, or involve the innocent in common destruction with the guilty; but as hostilities were unavoidable, a battery from the castle was opened upon them, when several houses were beat down, and about 20 men killed. One Taylor, a resolute fellow, who had a captain's commission in the rebel service, engaged to make himself master of the castle with 30 men. In the attempt he was taken prisoner, with most of his party, which fate his presumption justly deserved. General Guest finding that if the blockade continued, the garrison would soon want provisions, as all communication was cut off, on the 4th of October ordered a sally to be made, under

favour of the half moon battery, by which means they threw up a trench between the town and castle, and having posted a body of men behind the parapet, cleared the street. On the 5th he got some provisions; and that evening a party of the rebels marched up to attack the intrenchment; but that detachment cautiously retreating into the garrison, exposed the enemy to a smart cannonade, which obliged them to retire with a considerable loss.

EDINGTON, BATTLE AT. This is a small village in Somersetshire; at which place Alfred, after he had collected his scattered forces, gave a total defeat to the Danes, in 878, who capitulated with him on terms more advantageous than they had room to expect in their circumstances. This victory set Alfred at the height of his wishes, as he by this signal defeat drove the Danes out of his kingdom, except such as submitted to his laws, and became Christians.

EGG HARBOUR. Situated on the boundary between East and West Jersey, North America; against which place, in 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, detached Captain Ferguson of the 70th regiment, with a body of troops from New York, who wrote the following account of this expedition.

On the evening of the 5th of October we arrived off the bar, when Captain Colins sent in the gallies, but the ships could not enter before the 7th. Three privateers of 6 or 8 guns, with an armed pilot boat, had escaped out of the harbour before our arrival, in consequence of advice received on the 2d from Mr. Livingston, warning them of our destination.

As it was from this evident that preparations had been making against us for several days, it was determined to allow no further time, but to push up with our gallies and small craft, with what soldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the ships; accordingly,

accordingly, after a very difficult navigation of 20 miles inland, we came opposite to Chestnut Neck, where there were several vessels, and about a dozen of houses, with stores for the reception of prize goods, and accommodation for their privateers men.

The rebels had there erected a work with embrasures for six guns, on a level with the water, to rake the channel, and another upon a commanding eminence, with a platform for guns en barbette, in which however it afterwards appeared, that they had not as yet placed artillery.

The banks of the river below the works being swampy, rendered it necessary for the boats with the troops to pass within musquet-shot, in order to land beyond them; previous to which, Captain Colins advanced with the gallies to cover our landing, and as he came so very close to the works, and the guns of the gallies were remarkably well pointed, the fire from the rebels was effectually stifled; and the detachment landing with ease, soon drove into the woods the skulking banditti that endeavoured to oppose it.

The seamen were employed all that evening, and the next day till noon, in destroying 10 capital vessels; and the soldiers in demolishing the village, which was the principal resort of this nest of pirates. Had we arrived by surprise, we meant to have pushed forwards with celerity to the Forks, within 35 miles of Philadelphia: but as the alarm had been spread through the country, and the militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a detachment of foot, five field pieces, and a body of light horse, our small detachment could not pretend to enter 20 miles further into the country, to reach the stores and small craft there; and the shallowness of the navigation rendered it impracticable for the gallies to co-operate with us: it was therefore determined to return without loss of time, and endeavour to employ our force with effect else-

where; but some of our vessels having run aground, notwithstanding the very great diligence and activity of Captain Colins, and the gentlemen of the navy, an opportunity offered, without interrupting our progress, to make two descents on the north side of the river, to penetrate some miles into the country, destroy three salt works, and raze to the ground the stores and settlements of a chairman of their committees, a captain of militia, and one or two other virulent rebels, who had shares in the prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the rebellion, oppressing the people, and forcing them, against their inclination, and better judgment, to assist in their crimes.

Having received information by a captain and six men of Polaski's legion, who had deserted to us, that M. Polaski had cantoned his corps, consisting of three companies of foot, three troops of horse, a detachment of artillery, and one brass field piece, within a mile of a bridge which appeared to me easy to seize, and from thence to cover our retreat. Prevailing upon Captain Colins to enter into my design, on the 14th, at eleven o'clock at night, 250 men were embarked, and after rowing ten miles, landed at four in the morning within a mile of the defile, which we happily secured, and leaving 50 men for its defence, pushed forward upon the infantry of this legion, cantoned in three different houses, who were almost entirely cut to pieces. We numbered among their dead about 50, and several officers, among whom we learn are a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and an adjutant. It being a night attack, little quarter could of course be given, so that there are only five prisoners. As a rebel Colonel Procter was within two miles, with a corps of artillery, two brass twelve-pounders, one three-pounder, and the militia of the country, I thought it hazardous with 200 men, without artillery or support, to attempt any thing further.

The rebels attempted to harraß us in our retreat, but with great modesty, so that we returned at our leisure, and re-embarked in security.

The captain who has come over to us is a Frenchman named Bromville. He and the deserters inform us, that M. Polaski has, in public orders, lately directed no quarter to be given; and it was therefore with particular satisfaction, that the detachment marched against a man capable of issuing an order so unworthy of a gentleman and a soldier.

It is but justice to inform you, Sir, that the officers and men, both British and Provincials, on this occasion behaved in a manner to do themselves honour.

To the conduct and spirit of Captain Cox, Lieutenant Littleton, and Ensign Cotter, of the 5th regiment, and of Captain Peter Campbell, of the 3d Jersey Volunteers, this little enterprise owes much of its success, as well as to the arrangements of Captain Colins of the navy, and attention of Captain Christian who accompanied the embarkation.

Our loss is but two privates killed, and three wounded.

EGRA, TAKEN. A town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of its own name, and situated on the river Egra, about 79 miles west from Prague; it commands one of the passes from Saxony into Bohemia. In the year 1742, the French, under the command of Count Maurice of Saxony, laid siege to this place on the 23d of March. The operations were carried on but slowly, inasmuch that it may rather be called a blockade than a siege, which continued till the 19th of April, when the garrison surrendered on honourable conditions.

EGRA, BATTLE NEAR. When the King of Prussia entered Bohemia in the year 1757, he did it in the best manner possible; he was not ignorant that the Austrian general, Marechal Brown, had with choice troops taken possession of all the passes: he divided his army into three bodies; the command of the first was given to the

Prince of Bevern, who marched towards Egra; he put himself at the head of the second; and the gallant and experienced Marechal Schwerin was at the head of the third. These two bodies kept pretty near together, while the Prince of Bevern, whose corps may be said to have composed the van of the army, advanced with great rapidity. In the defile of Egra, near the village of Richenberg, a body of 20,000 Austrians, under the command of Count Konigsfeg, lay intrenched to dispute the passage. Bevern saw the necessity of forcing this post, and therefore advanced towards the enemy's cavalry, which consisted of about 30 squadrons ranged in three lines, the two wings of which were supported by the infantry, who were posted advantageously among the felled trees and intrenchments. The Prussians immediately began to cannonade the enemy, who returned it with great spirit, having on their right the village of Richenberg, and on their left a wood, where they had with great assiduity intrenched themselves; but the Duke of Bevern having ordered 15 squadrons of the second line of dragoons to advance, and the wood on the right at the same time to be attacked by the battalions of grenadiers of Rhalden and Moellendorff, and the regiment of the Prince of Prussia, who cleared the trees and the intrenchment in such a manner, that the Prussian dragoons, who had by this means their flanks covered, routed entirely the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Putkammer, at the head of his hussars, behaved with great bravery, notwithstanding the enemy attacked him in the flank with their artillery. Lieutenant-General Lesslewitz at the same time attacked the Austrian left wing, which covered Richenberg, and though there were many defiles and rising grounds to pass, which were occupied by the enemy, he put them to flight, and pursued them from one eminence to another for the distance of a mile. The loss of the Austrians in this engagement amounted to 1000 killed and wounded, 20 officers, and

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400 common soldiers made prisoners; three standards, besides waggons, cannon, and ammunition. On the side of the Prussians about 300 were killed, and as many wounded. The consequence of this action was the battle at AUWAL, which see.

ELBA, ISLAND OF. Situated in the Mediterranean, and near which as Captain Bodley with three small men of war, and a fire ship, was convoying some trade ships from Smyrna and Scanderoon in 1652, he was attacked by Admiral Van Galen with 11 Dutch men of war, (one of which was commanded by the famous Van Tromp, then only a captain) and gallantly fought them for two days together.

The first day's fight began in the afternoon, and lasted till night without any great advantage on either side. Four of the best of the Dutch ships surrounded Captain Bodley, and engaged him four hours, but were at last obliged to sheer off. Many men being killed and wounded on both sides.

Three of the enemy's ships being separated in the night, were becalmed the next day, and could not get up to engage, and the convoy being ordered to make sail, the engagement began with great fury. Van Galen laid himself alongside of Captain Bodley, but being disabled in his rigging, and his ship set on fire thrice; and having received three shot between wind and water, was obliged to leave him. Another of their largest ships renewing the attack, met with the same fate, and lost her main-mast. The Phoenix taking this opportunity boarded her, but having left their own ship with a very few men, another of the enemy's ships boarded and took her after an obstinate resistance, in which the men left on board her were almost all killed and wounded. Captain Bodley being in the meantime boarded by two of the enemy's ships at one time, defended himself with so much bravery, that they were both beaten off with great slaughter of their men, and the loss of both their captains, and the enemy

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not daring to attack him any more, he followed the convoy into Porte-Longone, having had 100 men killed and wounded. The Phoenix, which the Dutch took, was given to Van Tromp whose ship was disabled in the engagement; but she was cut out of Leghorn road soon after in the following manner. Captain Cox, who had formerly been lieutenant in the Phoenix, manned three boats with 30 men each, and setting out on the evening of St. Andrew's day, the next morning clapt them on board before they were discovered. Van Tromp hearing the alarm, got out of bed and fired his pistols two or three times, but finding it impossible to save the ship, leapt out of the cabin window, and was taken up by another Dutch vessel. Thus the English regained their ship, and carried her safe into Naples.

ELBING, SIEGE OF. A considerable town in Polish Prussia, 30 miles east from Dantzick. In the year 1709, Peter the Great, after finding it was in vain to treat by fair means with his implacable enemy Charles XII. determined to punish his pride, by pushing the war to the utmost extremity. He, therefore, commanded Brigadier Balck to invest Elbing, where was a garrison of 800 or 900 Swedes: General Nostitz had indeed blockaded it since the beginning of the year, by posting himself very advantageously within three Russian miles of the town, commanding all the avenues in such a manner that nothing could be carried into it, nor any person come out. As it froze very hard, and the double fosse of the town was covered with a thick ice, the Russian commandant formed a design of scaling it sword in hand, he commanded out 2000 men, and divided them into seven bodies, to make as many attacks by five o'clock in the morning. Pursuant to this order, after they had passed the ditches, they scaled the wall on the side of the new town, and entered the place notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, with which the ramparts were well furnished, and the opposition of the main part of the garrison.

garrison. The Swedes were pushed on the bridge of the old town, where some time they made an obstinate resistance; but at last they were obliged to give way, and in the great square of the old town, Brigadier Balck made all the garrison prisoners, with two lieutenant-colonels who commanded them. This action was the bolder, because the town was fortified with 12 royal bastions, two ditches filled with water, and a high wall with ramparts of turf; the Swedish officers confessed, that they could not conceive how the Major-General came to hazard such an enterprize, and yet less how it could succeed so happily; attributing the success entirely to the good conduct and bravery of his Czarish Majesty's troops, who did not lose above 28 men.

ELINGDON, BATTLE AT, IN 819. At the conclusion of the heptarchy, a battle was fought here between Egbert and the Mercians, wherein the West Saxons gained a complete victory. Some authors place this battle at Ellisfield, near Winchester, in Hampshire, and not at Elingdon near Highworth in Wiltshire. This victory procured Egbert two great advantages; it very much weakened the King of Mercia, who alone was able to withstand him, and it opened the way to the conquest of Kent.

ELLENBACH, BATTLE AT. See **CASSEL**.

ELIZABETH-TOWN. It is situated in New-Jersey, North America. At which place Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling with a detachment from New-York, destroyed a large magazine of stores deposited there for the use of the American army, and being attacked by a body of troops in his return, he defeated them, and took 22 privates and an officer.

EMBDEN, TAKEN IN 1758. It is situated in the province of East Friesland, Germany. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, taking the command of the Hanoverian army, urged the necessity of a supply of British cavalry, but the French having

surprised Embden, and Holland being tied up by a neutrality from granting a passage; it was resolved to send Commodore Holmes to wrest this place out of their hands. The following is an account given of the expedition by that officer.

"The enemy had not suffered the buoys to be laid this year, thinking by that means to obstruct any attempts for the recovery of Embden by sea. It was therefore with equal surprise and concern that they observed the arrival of his Majesty's ships Seahorse and Strombolo; and after having doubled the number of their workmen upon the batteries they had begun, they set about raising three more towards the sea with all expedition, expecting to be attacked from that quarter. On the 17th of March, the Seahorse and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok, and on the 18th they came to their station between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy saw themselves cut off from all communication down the river. They continued working on their batteries towards the sea, but at the same time made all the necessary preparations for evacuating the place. The garrison consisted of French foot of Prince d'Eu's regiment, 1300.—Horse of General Lusignan's regiment, 300.—Horse of the regiment Bellefont du Roy, 300.—Horse, Orleans, 300.—Horse, Bourbon Buffet, 300. Austrian foot of the regiment of Prince Charles of Lorraine, and Colonel Van Pfatz, 1100. Two companies of artillery, of 60 men each, 120.—In all 3720. On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night. And on the 20th, the Austrians began their march at nine in the morning. About noon, and not before, I had intelligence of these operations, and that they had been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river in small vessels over night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at some distance from us, to go up by next tide. So soon as we could stem the tide, I dispatched

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patched the armed cutter *Acrias*, and two of the boats in pursuit of the enemy. They came up with the vessel we had intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another boat, and the whole detachment, commanded by Captain Taylor, continued the chase up the river. The enemy at this time lined both sides of it, and gave the first fire on the boats, who were then coming up with three of their armed vessels. The fire was briskly returned on our side; and in sight of their army, and under their fire Captain Taylor came up with one of them, attacked her, run her aground, and carried her, after some firing on both sides. The officers and men left the vessel to recover the shore, in attempting of which some of them were dropt by the fire from the boat. The other two vessels, which had the cannon on board, got clear under favour of the night, and cover of their army. The first vessel taken had the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Scholtheims of Prince Charles of Lorraine's regiment, and one corporal and one pioneer on board, with some baggage belonging to his father. There was some money found, which, partly from the specie, and partly from the manner of its being made up, was concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained, together with the corporal and pioneer, and all the little implements of war they had with them. As for the Lieutenant-Colonel's son, he is but a boy, and not of an age to be regarded as an enemy; for which reason I have sent him ashore to be returned to his father, with all his and his father's things; and have wrote to his father, that upon giving me his honour that the money is truly private property, it shall be returned. The other vessel that was taken, had on board Major de Bertrand, M. Von Longen, commissary of war; M. Trajane, adjutant de la Place; M. Le Bouffe, lieutenant of artillery, and a guard of private men, with three hostages, which they had carried off from Embden, viz. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen, Doctor of Laws, President of

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the college de Quarantes, and administrator of the royal and provincial college at Aurich; Baron Von Hane, of Leer, administrator at Embden; and Haiko George Eden, administrator of Leer. M. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen received a shot in the vessel during the scuffle, but it is not dangerous: from him I had the account I have already given to their lordships of the happy effect the presence of his Majesty's two ships have produced, by occasioning the sudden evacuation of the enemy out of the town of Embden."

This city was again taken by a detachment of French from the army of the Prince de Soubise, who laid the city and province under such a ruinous contribution, as induced the peasants to rise and drive them out of the country, with such arms as necessity and rage supplied them with, but they paid very dear for this, many of them being hanged by a stronger detachment of French who came to bring off the remains of the former.

EMSDORF, ACTION OF, IN 1760. This village is situated in Hesse, on the Upper Rhine, Germany. Advice having been received by Prince Ferdinand at Sachsenhausen, that a body of the enemy consisting of some battalions and light troops, were advanced on the left as far as Ziegenheim, he detached the Hereditary Prince on the 14th of July, with six battalions, two Hanoverian and four Hessian, Elliot's regiment (which was just arrived), Luckner's hussars, and two brigades of chafseurs, to oppose that corps. On the 16th the Hereditary Prince engaged them near the village of Erxdorff. The action was very warm for some time, but in the end the enemy was entirely defeated. Two battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the commander in chief, Major-General Glaubitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Coethen, were made prisoners of war. Six pieces of their cannon were taken, and all their arms, baggage, &c. Elliot's regiment signalized themselves greatly upon this occasion.

ENGELHOLM,

ENGELHOLM, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1678. During the war between Charles XI. King of Sweden, and Christian V. King of Denmark, this place was taken by the forces of the latter, after an obstinate defence: the city was reduced to a heap of rubbish; and there were only the commandant, one soldier, and a corporal left when taken.

ESOPUS. A town on the North River, in the province of New York, North America, and which was entirely destroyed in October 1777, with a vast quantity of stores, and a number of vessels, by Sir James Wallace and Major-General Vaughan, in an expedition up the North River.

ESPERIE, SIEGE OF. A city of Hungary, 40 miles north from Tockay, and 15 north of Caschaw. In the year 1684, during the revolt of the Hungarians, (fighting for their liberty and religion, against the House of Austria), this city was besieged by the Imperial General, Schultz; but finding that there was a numerous garrison in it, he abandoned his enterprize. However, the year following, he determined to reduce it, and therefore made it the first operation of the campaign. He was sensible that the taking this place was of importance, as by it he should weaken the rebel party, and strengthen that of the court. But he found the task much harder than he at first imagined; for though after many days siege, he gave notice to the burghers of the Emperor's general amnesty that was lately published, and that it was now high time for them to think of indemnifying themselves, and that such an opportunity, if let slip, was not to be retrieved; yet they were so far from taking the advantage of it, that they fell upon the officer sent to them upon that account, whom they barbarously murdered, which so enraged the General, that he commanded the town to be stormed; but the besieged made such a desperate defence, that the Germans, after a fight of two hours and a half, and the loss

of about 3000 men, retired in expectation of a reinforcement from the main army, in order to perfect the work. But before that was done, and somewhat to the surprise of the General, the Governor of the town sent to desire a parly, it being the 10th day of September, and a cessation of arms till the next morning, that he might call together the inhabitants, to deliberate with them concerning the articles of surrender: but the General believing his design therein was to gain time, he would not grant it; but demanded to have two hostages immediately sent; but this the besieged would not agree to, and so the firing was renewed on both sides; but the next day, the Governor understanding the besiegers would in a few days be reinforced with the aforementioned detachment, desired another parly; wherein, after a little contest, the terms were agreed on, and the town actually put into the Germans' hands on the 12th.

ESSECK, SIEGE OF. A town of Hungary, near the confluence of the rivers Drave and Danube, having a bridge five miles long over the marshes; it is two miles south-east from Buda, and 80 miles north-west from Belgrade. In the year 1685, General Lesly laid siege to Esseck, having left his heavy cannon and baggage at Virovitza, and on the 9th of August directed his march towards Monflarocina, where he arrived on the 10th; and that evening he detached 500 Croats, and some to invest Michalowitz, wherein were only 60, who immediately surrendered at discretion; and in which place the General having put 200 men, he continued his march towards Carinissa, while the Turks having made several signals from the castles they had near the Drave, and sent out parties to alarm those of Esseck, made the Bashaw of that place to advance with 600 horse, to charge the Count's vanguard, who bravely repulsed him, and forced him to retire with considerable loss; so that the General, by the 14th, was

was got into the great plain, not far from Esseck, when he discovered a body of about 1000 Turkish horse; but their foot, whose number the Christians could not exactly observe, were posted near the town; which made him immediately draw up his troops in battalia, and command the Croats of the two wings to advance and charge the enemy, which they did with such resolution, that the Turks fell presently into confusion, and soon after fled; the foot at the same time making all the haste they could to get into the town and castle; whereupon the Count gave orders to his troops to attack the town, which they performed with wonderful courage; scaling the walls, which were of no great defence, and entering the place sword in hand, the Turks endeavouring the while to save themselves, their wives, and children, some by water, others by getting into the castle; many of the former were taken in little boats. The pillage of the town the General gave to the soldiers; and having placed guards to secure the avenues of the castle, he went to view the bridge, which was 8000 paces in length, on the other side of the Drave, and 1100 on this side, and twelve broad; but the Turks had broken down part of it on the other side, to hinder the Christians pursuit; and the General finding it would be difficult to burn it, contented himself with destroying that part which stood on this side the Drave; and having thus completed his design, with the loss of on more than 60 men, he returned to Michalowitz to refresh his troops.

EVESHAM, BATTLE AT. A borough-town of Worcestershire, situated 13 miles south-east from Worcester. This battle was fought in the year 1266, in the reign of Henry III. during the war of the Barons, who having gained the battle of Lewes, and taken the Monarch and his son prisoners, put the Earl of Leicester at the head of the government; who still kept the King and his son in custody, not caring to trust them out of his hands, though

shackled with the new ordinance, to which they had, however unwillingly, consented. Meantime Leicester carried all things with a high hand, ruling the nation just as he pleased: but the more moderate of the Barons, namely, those who had taken arms against the King merely from a conscientious or public spirited resentment of his arbitrary government, soon became jealous of the Earl, who was no less arbitrary, though more prudent, than Henry. The Earl of Gloucester, above all the rest, was very highly dissatisfied; he looked upon Leicester as a man taking large and hasty steps towards the throne; while he pretended to walk in the paths of patriotism; hence an open rupture broke out between these two noblemen: Gloucester, with his adherents, were declared traitors to the state by the Earl of Leicester, who soon after put himself at the head of the state army, and marched towards the Welch borders. Gloucester having consulted with the lords of the marches of Wales, who joined with the Earl in fortifying their castles and preparing for war, when Leicester arrived at Hereford, whither he had carried his two royal prisoners. Prince Edward found means to escape to the Earl of Gloucester, who promised to serve the royal family to the utmost of his power: that nobleman, however, plainly told Edward, that he could not promise his assistance, unless he would oblige himself by oath, to use his utmost endeavours to restore the ancient laws, and to banish all foreigners from about the King's person; to this Edward assented, and took the oath required, in the presence of several Barons; after which, the command of the troops raised by the Earl of Gloucester was conferred on the Prince. Meantime Leicester caused very severe orders to be published to all the King's subjects, to oppose to the utmost of their power, the Prince, the Earl of Gloucester, and their adherents, who were all styled traitors to the King and state: but notwithstanding this, many

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Barons, officers, and foldiers, offered their fervice to the Prince, who in a fhort time faw himfelf at the head of an army fuperior to that of the other party. And now affairs began to put on a new face: Leicefter, who a little before had all the forces of the kingdom at his command, could not prevent Edward from becoming mafter of Gloucefter, and feveral other places; he was even forced to retire before the Prince, who followed him from place to place. Leicefter, at length, found means to flipe to Evesham by night, in hopes of joining his fon next day at Kenilworth; but his whole force having been attacked by furprife by the Prince, had furrendered; a circumftance Leicefter knew nothing of.

Edward having received intelligence of his defign, put his army in motion about fun-fet, giving out that his march was directed to Bridgenorth, that he might deceive the fpies of the enemy: he accordingly took that route, in which having proceeded about two or three miles, he faced about for Evesham, which he invefted in the morning before fun-rife. Leicefter at firft miftook the Prince's army for the forces under his fon; but he was foon undeceived by the banners of Gloucefter and Mortimer; and afcending a fmall eminence to view their number and difpofition, was fo ftruck with both that he could not help exclaiming, "Lord have mercy upon our fouls, for our bodies are deemed to "deftroy." He did not, however, abandon himfelf to unmanly defpair; but feeing himfelf furrounded on all fides, drew up his men in a compact circle, and exhorted them to fight like brave men, whofe lives and liberties were at ftake. At the fame time he obliged the King to put on armour, that he might not be known, and expofe himfelf in the front of the battle.

Edward attacked his troops with incredible fury, fo that the Welch could not fuftain his firft onfet, while Gloucefter charged with equal intrepidity in another

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quarter. Notwithstanding the incredible efforts made by thofe two impetuous commanders, and the precipitate flight of the Welch, Leicefter maintained the battle from two o'clock in the afternoon till night, with furprizing obftinacy. The King was wounded in the fhoulder, and in the moft imminent hazard of his life, when calling out he was Henry of Winchefter, their King, he was faved by Adam de Mouhaut. Prince Edward hearing his voice, went immediately to the fpot, and conducted him to a place of fafety; and before he returned Leicefter was flain, his horfe being killed under him, and when he demanded quarter as he fought on foot, it was refufed by his adverfaries, who told him there was no quarter due to fuch a traitor. His fon Henry did not long furvive him; and his troops feeing their principal leader killed, were fo difheartened that they made no further refiftance; for by this time Hugh d'Efpenfer, Ralf Baffet of Sapcote, Peter de Montfort, John de Beauchamp, W. de Mandeville, Guy de Bardolfe, and all the Barons, had fhared the fate of the Earl, except John Fitz-John, Nicholas de Seagrave, Henry de Haftings, Guy de Montfort, Humphrey de Bohun, junior, and feven or eight others, who were taken prifoners: in a word, all the people of confequence were either flain or taken: a great number of gentlemen and common foldiers fell in the field; and Prince Edward obtained a complete victory, which did not coft him above three lives of any confideration. The body of Leicefter being found among the dead, was barbaroufly mangled, and treated with indignity by Roger Mortimer, who ordered the head to be cut off, and fent to his wife, as a teftimony of having completed his revenge on his adverfary.

The face of affairs was entirely changed by the iffue of this battle, which was fought on the 5th of Auguft. Thofe who were formerly perfecuted, became oppreffors in their turn, and the victors ufed their fuccefs with an uncommon rigour.

EXETER

EXETER BESIEGED. In 875, the Danes, contrary to a treaty with Alfred, seized some of his cavalry, and with the horses laid siege to Exeter, where they wintered; and all the endeavours of Alfred could not displace them, as they had strongly fortified themselves in it. In 893 it was besieged by the Danes, who were repulsed by Alfred.

EXETER TAKEN. The Danes and Cornish Britons having taken arms against Athelstan, in 938, he having defeated the Confederates in the north of England, marched into Devon, when he obliged the Cornish Britons and Danes to retire from Exeter, which he took, repaired, and fortified. From that time the Britons were forced to retire beyond the Tamar, which served for a boundary to the two nations.

Exeter was seized and plundered by the Danes in 1001, Again in 1002, the Danes having landed in Cornwall, and meeting with no opposition, marched directly to Exeter, where the inhabitants were under no apprehensions of an attack, made no resistance, and they easily became masters of it, under Swayn, who put all the inhabitants to the sword, and reduced the city to ashes.

EXETER, SIEGE OF. Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, having taken disgust at King Stephen denying him a favour, fortified this castle, which was his property, where he acted as sovereign, exercising a tyrannical power over the citizens: but Stephen, to punish the revolter, laid siege to it, which took him up a considerable time; yet it at last surrendered, and Baldwin fled to the Isle of Wight, and from thence was banished the realm.

EXETER, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, 173 miles west from London, and 10 north from the English Channel. In the year 1549, great numbers of persecuted Lutherans from Germany arrived in England. The Protestants had already begun to divide themselves into sectaries, and many

of the Germans were Anabaptists. The government, nay even Erasmus himself, had not yet renounced the Popish spirit of persecution. These Anabaptists differing from the English Protestants, were deemed heretics, and in order to prevent their error from spreading, Crannier and some others were commissioned to search after and try them. Joan Bocher, an unfortunate Englishwoman, having turned Anabaptist, and obstinately persisting in what she had been taught to believe, was pronounced a heretic, and as such delivered over to the secular power, and sentenced to be burnt: but when the King was moved to sign the warrant, he at first absolutely refused; alledging the sentence to be very unjust and cruel; hereupon Cranmer, who had a great influence over him, was employed to persuade him to sign it. At length Edward, then only twelve years old, silenced, rather than convinced, by the Archbishop's reasons, set his hand to the warrant, with tears in his eyes, and saying to Cranmer, "If I do wrong, as it is purely in obedience to your authority, you only shall answer for it to God."

Whatever the Archbishop's reasons were for concerning himself in this affair, it may be affirmed, this was not one of his best actions, as his conduct herein but ill became a Protestant prelate: he has often been reproached on this account, which even occasioned very disadvantageous reflections upon the reformation and the reformers. Two years after a Dutchman, a person of exemplary piety, was burnt on the same account.

While England seemed quietly to conform to the measures of the court, the seeds of discontent were sowing in most parts of the kingdom, and very quickly sprung up. The chief cause was the people's not being able to get a living so well as formerly; this affected all, as well those of the new religion as the old; but the priests, the suppressed monks, and others of the Romish church, took occa-

sign from thence to inflame the nation, and excite the people to rebellion. After the suppression of the abbey, most of the monks were forced to work for their bread; but on the sudden increase of labourers, the price of labour fell, and was hardly sufficient for a subsistence: moreover, while the monasteries stood, their lands were let at easy rents, and the farmers employed a multitude of hands; but after the lands fell into the possession of the nobility and gentry, the rents were raised, and the farmers were forced to employ fewer hands, and lessen the wages: on the other hand, the proprietors of the lands, finding that wool brought them in more money than corn, fell to breeding sheep, which required but few hands to look after them; hence not only the price of corn was raised, but the poor people deprived of their usual employments. These things occasioned great complaints among the lower sort; nevertheless the rich continued the same courses, without regard to any consequences but their own interest. At last the people, thinking ruin and slavery were at their doors, began to rise in Wiltshire and Somersetshire; but Sir William Herbert dispersed them, and hung up the ringleaders. About the same time there were insurrections in eleven other counties. In short, the Protector seeing the flames kindling all over the nation, sent to let the malecontents know he was resolved to give them all possible satisfaction, and by this means they were for the present dispersed. Indeed, he did all he could to perform his promise, but met with such opposition from the nobility, that he was forced to have recourse to his authority, which was openly resisted; and the people finding nothing was likely to be done, took up arms in Oxfordshire, Devonshire, Norfolk, and Yorkshire: as for those in Oxfordshire, they were soon dispersed by the Lord Grey, who was sent against them with 1500 soldiers; but the rising in Devonshire was of much greater consequence;

that county abounded with people well affected to the priests and monks, who fomented the rebellion to the utmost of their power. The Lord Russel being sent with a small force to disperse them, found it impracticable, the rebels having formed an army of 10,000 men, commanded by one Arundel, a Cornish gentleman, in conjunction with the Mayor of Bodmin. These inexperienced captains laid siege to Exeter, where they met with more resistance than they expected, from a place defended only by its inhabitants. As the besiegers had no artillery, they found it impracticable to reduce the place by force, and thereupon turned the siege into a blockade, in hopes the inhabitants would be soon obliged to surrender for want of provisions; but the besieged held out with invincible resolution, though reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh; they were greatly encouraged by an old citizen, who brought forth all his provisions, telling them that he would feed upon one arm, and fight with the other, rather than surrender. After enduring all the miseries of an extreme famine for twelve days, the Lord Russel, being joined by the Lord Grey with a few forces, resolved to attack the rebels, though his troops altogether did not amount to 1500: accordingly he attacked them with great resolution, slew about 2000; and Arundel, their leader, with the Mayor of Bodmin, and some others being taken, were hanged.

EXILLES, BATTLE AT. A strong fortress on the frontiers of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, situated on the north-west side of the river Doria, 10 miles west from Susa, 32 north-west from mount Dauphiny, and 25 north-west from Turin. The Chevalier Belleisle, in the year 1746, in order to penetrate into Piedmont, put himself at the head of 34,000 French and Spaniards. On the 6th day of July he arrived at the pass of Exilles: the defence of this important post the King of Sardinia had committed to the care of the Count de Brigueras, who formed an encampment behind

behind the lines, with 14 battalions of Piedmontese and Austrians, while divers detachments were posted along the passes of the Alps. On the 8th day of the month, the Piedmontese intrenchments were attacked by the Chevalier de Belleisle with incredible intrepidity; but the columns were repulsed with great loss in three successive attacks: impatient of this obstinate opposition, and determined not to survive a miscarriage, this impetuous General seized a pair of colours, and advancing at the head of his troops through a prodigious fire, pitched them with his own hand on the enemy's intrenchments: at that instant he fell dead, having received two musquet-balls, and the thrust of a bayonet in his body. The assailants

were so much dispirited by the death of their commander, that they forthwith gave way, and retreated with precipitation towards Sestrieres, having lost near 5000 men in the attack.

The Marechal was no sooner informed of his brother's misfortune, than he retreated towards the Var, to join the troops from Exilles; while the King of Sardinia, having assembled an army of 70,000 men, threatened Dauphiny with an invasion; but the excessive rains prevented the execution of his design. General Leutrum was detached with 20 battalions to drive the French from Ventimiglia; but Belleisle marching back, that scheme was likewise frustrated; and thus ended the campaign.

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FAIRFIELD. A town on the sea-coast of Connecticut, North America, and which was burnt, with several whale boats, July the 7th, 1779, by Major-General Tryon, accompanied by Sir George Collier with some of his Majesty's ships, on an expedition from New-York against the several towns on the coast of that province, for their interrupting the trade from New-York through the Sound.

FALKIRK, BATTLE AT. A town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, about 11 miles south from Stirling. Notwithstanding the Scots had in the year 1297 submitted to Edward I. King of England, yet before the end of the year they revolted, and suffered themselves to be headed by the famous Sir William Wallace. Edward was not without information of their proceedings, and therefore convoked a parliament at York, and summoning the Scottish nobility to attend; but they neglecting, he removed the parliament to Carlisle, and summoned them again, on pain of being declared traitors and enemies to the public: still they neglected, therefore he appointed the rendezvous of his army at Roxburgh.

He was now fully determined to destroy the Scottish name and nation. He had assembled an army of 90,000 men, and ordered his fleet to attend him in his march to supply him with provisions, which he could not expect to find in such a barren country. He invaded Scotland by the west border, and had like to have suffered by the detention of his ships, which were

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prevented by contrary winds from coming up; so that he had marched thrice into the country, and then advanced on the other side of the kingdom, with a view to be supplied by a small squadron, which he had detached to enter the frith of Forth, in case he should find himself obliged to change his course. Wallace is said to have harrassed him in his march with a body of light troops, and to have obtained several advantages over detachments from the English army, which was by this time reinforced by the Gallovidians, and Robert de Bruce, who envied the Guardian's reputation, and seemed to think that he aspired to the crown; almost all the noblemen of that country considered Wallace as an ambitious upstart, who had acquired a popularity dangerous and disgraceful to their interest and reputation; they looked upon his conduct as a reproach to their pusillanimity; and all the men of interest and family were either his secret or professed enemies. In conjunction with James Stuart and John Cumin, he had assembled 30,000 men, and encamped near Falkirk, by the wall of Antoninus. Thither Edward pursued his march, in order to bring them to a decisive engagement; and he found them already drawn up in three separate divisions, each forming a complete phalanx of pikemen, and the intervals lined with archers; their horse were placed in the rear, and their front was secured with pailisades. Edward having observed the posture of the enemy, ordered the charge to be founded; and this was answered by the
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the Scots with such a hideous yell, that the King's horse being frightened, threw his rider, and afterwards kicked him on the ribs as he lay on the ground. Notwithstanding this accident, he mounted again with his usual alacrity, and ordered the Welch troops to begin the attack; these declining the service, he advanced in person at the head of another battalion, and the pallisades being pulled up, charged the enemy with such impetuosity as they could not resist. Wallace seeing him advance, encouraged his men with a short speech, and resolved to sustain the attack on foot; he accordingly behaved with his usual courage, and his troops for some time followed his example: but in the heat of battle, the division commanded by Cumin quitted the field, in consequence of their leader's treachery, or a previous quarrel with the Guardian about the post of honour; and his retreat leaving Stuart's command exposed, they were cut to pieces to a man. Wallace still maintained the battle, till his pikemen being galled by the English arrows began to give way, and he found himself in danger of being surrounded; then he was obliged to relinquish the field, and by favour of the night accomplished a retreat with the remains of the army, leaving a complete victory to Edward, and about 12,000 of his countrymen dead on the spot; whereas the loss of the English did not amount to 100 men.

The King immediately after this advantage advanced to Perth and St. Andrews, ravaging the country without opposition; then turning back he marched through the forest of Selkirk to Annandale, where he reduced the castle of Lochmaban, and from thence continued his route to Carlisle, where he summoned a parliament to regulate the affairs of Scotland.

FALKIRK, BATTLE AT. The young Pretender was beleaguering Stirling castle, when advice was brought him that the royal troops, commanded by General Hawley, were advancing to give him battle; on which Charles quitted the siege, and

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Hawley arrived at Linlithgow on the 13th day of January, 1746.

Next day his whole army rendezvoused at Falkirk, while the rebels lay encamped at Torwood. On the 17th day of the month they were perceived in full march to attack the King's forces, which were formed in order of battle, and advancing to the encounter. The enemy had taken possession of a hill on their right, and Hawley ordered two regiments of dragoons to drive them from that eminence. Their Prince, who stood in the front of the line, gave the signal to fire, by waving his cap, and his followers took aim so well, that the assailants were broke by the first volley: they retreated with precipitation, and fell in among the infantry, which were likewise discomposed by the wind and the rain beating with great violence in their faces, wetting their powder, and disturbing their eye-sight. The rebels followed their first blow, and great part of the royal army, after one irregular discharge, turned their backs, and fled in the utmost consternation. In all probability few or none of them would have escaped, had not General Huske and Brigadier Cholmondeley rallied some regiments, and made a gallant stand, which favoured the retreat of the rest to Falkirk. Among the few that withstood the general panic on this occasion was the Glasgow regiment of militia, which had been appointed to guard the baggage, and maintained its ground until it was ordered to retreat. The King's army retired in confusion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery to the rebels; but their loss of men did not exceed 300, including Sir Robert Monro, Colonel Whitney, and some other officers of distinction. It was at this period that the officers who had been taken at Preston-pans, and conveyed to Angus and Fife, finding themselves unguarded, broke their parole, and returned to Edinburgh, on pretence of their having been forcibly released by the inhabitants of those parts against their will.

General

General Hawley, who had boasted that with two regiments of dragoons he would drive the rebel army from one end of the kingdom to the other, incurred abundance of censure for the disposition he made, as well as for his conduct before and after the action; but he found means to vindicate himself to the satisfaction of his sovereign. Nevertheless, it was judged necessary that the army in Scotland should be commanded by a general, in whom the soldiers might have some confidence; and the Duke of Cumberland was chosen for this purpose.

FALKOPING, BATTLE OF, IN 1388. This city is situated in West Gothland, Sweden, and the battle here alluded to was fought on the 21st of September, between Albert, King of Sweden, and Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway. The action was agreed by both parties to be fought on this day, and nothing less than the crowns of three kingdoms depended upon the event. Albert had not only to contend with the Danes and Norwegians, but also a great part of his subjects, who had joined Margaret. The battle was long and doubtful, at length one wing being cut to pieces by the rebel Swedes and Danes, the rest of the army fled. Albert and his son Eric were taken, and shut up in the castle of Laholm, likewise the Count of Holstein, and many other lords fell into the hands of Margaret, who united, and was crowned Queen of the three kingdoms.

FAYAL. One of the Azore Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean; was taken, and the capital of it burnt by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1597, without meeting with any resistance.

FEHRBELLIN, BATTLE AT. A little town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, situated on the river Havel, about 40 miles north from Brandenburg. France having in the year 1672, by a sudden war, almost ruined the Dutch, the young Prince of Orange, in order to save his country, brought the Emperor, the princes of the Empire, and the King of Spain, who were

already jealous of the increasing power of France, into an alliance with him against Louis XIV. who when he saw their design, and heard that Frederick-William (late King of Prussia) was at the head of his Brandenburgers on the Rhine, he prevailed upon the Swedes to attack that Prince's dominions.

Notwithstanding the defensive alliance which the Elector had concluded with the crown of Sweden, and the Duke of Neuburg, in 1673, Wrangel, the Swedish General, marched into the Marck in 1675, at the head of a Swedish army. The Prince of Anhalt, who at that time was governor of the Marck, complained bitterly of this Swedish irruption. Wrangel answered, that the Swedes should withdraw as soon as the Elector concluded a peace with France. This Prince acquainted the Emperor with the devastation of his territories, and the enormous excesses committed by the Swedes; but as he had not a sufficient number of troops at Berlin to present himself before an army, the Elector thought proper that he should not engage the Swedes, but wait his arrival.

While the Elector's troops refreshed themselves after their fatigues, in their winter quarters in Franconia, the peasants of Brandenburg, impatient of a foreign yoke, and driven to despair by the extortions of the Swedes, assembled in bodies, and gained some advantages over the oppressors. They formed themselves into companies, and the Elector's name was in their colours, with this inscription,

“ For our Prince and Country we sacrifice our lives.”

In the meantime Wrangel fell ill, which increased the licentiousness of the soldiers, they did not even spare the churches, but carried their rapacious cruelty to the highest degree of violence.

While the Marcks sighed after a deliverer, Frederick-William was making preparations to confound the insolence of his enemies. He set out from Franconia, and

and arrived the 11th of June at Magdeburg; immediately he ordered the gates of the town to be shut, and used every precaution to conceal the news of his approach from the enemy; towards the evening his army passed the Elbe, and directing their march through bye-ways, reached the night following the gates of Rathenaw. The Elector gave notice to the Baron de Brist, who was there at that time, of the arrival of his troops, and concerted with him proper measures to surprise the Swedes.

The regiment of Wangelin was in garrison in the town. Brist invited the officers of this regiment to sup with him, during the entertainment they were overpowered with liquor, and while they slept themselves sober, the Elector ordered several detachments of his troops to pass the Havel in boats, and to attack the town on all sides.

General Dorffling pretending to be a Swedish party, pursued the troops of Brandenburg, was the first who entered Rathenaw, and cut the guard in pieces. At the same time the gates were forced open, and the cavalry cleared the streets. The Swedish officers could scarce believe, when they awaked, they were the prisoners of a prince whom they imagined in Franconia at the head of his troops; the adventure was altogether so extraordinary as to appear like a dream, or the work only of imagination.

The Elector, who well knew the vast consequence of embracing the critical moment, would not wait for the arrival of the infantry; in this delicate conjuncture he marched to Nauen, in order to cut off two principal bodies of the Swedish troops, one of which was in the neighbourhood of Brandenburg, and the other near Havelburg; that of Brandenburg had passed the Nauen an hour before the Elector's arrival; he pursued them closely, but not being able to come up with them, he was informed by prisoners and deserters, that they were marching to Fehrbellin, where

they had first their rendezvous, with those of Havelburg.

The Elector's army consisted of 5600 horse; he had no infantry, and yet he carried with him 12 pieces of cannon. He did not hesitate to attack the enemy, notwithstanding the inequality of number, and the difference between the troops that composed the two armies; he had only a body of horse, and the Swedes had ten regiments of foot, with some dragoons.

Frederick-William gave the vanguard on the 18th of June to the Prince of Homburg, with 1600 horse, ordering him to reconnoitre the enemy, without coming to an engagement. This Prince set out for the expedition, and after passing through a wood, he found the Swedish troops encamped between the villages of Hackenburg and Tarnow, with a morass in their rear, the bridge of Fehrbellin beyond their right, and a smooth plain in their front; he drove the advanced guards before him, and came up with them flying to the main body of their army, who marched out of their camp immediately to draw up in order of battle. This Prince was carried away by the warmth of his constitution, and let himself be drawn into an engagement, which might have been attended with a fatal consequence, if the Elector, apprised of the danger, had not immediately flown to his assistance.

The Elector, who was a prince of quick penetration, and of surprising activity, made use of a bank of sand to erect a battery, which did great execution. As the Swedish army was thrown into some confusion, he fell instantly with all his cavalry upon the enemy's right wing, and defeated them entirely; the body guards and the regiment of Ostrogothia were cut in pieces by the cavalry of Brandenburg. The defeat of the right brought on that of the left; numbers of the Swedes threw themselves into the morasses, where they perished; the remainder flew with precipitation to Fehrbellin, where they broke down the bridge.

The Elector being unprovided with infantry, could not force the bridge to pursue them; he was therefore satisfied with pitching his camp on the field of battle, where he had gained so much glory. He forgave the Prince of Homburg for having exposed, by his temerity, the fortune of a whole nation, telling him, "Were I to judge you according to the rigour of the military laws, you deserve to lose your life; Heaven forbid I should stain my laurels with the blood of a prince, who has been one of the principal instruments of my victory."

The Swedes lost eight colours, two standards, eight cannon, 300 men, and a great number of officers, in this memorable and decisive action.

Dorffling pursued them the day following, took a considerable number of them prisoners, together with their baggage, and the greatest part of their plunder. The Swedish army, which was now reduced to 4000 men, made their escape by the way of Rupin and Wittstock into the county of Mecklenburg. We think that Cæsar's *Veni, vidi, vici*, may be justly applied to the Elector upon this glorious expedition.

It was owing to the success of the arms of Brandenburg, that the Swedes were declared enemies to the Empire, for attacking one of its members. Had fortune favoured the Swedes, perhaps they would have found allies.

The Elector a little before the action was in the utmost danger of his life; for being mounted on a flea-bitten grey horse, richly caparisoned, the enemy who knew him, pointed their cannon towards the place where he was. The Brandenburg generals, seeing the danger to which their sovereign was exposed, humbly intreated him to change his horse, which he at first refused; but reflecting at length that the safety of his dominions depended on his own preservation, and that the exposing his life in the beginning of an action, the success of which was not yet very certain, was ha-

zarding the loss both of his troops and dominions, he consented they should give him another horse. His equerry, named Froben, offered him his, which the Elector mounted, and Froben mounted his master's; but was hardly on the saddle, before he was dashed to pieces by a cannon-shot, together with the horse the Elector had just quitted. The posterity of this faithful equerry were ennobled by the Elector, and a medal was struck on his delivering his horse to his master.

The Elector of Brandenburg having defeated the Swedes, never rested till he had driven them entirely out of his dominions, and pursued them even into Pomerania, notwithstanding his troops were so extremely fatigued. After giving them that repose they so much wanted, and augmenting them with fresh troops, as well as infantry, which was then arrived, he retook from the Swedes, in a short time, every thing they had taken from him, and carrying the war into their own territories, made such a progress as would have amply indemnified him for the expences of the war, had not the public good afterwards obliged him to renounce his conquests in favour of a general peace.

FELLIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1561. It is situated in Livonia, and during the destruction of that province by John II. Grand Duke of Russia, William of Furstumberg, the Grand Master, took shelter in this city, it being a strong place; but the Grand Duke, taking it by stratagem, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and sent the Grand Master into Russia, where he died miserably.

It was again taken in 1608, by the Swedes under the command of Count Mansfield.

FINISTERRE, CAPE. A head land on the coast of Spain, and which with Ushant, forms the Bay of Biscay. Off this Cape the Admirals Anson and Warren, with the following ships under their command, fell in with a French Fleet on the 3d of May, 1747; the particulars of the engagement here

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here inserted, were sent home by those commanders. Their force consisted of

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Prince George	Vice Adm. Anson,	90
	Capt. Bentley,	
Devonshire,	Rear-Adm. Warren,	66
	Capt. West,	
Namur,	Hon. — Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Prince Louisa,	Capt. Watfon,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Grenville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumerez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windfor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Denis,	50
Falkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Bristol,	Hon. Capt. W. Montagu	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montagu	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn,	10
Vulcan fire ship,	Capt. Pattigrew.	

Being off Cape Finisterre, which bore S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant 24 leagues, fell in with a French fleet consisting of 38 ships, nine of which shortened sail, and were drawing into a line of battle ahead, and the rest of the fleet, which appeared to be under their convoy, stretched to the westward with all the sail they could set. Mr. Anson formed his fleet into a line, but observing by the motions of the enemy, that their aim was to gain time, and endeavour to escape under favour of the night, he made the signal for the whole fleet to chase and engage the enemy, without any regard to the line of battle. The Centurion, Captain Denis, having got up with the sternmost French ship about four o'clock in the afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the enemy's largest ships bore down to her assistance. The Namur, Defiance, and Windfor, being the next headmost ships, soon entered into the action, and after having disabled those French ships, in such a manner that the British ships astern must soon come up

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with them, they made sail ahead to prevent the van of the enemy from escaping; as did also several other ships of the fleet. The Yarmouth and Devonshire having got up and engaged the enemy, and the Prince George being near the Invincible, and going to fire into her, all the ships in the enemy's rear struck their colours between six and seven o'clock, as did all those which were in the line before night. Vice-Admiral Anson brought to at seven, having detached the Monmouth, Yarmouth, and Nottingham, to pursue the convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about four or five leagues distance, so that they were enabled to give a very good account of them. The Falcon Sloop which the Vice-Admiral had sent after the convoy during the action, with orders to make signals for a guidance to the other ships, returned to the fleet the next day with the Dartmouth Indiaman. The number and quality of the ships taken from the enemy were as follows, viz.

Ships of War belonging to the French King.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Le Serieux,	M. de la Jonquiere,	66	556
	Chief d'Escadre.		
L'Invincible,	M. de St. George	74	700
Le Diamont,	Hoquart,	56	450
Le Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	M'Carty,	52	328
Le Gloire,	Saleffe,	44	330

East-India Company's Ships fitted as Men of War.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
L'Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132
Le Philibert,	Cellie,	30	170
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100

East-India Ship taken by the Falcon Sloop.

Le Dartmouth,	Penoché,	18	50
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The loss on our side was not very considerable, except that of Captain Grenville of the Defiance, who was an excellent officer, and whose death cannot be sufficiently lamented. Captain Boscawen of

the Namur was wounded in the shoulder with a musquet ball, but was soon in a very fair way of recovery.

The French Cheif d'Escadre, M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the blade bone of both his shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the French captains was killed, and another of them lost his leg.

FLERUS, BATTLE AT. A village of the Austrian Netherlands, situated 15 miles west from Namur, and six north-east from Charleroi. The amazing conquests which the French forces had made, drew several of the powers of Europe into a confederacy against them, anno 1689. England and Holland were united by William III. the Emperor and King of Spain engaged in the alliance, and all the electors and princes of Germany, not excepting the Elector of Bavaria, declared against France; soon after the Duke of Savoy entered into the same engagement: thus France by a series of successes brought on herself almost all the powers of Europe. In consequence of this combination, Louis raised numerous armies; and as his enemies increased in number, he seemed to do so in power, being more formidable in the year 1690 than he had been before. The Allies being sensible of this, it was agreed that the army of the States under Prince Waldeck, should oppose in Flanders that of France, commanded by the Duke of Luxemburg; while the Elector of Brandenburg upon the Moselle, should observe the Marquis de Boufflers. But the French, according to their usual forwardness, having taken the field early, the Dutch were constrained to draw out their garrisons to attend the enemy before those of Brandenburg were come to the posts assigned them, which gave Boufflers an opportunity to encamp between the Sambre and the Meuse, from whence he maintained a free communication between his army and that of Luxemburg. The Dutch under these circumstances, encamped near the river Pieton, in one of the most advantageous posts in all

Flanders, waiting till the Brandenburgiers took the field, and thereby caused the enemy to divide their forces; but in the meantime, the Duke of Luxemburg drew near the Sambre, with a design to cross that river between Namur and Charleroi, and then to waste the Spanish countries, or put them under contribution.

Prince Waldeck knowing of what importance it was to keep the French beyond the Sambre, and being likewise thoroughly solicited by the Spaniards to oppose the designs of the enemy, decamped from the Pieton, and on the next day detached the Count of Berlo with 1500 horse, to observe whether the French endeavoured to pass the Sambre or not. This detachment was, in case of necessity, to be supported by four or five regiments of cavalry, commanded by the Count de Flodroso; and the Count of Webbenum with another party of horse, was posted on one side a narrow lane, which was to be passed through before they could come at the enemy. Berlo being advanced as far as the village of Flerus, found that a good part of the French army had already passed the Sambre, and posted themselves against the village, which they kept to their backs; of all which he instantly informed Prince Waldeck, who was posted between Mellin and Fleurs. On the other hand, the enemy having notice of Berlo's approach, marched directly towards him; and at the same time the Duke of Luxemburg dispatched away several troops privately through bye-ways, to fall upon him in the rear.

Upon this Berlo sent for a reinforcement, especially of foot; but instead of sending him more forces they gave him orders to retreat. Yet he not believing those orders till he was almost surrounded on every side, was obliged to put himself in a condition to defend a narrow lane, which he had before possessed by his dragoons. The enemy charged him very vigorously, and there he lost his life, as did also Major Castleman and some other officers.

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The Count de Flodrofo was likewise advanced too far to retire without fighting, and indeed his party stood their ground very stoutly for a while, but being oppressed by numbers, they were forced to retreat to Count Webbenum, who commanded the third detachment, and was posted on the other side of the hedge. Some squadrons of the French boldly pursued Flodrofo through the hedge, but were so vigorously repulsed, that they were constrained to retreat.

When this was over, Flodrofo and Webbenum joined their main army, which was drawn up in order of battle, and continued in that posture all night. The next morning (the 12th of June, 1690) the Dutch understood by a deserter, that Luxemburg was resolved to fight; but two spies, who made it their business to betray both armies, reported soon after, that he was repassing the Sambre. Prince Waldeck continued in this uncertainty till eight in the morning, when he saw the French drawn up in battle array, and that there was a necessity of engaging.

The Dutch army consisted only of 25,000 men; the Spaniards and Brandenburgers, who should have reinforced them, not being yet come up; so that the Prince could not make more than two lines, which extended from Flerus to St. Arnard. The French army was above 40,000 strong, Luxemburg having almost drained the French frontier towns, and having been reinforced three days before by 18 battalions of foot, 45 squadrons of horse from Boufflers's army, and the flying camp of the Count de Gourney. The fight being resolved upon, Prince Waldeck gave the command of his right wing to the Prince of Nassau, general of the horse, accompanied by Lieutenant d'Huby, a Spaniard, and the Prince of Burkenfield with his brigadiers; and assigned the charge of the left wing, and the main battle to the Prince of Nassau, governor of Freezeland, Marechal de Camp, and the Lieutenant-Generals d'Alva and Webbenum. He likewise

before the fight began, sent some horse to line the right wing of the army, which was advantageously posted; but whether none was sent to line the left, or that those who were commanded thither did not perform their duty, the enemy without being perceived slipped several troops behind a rising ground and a small wood, near the Sambre, who posted themselves behind the second line of the left wing. This constrained that line to face about, and turn their backs to the first; whereby being very much weakened, some battalions of the right wing were sent to secure their flank, and assist them to maintain their ground.

Luxemburg no sooner observed their motion, but he told the Duke de Mayne, who was then near him, "See what the enemy are doing; I foretel they will be beaten." Which being said, he ordered the left to be attacked at the same time in the front, rear, and flank. The first line being already weakened to reinforce the second, was soon compelled to give way; upon which the enemy marched on to the second, to fall upon their rear; by this time that line was advanced to make head against the cavalry which they had before them, and which they had driven back in disorder upon the French infantry; but the enemy having three lines, no sooner was one overthrown but fresh battalions renewed the fight, by which means they at last repulsed the Dutch, who were quite tired with the onsets they had already sustained.

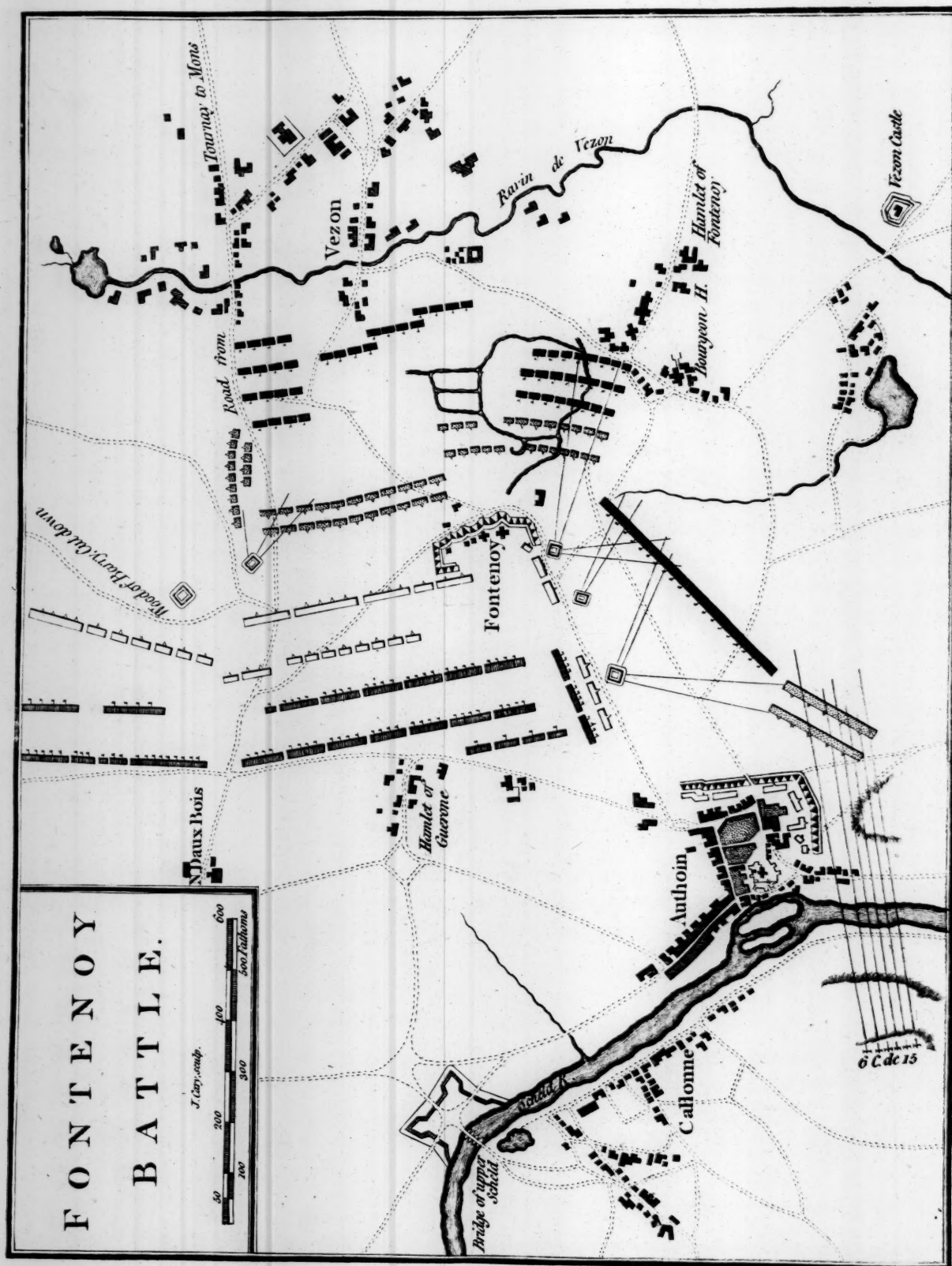
Prince Waldeck observing the left wing in a staggering condition, and that the horse had for the most part given ground, sent to their relief the horse of the second line of the right wing, from whence the foot had been drawn for the same purpose; while this was on that side, the first line of the right wing was also engaged with the enemy, and had bravely repulsed and routed them several times, being supported by the Spanish horse, who had made themselves masters of ten pieces of the enemy's cannon,

eannon, and kept them a considerable time, having three lines on that side also, and being continually supplied with fresh men. The Dutch cavalry was dispersed and broke to that degree, that the whole body could never be rallied again: Count Flodrop, indeed, with great difficulty assembled about 1200 horse, after an hour's riding from the field of battle, and brought them on again; but then it was too late, for the infantry had retreated. From this time, during the whole war, the Dutch horse had the misfortune to be accounted the worst among the Confederates; and indeed, had they behaved themselves as well as the infantry on this occasion, the victory would certainly have been on their side, notwithstanding the inequality of numbers: as for the foot, never did any troops perform greater wonders; for after they were abandoned by the horse, they alone sustained the charge of the French cavalry and infantry; and being attacked in front, flank and rear, all at once, yet remained firm, unbroken, and impenetrable: they let the enemy's horse approach within pistol shot of them, and then discharged with such an unconcerned and steady aim, that the whole squadron together seemed to sink under the ground, scarce thirty of the whole number escaping; and this course they so accustomed themselves to observe, that at length they laughed at their enemy. The French, on the other side, were so confounded with the execution done upon them, that they fled as soon as the Dutch began to present their musquets, nor durst they any more come near them, but suffered them to retreat in good order, without offering to pursue them. This unparalleled firmness and bravery, made the Duke of Luxemburg say, "That they had surpassed the Spanish infantry at the battle of Rocroy," where the Spaniards had greatly signalized themselves; adding withal, "That Prince Waldeck ought ever to remember the French horse, and himself never to forget the Dutch infantry."

This action was very bloody on both sides; the Dutch themselves owning the loss of 4600 men killed upon the place, and a great many wounded; above 4000 prisoners, and the greatest part of their artillery taken. The most remarkable persons among the slain were the Prince of Saxe Meriburg, the Count of Stirum, one of the young Counts of Nassau, the Baron de Hide, and several colonels, captains, and inferior officers. As for the French, excepting the prisoners and the field of battle, they had no reason to boast of any advantage, the number of slain being equal at least to the Dutch: and though the Prince of Waldeck might have committed an error in not avoiding a battle, after the informations that were given him concerning the conjunction of the French forces, yet certain it is, he did all that could be expected from an experienced general.

The French were not able to draw any advantage from this success; for the Dutch repaired their losses with admirable diligence, so that Prince Waldeck being reinforced by the five English regiments, which were not in the action, 8000 or 9000 men from Hanover, and 10,000 more of the bishopric of Liege, Brandenburgishers, and Hollanders, under the Count de Tilly, he joined the Elector of Brandenburg with all his forces. By this conjunction, the Confederate army being reckoned 50,000 strong, bent their march to Genap, and so to Bois-seigneur-Isaac; and though Luxemburg had been likewise considerably reinforced, yet he sat down contented with the glory of having gained a signal victory this summer, and fortified his camp so as not to be obliged to fight without considerable advantage. On the other hand, the States-General sent positive orders to Prince Waldeck, not to hazard another engagement till the fleet should be again at sea; and this restrained the Elector of Brandenburg, who, in conjunction with the Dutch, was superior in numbers to Luxemburg; and afterwards, when the States





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States superseded those orders, he did not think fit to hazard his army. Such is the fate of Confederate armies, when under a different direction, that when the one is willing, or at least seems to be so, the other stands off: so there was no further action in Flanders this campaign.

FLODDEN, BATTLE AT. A small place, about 10 or 12 miles south of Berwick, near Ford, in Northumberland. In the year 1513, our Henry VIII. being at war with the King of France, was at the head of his army in that kingdom, James IV. King of Scotland invaded England as the ally of the French Monarch. As soon as he had entered Northumberland, where he committed the most cruel devastation, the Earl of Surry, then in Yorkshire, marched with all expedition against them, at the head of 26,000 men; and when he arrived near enough the enemy's camp, he sent a herald to offer them battle, which was accepted; and Friday following, the 9th day of September, was the day appointed for the conflict. The two armies encamped near Flodden, the Scots upon an eminence. The action began about noon, and lasted till night, both sides fighting with great impetuosity. The English being superior in number, almost surrounded the Scots, who were determined not to survive the disgrace of a defeat, and therefore formed themselves into an orb, resolving that the English should pay dear for their victory. The work of carnage, in the greatest confusion, continued till night parted the combatants; when the English, not knowing they had gained the victory, retired; but next morning they returned, and to their surprise found themselves masters of the field and the enemy's artillery. Ten thousand Scots are said to have perished on this occasion, and the victors lost about half the number. It is by some writers asserted, that James himself was killed, but others deny it upon very slender grounds. However, he was never after publicly seen.

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FONTENOY, BATTLE AT. A town of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the confines of Flanders, three miles south-east from Tournay. In 841, when France was divided by sovereigns, whose jarring interest occasioned frequent contentions, Charles II. surnamed the Bald, grandson of Charlemagne, was acknowledged King of France, in opposition to his three brothers, Lothaire, Emperor and King of Italy, Louis, King of Germany, and Pepin, who took the field in favour of Aquitaine. The whole power of France, all their principal officers, and most of the grandees and nobility, were present with the four kings, whose armies were encamped near this village. From the beginning of the French monarchy to the present period, there hath not been so much slaughter in any battle whatever; 100,000 men perished; and the victory declared in favour of Charles, who was the younger brother, by which he was confirmed on the throne.

A memorable battle was here fought in the year 1745, at a time when France was endeavouring to humble the House of Austria, by making a conquest of the Netherlands. The French Monarch ordered a numerous army to march into this country, and gave the command of it to the Marechal Count de Saxe, and his Majesty and the Dauphin joined it soon after. They invested the strong town of Tournay on the 24th day of April. The Allied forces, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, resolved on relieving that place, though they were vastly inferior to the French army. On the 28th, the two armies were in sight of each other. Next day the Allies were employed in driving the enemy from their advanced posts, and clearing the defiles, through which they might advance to the attack, while the French completed their batteries, and made the most formidable preparations for their reception.

The 1st of May, at two in the morning, the Confederate army marched forwards,
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in four columns, and came and drew up in order of battle in the plain, where a detachment sent the preceding day was posted. The right wing, composed of English, and the Hanoverians, who formed the center, under Major-General Zastrow, were to form in four lines, to the left, as far as the wood of Piernne, they were to march up in three columns: the first column, which was cavalry, to come up the road of Mons, along the village of Vezon; the second being infantry, to march through the village of Vezon; and the third to stretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin. His Highness the Duke of Cumberland, having been informed, that there was in the front of the village of Vezon, a fort mounted with cannon, where 500 or 600 men might be lodged, ordered Brigadier-General Ingoldsby, with four battalions, and three six-pounders, to attack the village sword in hand, whilst the Prince of Waldeck attacked the village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Ligonier, whilst it should be forming, with 15 squadrons, by extending himself along the plain from the wood, towards the village of Fontenoy: but Sir James Campbell having lost his leg by a cannon-shot, this disposition, which had been intrusted to him, did not take effect. However, Sir John Ligonier formed the two lines of infantry, quite exposed, without any other interposition from the French than a brisk cannonade, which did great execution; till by order of his Royal Highness, he caused seven pieces of cannon to advance, which soon silenced the moving batteries of the French. The cannonading began on both sides, about a quarter after four o'clock; the fire was incessant; it occasioned a melancholy destruction; and among those of the French that fell in the first volley, was the Duke de Grammont, who had his thighs shot

off, and died in an hour after. The cannonading continued without any intermission till nine o'clock, when the Confederate army was formed in order of battle: immediately upon this, Sir John Ligonier acquainted the Duke of Cumberland by an aid-de-camp, that he was ready, and if his Highness approved it, would begin the attack, as soon as the Prince of Waldeck should march to the village of Fontenoy, as had been previously agreed between them. The fort near the wood should now have been attacked, which, if it had been carried, would have greatly contributed to the success of the Confederates: but Brigadier Ingoldsby having received fresh orders for an alteration of his disposition, did not attack the fort, though he advanced within 150 paces of it, where he was exposed to a continual fire, and had the misfortune to be wounded. When the two British lines were drawn up with the cavalry behind them, the Duke of Cumberland put himself at their head, and gave orders to march directly to attack the left wing of the French, posted at Antoin: Prince Waldeck, with the Hanoverians, and 12 Dutch battalions, moved at the same time to attack Fontenoy; while the remainder of the left wing proceeded to an eminence, from whence they cannonaded the French, but never attempted to attack their right wing. During the time the Confederates were marching to the respective attacks, the French kept a most terrible fire of cannon, making whole lanes through the ranks of the Confederates, particularly the English, who nevertheless advanced with the most amazing intrepidity and reserved their discharge, at the distance of thirty paces before they fired. The British infantry, which had been drawn up very thick, broke at the second charge; the brigade of French guards, who fell back on a part of the Irish brigades. The French cavalry, who immediately advanced towards them, was not able to stand the dreadful fire of that line of infantry:

so that for above an hour they had a very visible advantage over the left wing of the French, though several of their squadrons rallied, but were again compelled to give ground by the prodigious fire from the British infantry, who thus unsupported by their cavalry, had a fair prospect of a complete victory, bearing down all before them; and after driving the left of the French army 300 paces beyond the village of Fontenoy, found themselves masters of the field of battle as far as to their camp. The left wing of the French, after retiring to so great a distance to avoid a close engagement, at length opened and uncovered two batteries of great guns, charged with cartridges of small shot, which made so terrible a fire in front and flank, that all the valour of the British column could not bear up against it. During this engagement, Prince Waldeck attempted two attacks successively upon the village of Fontenoy; but scarce was he arrived at the head of the first intrenchment, before he was taken in flank by a battery of 25 large pieces of cannon, which were planted behind a wood, and made such a dismal havoc, in discharging chain-shot and cartridge, that the foremost troops were obliged to fall back upon those who were advancing to sustain them; upon which M. de la Vauguyon, who commanded in the village of Fontenoy, vigorously redoubled his fire, and obliged the Prince to recede; which, together with the misfortune of Brigadier Ingoldby's not succeeding in his attack on the fort of Vezon, brought the British troops into a melancholy situation; who now found themselves between cross fires of small arms and cannon, and were likewise exposed to that of their front; so that the British generals found it necessary to retire to the height of Fontenoy and the fort near the wood; from whence also there was a continued fire which occasioned some confusion, but by the attention of the Duke of Cumberland and Marshal Konigsegg it was soon prevented, and the troops again put

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into order. It was now about 12 o'clock, and the Confederate generals resolved to make a second trial; the British forces were to endeavour to carry the redoubt in the wood; while Prince Waldeck re-attacked the village of Fontenoy; the British animated by their late success, and encouraged by their generals, recommenced the attack with all imaginable spirit and bravery, driving the French to their camp with a considerable loss: great part of their infantry was broke, several of their squadrons routed, and the French Monarch shuddered for the fate of the day: but Marechal Saxe perceiving the confusion of his men, commanded the household troops to advance; ordering these to be followed by the foot, who in the first disposition sustained the left; and some pieces of cannon to silence the Confederate artillery, which greatly annoyed the household troops.

This new disposition made an immediate alteration, checked the violence of the British infantry, and gave leisure to the Irish brigade, and that of Vaisseaux to form themselves. Such was the furious bravery of the British infantry, that Marechal Saxe was now reduced to his last, sole, and principal effort, to retrieve the honour of the day; this was in bringing up the Irish brigade; a corps on whose courage and behaviour he entirely depended for a favourable decision of so great, so dubious, and so well contested a battle. The Irish brigade, consisting of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Ruth, and Buckley, with the horse of Fitz-James, being drawn up, were sustained by the regiments of Normandy and Vaisseaux, and marched up to the British line without firing: the British ranks were now prodigiously thinned; the men wearied, and wherever they trod, obliged to fight over the mangled carcases of their dying countrymen; while their new and bravest opponents were fresh, and prepared for the rough, the savage encounter, an encounter like that on the plains of Pharsalia,

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where brothers might embroe their hands in fraternal blood, relations sluice out the tide of consanguinity, friends murder friends, countrymen countrymen; and where every dreadful act of war was drest in more formidable, more awful horrors! Soon as the Irish brigade advanced, dreadful was the fire, great was the slaughter; for havock seemed here the most delighted with her bloody banquet; the combat was sharp, strong, and bloody; they fought hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, foot to foot, and blow for blow; but so great was the diminution of the British troops, the attack of the Irish brigade so vigorous, the fury of the French artillery so perpetually brisk, that being now also charged by the household troops, and attacked in flank by the carabineers, they began to stagger, nor could they support the violence of so rude a shock; and about one o'clock were again obliged to retire to the ground between the village and the point of the wood. The French cavalry endeavoured to break them in their retreat; but were so well received by the British guards, and Major-General Zastrow of the Hanoverian troops, that the regiment of Noailles was almost destroyed, and the carabineers had 32 officers killed.

As the Dutch had attempted nothing on the left, it was then resolved by the Confederate generals, that the whole army should retire; for which purpose the commanding officers of Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment and of the Highlanders, were ordered to post themselves, the first in the churchyard of Vezon, and the others in the hedges, where they had been posted the day before: the cavalry was likewise drawn up to secure the retreat; which was made in such excellent order, the battalions fronting the French every 100 paces, that there was not the least attempt made to disturb the Confederates, who returned to their camp at Bruffoel; and quitting it the same night about 11 o'clock, marched directly to the camp at Lessines, near Aeth in Hainault, 12 miles north-

west of Mons: leaving most of the wounded at the head-quarters at Bruffoel, upon the confidence of the cartel, and the usual behaviour on such occasions: notwithstanding which they were inhumanly treated by the French; being carried to Lisle and Donay, without dressing their wounds, and without a supply of necessaries, which occasioned the death of many officers and soldiers.

The Allies lost about 12,000 men, including a good number of officers; among these were Lieutenant-General Campbel and Major-General Ponsonby; among the wounded were the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Ancram, Lord Cathcart, and Lord George Sackville.

The victory cost the French almost an equal number of lives; and although the attack was generally judged rash and precipitate, the British and Hanoverian troops fought with such intrepidity and perseverance, that if they had been properly sustained by the Dutch forces, and their flanks covered by the cavalry, the French in all likelihood would have been obliged to abandon their enterprise.

The conquest of Tournay, was the immediate consequence, and soon after Ghent, Ostend, Dendermonde, Oudernarde, Nieuport, and Aeth surrendered to the enemy.

FORT DETROIT. Situated in the back settlements in North America, and near which, on the 31st of July, 1763, happened the following action.

On the evening of the 30th of July, Captain Dalyell, aid-de-camp to General Amherst, being arrived here with the detachment sent under his command, and being persuaded that Pontiac, the Indian chief, with his tribes, would soon abandon his design and retire, insisted with the Commandant that they might easily be surprised in their camp, totally routed, and driven out of the settlement; and it was thereupon determined, that Captain Dalyell should march out with 247 men. Accordingly they marched about half an hour after two in the morning, two deep, along

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along the great road by the river side, two boats up the river along shore, with a patteraro in each, with orders to keep up with the line of march, to cover a retreat, and take off the killed and wounded; Lieutenant Bean of the Queen's Independents, being ordered with a rear-guard to convey the dead and wounded to the boats. About a mile and a half from the fort they had orders to form into platoons, and if attacked in the front, to fire by freet-firings. He then advanced, and in about a mile farther, the advanced guard, commanded by Lieutenant Brown of the 55th regiment, had been fired upon so close to the enemy's breast-works and cover, that the fire being very heavy, not only killed and wounded some of his party, but reached the main body, which put the whole into a little confusion; but they soon recovered their order, and gave the enemy, or rather their breast-works, it being very dark, a discharge or two from the front commanded by Captain Gray. At the same time the rear, commanded by Captain Grant, were fired upon from a house and some fences, about 20 yards on his left; on which he ordered his own and Captain Hopkins's companies to face to the left, and gave a full fire that way. After which it appearing that the enemy gave way every where, Captain Dalyell sent orders to Captain Grant to take possession of the abovesaid houses and fences, which he immediately did; and found in one of the said houses two men, who told him the enemy had been there long, and were well apprized of our design. Captain Grant then asked them the numbers; they said about 300; and that they intended as soon as they had attacked us in front, to get between us and the fort, which Captain Grant told Captain Dalyell, who came to him when the firing was over. And in about an hour after he came to him again, and told Captain Grant he was to retire, and ordered him to march in the front, and post himself in an orchard. He then marched, and about half a mile

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farther on his retreat, he had some shots fired on his flank; but got possession of the orchard, which was well fenced; and just as he got there, he heard a warm firing in the rear, having at the same time a firing on his own post, from the fences and corn fields behind it. Lieutenant M'Dougal, who acted as adjutant to the detachment, came up to Captain Grant, and told him that Captain Dalyell was killed, and Captain Gray very much wounded in making a push on the enemy, and forcing them out of a strong breast-work of cord-wood, and an intrenchment which they had taken possession of; and that the command then devolved upon him. Lieutenant Bean immediately came up and told him, that Captain Rogers had desired him to tell Captain Grant, that he had taken possession of a house, and that he had better retire with what numbers he had, as he, Captain Rogers, could not get off without the boats to cover him, he being hard pushed by the enemy from the inclosures behind him, some of which scoured the road through which he must retire. Captain Grant then sent Ensign Pauli with 20 men back, to attack a party of the enemy which annoyed his own post a little, and galled those who were joining him, from the place where Captain Dalyell was killed, and Captain Gray, Lieutenants Brown and Luke were wounded; which Ensign Pauli did, and killed some of the enemy in their flight. Captain Grant at the same time detached all the men he could get, and took possession of the inclosures, barns, fences, &c. leading from his own post to the fort, which post he reinforced with the officers and men as they came up. Thinking the retreat then secured, he sent back to Captain Rogers, desiring he would come off, that the retreat was quite secured, and the different parties ordered to cover one another successively until the whole had joined; but Captain Rogers not finding it right to risk the loss of more men, he chose to wait for the armed boats, one of which appeared soon, com-

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manded by Lieutenant Brehm, whom Captain Grant had directed to go and cover Captain Rogers's retreat, who was in the next house: Lieutenant Brehm accordingly went, and fired several shots at the enemy; Lieutenant Abbot, with the other boat, wanting ammunition, went down with Capt. Gray, Lieutenant Brown, and some wounded men returned also, which Captain Grant supposed the enemy seeing, did not wait her arrival, but retired on Lieutenant Brehm's firing, and gave Captain Rogers with the rear an opportunity to come off: so that the whole from the different posts joined without any confusion, and marched to the fort in good order; covered by the armed boats on the water-side, and by our own parties on the country side in view of the enemy, who had all joined, and were much stronger than at the beginning of the affair, as was afterwards related by some prisoners that made their escape, many having joined them from the other side of the river, and other places. The whole arrived at the fort about eight o'clock, commanded by Captain Grant, whose able and skilful retreat was highly commended.

Total of the loss in the engagement. Wounded, one captain, two lieutenants, one drummer, 38 rank and file. Killed, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file.

FORT ST. DAVID TAKEN, AND ACTION NEAR IN 1759. It is situated on the coast of Coromandel, about 17 leagues from Tranquebar, East-Indies. M. Lally, commander in chief of the French forces, having formed a design to take this fort, embarked a number of troops at Pondicherry, on board the French squadron, commanded by Monsieur d'Ache. But intelligence of this being received at Madras, and Vice-admiral Pocock being joined by Commodore Stevens in Madras road on the 24th of March, 1758, with the reinforcements from England, put the squadron in the best condition possible for the sea, and sailed the 17th with the Yarmouth, Elizabeth, Tyger, Weymouth,

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Cumberland, Newcastle, Salisbury, Queenborough, and Protector storeship, in order to get to windward of St. David's to intercept the French squadron, which by his intelligence he had reason to expect.

The 29th in the morning he saw seven ships in fort St. David's road getting under sail, and two cruising in the offing, and concluding them to be the enemy, immediately gave chase; the seven ships stood off shore under topsails, and being joined by the two ships in the offing, formed a line of battle ahead. The Admiral judged it necessary to form his line of battle also, and as soon as his ships had got into the station, being nearly within random shot of the enemy, bore down upon the Zodiacque, on board which ship M. d'Ache wore a corvette; but observing the Newcastle and Weymouth did not bear away at the same time, he made their signals. The enemy began to fire upon the English as they were going down; but the Admiral did not make the signal to engage till he was within half a musquet-shot of the Zodiacque, which was about three o'clock; a few minutes after, perceiving the ships were not all got close under the enemy, he made a signal for a closer engagement, which was immediately complied with by the ships in the van. At half an hour past four, observing the rear of the French line had drawn up pretty close to the Zodiacque, the Admiral made the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, signals to make sail up and engage close. Soon after M. d'Ache broke the line, and put before the wind. His second astern, who kept on the Yarmouth's quarter most part of the action, then came up along side, gave his fire and bore away. The other two ships in the rear came up in like manner, and then bore away; and a few minutes after observing the enemy's van to bear away also, the Admiral hauled down the signal for the line, and made the signal for a general chase. About six, observing the enemy join two ships four miles to leeward, and at the same time hauling

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hauling their wind to the westward, and seeming to form a line ahead, and the Yarmouth's masts, yards, sails, and rigging, as well as the Elizabeth's, Tyger's, and Salisbury's being so much damaged as to prevent their keeping up with the ships that were in the rear during the action, who had received but little damage, and night approaching, the Admiral followed the enemy as well as he could, standing to the S. W. in order if possible to keep to windward of them, in hopes of being able to engage them next morning; but as they shewed no lights, nor made any night signals that could be observed, he did not see them in the night nor the next morning, and therefore concluding they had weathered him in the night, by being able to carry more sail, he continued his endeavours to work up after them until six in the morning on the 1st of May, when finding he lost ground considerably, he came to an anchor about three leagues to the northward of Sadrafs, and sent an officer to the chief of that settlement for intelligence, who informed him that the *Bien Aime* of 74 guns had received so much damage in the action, that they were obliged to run her on shore a little to the southward of Alemparve, where the French squadron was at anchor.

The French arrived at St. David's road at nine in the morning, the day before the Admiral fell in with them, and had not landed any troops when they engaged. M. Lally on their arrival went to Pondicherry on board the *Compte de Provence*, accompanied by the *Diligent* frigate, which were the two ships that joined the French squadron after they bore away. The *Bridgewater* and *Triton* being at anchor in St. David's road when they arrived, were so surrounded, that their captains found there was no possibility of escaping, therefore run their ships on shore, burnt them, and retired to the fort with all their men.

The Admiral had not any certain accounts of the enemy's loss; but from the

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reports of the Dutch, and several French officers, they had 600 men killed in the action, and many wounded. The loss on our part was only 29 men killed, and 89 wounded. The action was about seven leagues W. by N. of Alemparve. The Admiral observed that Commodore Stevens, Captain Latham, and Captain Somerset, who were in the van, (and also Captain Kempenfelt, the Commodore's captain) behaved as became gallant officers; and that Captain Harrison's behaviour, as well as all the officers and men belonging to the Yarmouth, gave him sensible satisfaction; and that had the captains in the rear done their duty as well, he should have had great pleasure in commending them; but their manner of acting in the engagement appeared so faulty, that on his return to Madrafs, he ordered a court-martial to assemble and inquire into their conduct. In consequence of which Captain Nicholas Vincent was sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the *Weymouth*; Captain George Legge of the *Newcastle*, to be cashiered from his Majesty's service; and Captain William Brereton of the *Cumberland*, to lose one year's rank as a post captain.

Admiral Pocock having repaired the most material damages of his ships, put to sea the 10th of May, with an intent to get up to Fort St. David's, but was not able to effect it. He got sight of Pondicherry the 30th; and the next morning the French squadron, which had been there ever since the 5th, stood out of the road, and got away notwithstanding the Admiral's utmost endeavours to come up with them. On the 6th of June, upon receiving an account that Fort St. David's had surrendered to the French, he judged it prudent to return immediately to Madrafs to refresh his squadron.

FORT WILLIAM. See CALCUTTA.

FRANCKFORT. A free and Imperial city, situated on the river Maine, Germany, and which the French seized on the 2d of January, 1759, in the following manner.

manner. Finding they could not open the campaign against the Allied army with any probability of success, or keep open a communication with the Austrians, without being in possession of this city, they sent to demand a free passage for the regiment of Nassau, which was granted, on condition of its being escorted through the city by a detachment of the garrison; but no sooner had they advanced as far as the gate of Saxenhausen, than they drew up and disarmed their guards, and being supported by five more regiments, seized the city, where the Prince of Soubise established his head quarters.

FRANCKFORT, (upon the Oder.) A city belonging to the King of Prussia, Germany, taken in 1759. The 30th of July, a party of Russians approached this city, and summoned it by a trumpeter. The Commandant refusing to surrender, a bomb was thrown into the city, which unluckily killed a woman.

The Commandant not being able to defend the city with one battalion, and the Russians absolutely insisting upon their surrendering themselves prisoners of war, he ordered the garrison to retreat out of the city on the other side, and to destroy part of the bridge over the Oder.

They were hardly got a quarter of an hour's distance from the city, till the Russians began to bombard it afresh, when the magistrates ordered the citizens to give the sign of capitulating. Upon this the enemy immediately repaired the bridge, and a regiment of hussars leaped over, and overtook the garrison near Lebus, where the Commandant, after an obstinate and smart fight, which lasted about an hour, was forced, with the troops under his command, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The Russian commander, Villebois, promised the city and university all possible safety, and 2000 men were quartered in the city.

The 1st of August the city was ordered to pay a contribution of 600,000 rix-dollars. As much as possible was col-

lected, and a sum of 60,000 rix-dollars was got together, hoping that it would pass. The 2d of August the Austrians came quite unexpectedly, with intent to quarter a garrison in the city; but the Russian commandant refused it; they were therefore forced to stay in the suburbs, where they behaved in a very cruel and outrageous manner. Some of their waggon's being already sent into the city, the Commandant drove them out again by force; this occasioned the first misunderstanding between the two parties.

The 3d of August General Count Soltikoff arrived.

The 5th, the sum collected was presented, and the magistrates of the city, and the clergy, were sent to make the necessary remonstrances by word of mouth, because the city was thought to be another Leipzig. The Count promised to do what was possible; but that sum in question was not near sufficient.

The same day Count Fermer, and some other officers, desired to attend divine service in the Lutheran church. During the sermon, Count Fermer called the magistrates to him into a corner, and said to them, "Gentlemen, you are at present under the protection of the Empress, and consequently you must pray for her." Some therefore went into the vestry, and in as general expressions as possible composed a prayer, and sent it to the minister in the pulpit.

The 6th a captain came to the town-house with a message, that the contribution must be paid within twenty-four hours, or the city would be plundered and set on fire. All remonstrances were rejected with the severest threatenings. And though very considerable presents were offered to the captain, nothing availed.

The 8th of August all the magistrates were arrested, and conveyed through the city into their camp. The burgomaster proposed to go from house to house, and to gather all that was possible. On this they were suffered to return; but as they could

could only procure 7000 rix-dollars more by this method, they were again put under arrest.

As the King passed the Oder the 10th of August, every body went to the camp which he occupied upon the heights, and the Russians placed themselves in order of battle, and to gain ground, burnt down two fine villages. The 12th the fatal action happened. See CUNNERSDORFF. At three o'clock the battle was on the Prussians' side, but towards four the enemy prevailed. When the victory was still with them, the King had sent orders to General Stort at Lebus, with his battalion, to make himself master of the city. This occasioned great rejoicings here, and gave the fairest hopes of a complete victory: the Russian garrison were also made prisoners.

Towards the evening the Russian trumpeter came to the city, and summoned the Commandant, Stort, to surrender again. At first he would not credit the victory to have been gained by the Russians, but at last found it too true, and retreated in the night about twelve o'clock. At three in the morning, the Russians again took possession of the city; which was the most awful and desperate day imaginable; for the cannon-balls which were discharged upon the city from the mountains, passed continually through and over it.

The 13th, the Cossacks totally plundered the suburbs.

The 14th, all the horses, without exception, were taken away by force, and only four horses left with the post-master for dispatching couriers. This day every house was searched by the Cossacks, and all the barley, hay, &c. harnesses, and wheels, carried off.

The 17th Count Soltikoff arrived here; and preparations were made for plundering.

The 20th, the burgomaster was set at liberty, to try if he could complete the sum demanded; but not being able to effect it, he was again put under confinement.

The 21st, Count Soltikoff, in consideration of the remonstrances made to him, remitted the contributions to 200,000 rix-dollars; but if this was not ready soon, the plundering would certainly take place. The inhabitants offered their plate, but this was returned; and the Jews were taken into custody.

After many remonstrances, that the expences of maintaining the Austrian and Russian armies, came to 300,000 rix-dollars, a bill of exchange for 40,000 rix-dollars, besides the ready money delivered, (which was 67,000 rix-dollars), was accepted.

The 29th, the Austrian army, on a sudden, decamped, and took the route to Saxony. Upon this occasion, a bill of exchange for 80,000 rix-dollars, the magistrates were forced to sign. General Laudon was accused of being the cause of this, for he had always insisted upon extorting ready money; which occasioned the difference that had risen between the two armies, inasmuch, that they were very jealous, and talked most maliciously of each other.

Scarce had the city been evacuated the 29th, but towards four in the afternoon, 100 Cossacks, under the command of an officer of Tottleben, entered it, and demanded 10,000 rix-dollars within two hours.

All was in the utmost consternation, and 1200 rix-dollars were got together. They dragged the burgomaster away with them, and compelled him to promise to send the officer 800 rix-dollars. The Austrians and Cossacks almost ruined the suburbs. The quartering of the Russians did not incommode, for their lodging was in the street, and in the open air; and the market place was like a stable, for more than 1000 horses stood in it.

The Russians were discreet, and knew when they had enough; they paid for every thing.

The victuals, wine, forage, &c. delivered to the armies, cost the city an immense

menſe ſum. No corn, barley, or hay, was to be had in the city, all the mills within and without being deſtroyed: all the villages within three or four German miles laid waſte or burnt down, and both men and beaſt gone.

They left not one horſe in the city, and no wood could be brought in. It could never have been imagined, that during five weeks, the citizens ſhould not be able to ſtir out at their gates, nor to grind any corn. The univerſity was ruined for ſome conſiderable time, and the lands belonging to it, which were in excellent order, laid waſte, and conſequently the funds for the ſalaries of the profeſſors extinguiſhed.

FRANCOIS, CAPE DE, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1757. The capital of the French territories on the Iſland of St. Domingo, Weſt Indies. The 25th of October, Captain Forreſt, in his Maſteſty's ſhip the *Auguſta*, with the *Dreadnought* and *Edinburgh* under his command, returned from their cruize off Cape François. Captain Forreſt gives the following account of an action that happened the 21ſt, between the ſhips under his command, and ſeven French ſhips of war.

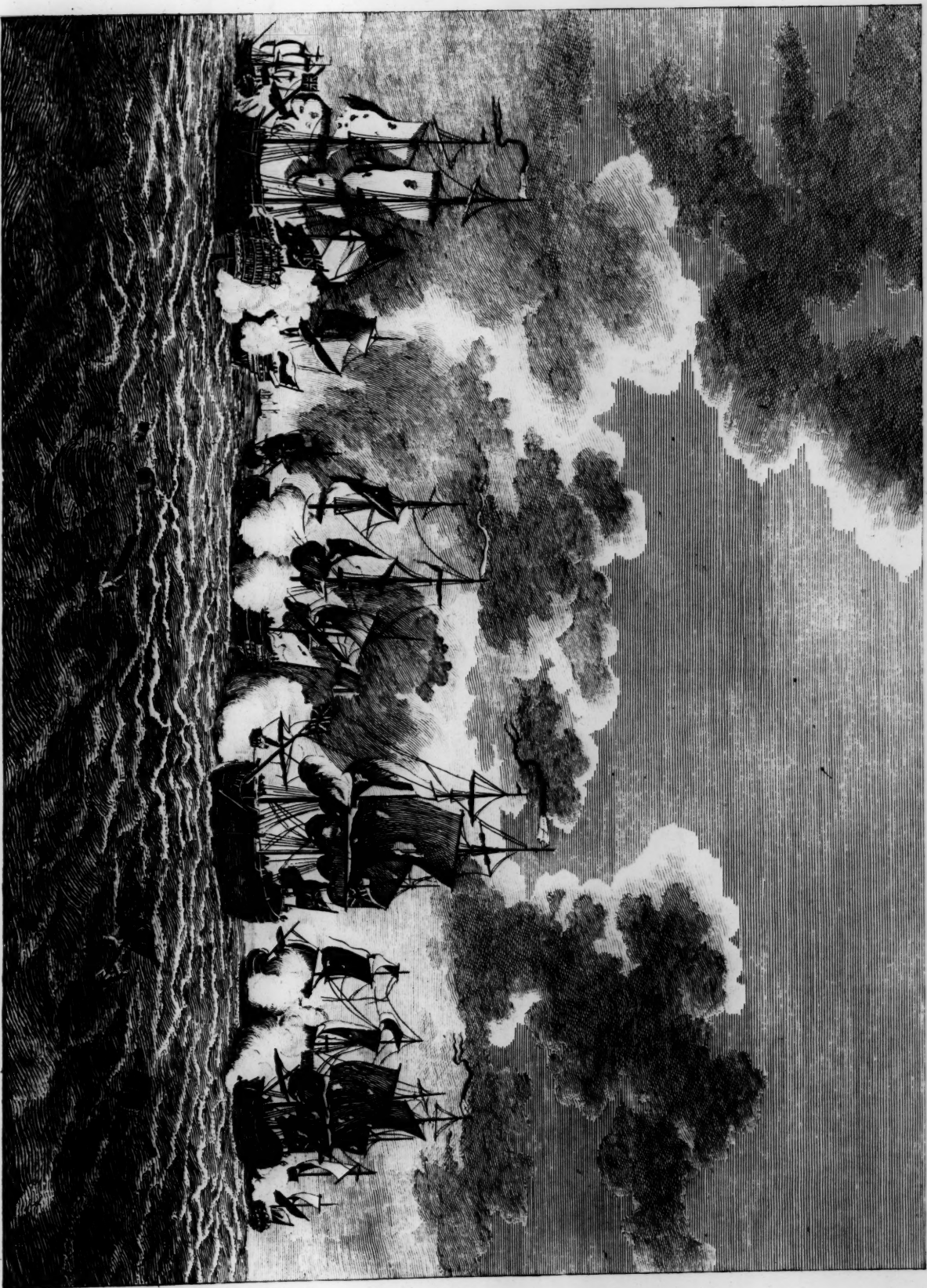
"At ſeven in the morning, the *Dreadnought* made the ſignal for ſeeing the enemy's fleet coming out of Cape François; we made ſail to diſcover them plain, and at half paſt eight made ſeven ſail of large ſhips, a ſchooner, and a pilot-boat. I then made the ſignal for the line ahead, and ſhortened ſail to let the enemy come up, and to preſerve the weather gage. At noon ſaw with great certainty they were four ſhips of the line, and three large frigates. I then made the ſignal for the captains *Suckling* and *Langdon*, who agreed with me to engage them. Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty minutes after three, the action began with great briskneſs on both ſides, and continued for two hours and a half, when the French *Commodore* made a ſignal, and one of the frigates immediately came to tow him out

of the line, and the reſt of the French ſhips followed him. Our ſhips had ſuffered ſo much in their maſts, ſails, and rigging, that we were in no condition to purſue them. Both officers and ſeamen behaved with the greateſt reſolution the whole time of the action, and were unhappy at the concluſion of it, that the ſhips were not in a condition to follow the French, who had frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this occaſion, had put on board the *Sceptre* her full complement of guns, either from the ſhore, or out of the *India* ſhip; and had alſo mounted the *Outarde* ſtoreship with her full proportion of guns; and had taken not only the men out of the merchant ſhips, but ſoldiers from the garrifon, in hopes their appearance would frighten our ſmall ſquadron, and oblige them to leave their coaſt clear for them to carry out their large convoy of merchant ſhips; but our captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable appearance; and ſo far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greateſt reſolution and good conduct. And I have the pleaſure to acquaint their lordſhips, that the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines, have done their duty on this occaſion, much to their honour; and I hope their good behaviour will be approved by their lordſhips."

To this account the following letter from Jamaica, we hope, will be agreeable to our readers.

"On Saturday laſt arrived here his Maſteſty's ſhip *Auguſta*, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq. commander, with nine prizes, (as in the following liſt), being a fleet from Port-au-Prince, richly laden with indigo, ſugar, coffee, and cotton, and taken by herſelf alone, having parted with the *Admiral* and *Princeſs Mary* two days before.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
<i>Le Mars,</i>	500	32	108
<i>La Theodore,</i>	650	22	70
<i>Le Solide,</i>	350	14	44
<i>La Margarite,</i>	350	16	51
			St.



The Action off Cape Francois Oct. 24. 1757.

Published as the Act directs by J. M. Bouché. Apr. 24. 1758.



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<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
St. Pierre,	300	14	40
Maurice Le Grand,	300	12	36
La Flore,	300	12	35
La Brilliant,	200	10	20
La Manette, a brig,	120	0	12

Total 3070 132 416

This is so extraordinary, that really one stands amazed to consider how it was possible for one ship, without the least assistance, or one friend in view, to take so many; and no doubt there must have been much good luck, as well as extraordinary management in the action. But how much more are we startled, when we are told this was performed within three miles of one of their principal harbours, Petit Guave, in a narrow channel, betwixt two shores, the Ganave and St. Domingo, and not one could yet fetch either way, tho' they attempted it, and most of them prime failers. If we durst venture to pronounce on the dispositions of Providence, one would be apt to consider this as a recompence for the gallant and disinterested combat maintained last cruize with Kerfin's superior squadron, where this gentleman had the honour to command. At least the thought must afford pleasure to every Briton, that the lot has fallen upon him, who, with three ships of war, attacked seven from the principle of glory alone. Though here we cannot help lamenting, that the other heroes have not met with the like fortune.

But these are not all the services performed by his Majesty's ship *Augusta* in the late cruize of three weeks. December the 14th, after separating from the Admiral in chase of a sloop, who escaped, she perceived a ship in Tiberon Bay, which they stood to attack, but when within a random shot of the fort, the enemy set her on fire. Next morning she took a sloop with fugars, bound to Curacoa; and in the afternoon, perceiving two privateers in Liset Bay, she immediately gave them chase: these put to sea, and

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were luckily turned in upon the shore again by the Admiral and Princess Mary, who now joined the hollow, and sending their boats and tender to assist, the two privateers were taken: the last was well defended from the shore, and as prettily attacked by the Admiral's tender, (towed in by the boats) who took her out. To all this we must add the burning of a brig a few days before this in Donna Maria Bay, in coming down with the *Hornet* (who in his cruize has destroyed a French packet-boat off the Committee, and brought in with him a small French privateer schooner of 6 guns and 30 men) and the prizes; all which, according to Sir George Walton's method, may be thrust into the margin above.

N. B. Our correspondent adds, that he was informed by one of the officers of the *Augusta*, that Captain Forrest was never off the deck, nor scarcely closed his eyes, during their five days passage to Port Royal, having 400 prisoners on board, and not 200 men and boys of his own in the ship.

Captain Forrest got sight of this fleet on the 23d of December, off Port-au-Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their course, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war: however, night coming on, Captain Forrest tacked and stood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the *Le Mars*, who struck upon receipt of the first broadside; the whole fleet soon after followed her example. These ships were bound from Port-au-Prince to Old France, and were going through the Gulf. They were all richly laden with sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. and their cargoes cost at Port-au-Prince 170,000*l*.

FRANCOIS, CAPE DE, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1760. Rear-Admiral Holmes, in his letter from Jamaica, of the 11th of November 1760, to Mr. Cleveland, gave an account of having had intelligence, that five French frigates, with other vessels, were getting ready at Cape Fran-

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çois, to sail in the month of October for Old France, he made a proper disposition of his Majesty's ships under his command to intercept them, and having stationed them accordingly, the enemy sailed from the Cape the 16th of the said month of October, with the five frigates and other vessels, to the number of eight sail.

That on the 17th, at sun-rise, the Hampshire, Lively, and Boreas, saw them due east, and gave chase; Cape Nicholas bearing south by east eight leagues. They discovered them soon to be the enemy; but their utmost efforts were baffled all day, by little and variable winds, so that they neared them but slowly.

In the evening the breeze freshened, which brought them fast up with the chase; and at twelve at night the Boreas being the headmost ship, got along-side the Sirenne, commanded by Commodore M'Cartie. They engaged very smartly for twenty-five minutes, when the Sirenne declined the action, shot ahead, and wanted to get off. The Boreas, disabled in her rigging, could not again close with her till two in the afternoon of the next day, when a vigorous action recommenced off the east end of Cuba, and continued till forty minutes past four, when the Sirenne struck.

At the time the Boreas first engaged the Sirenne, she was to the northward of the Hampshire and Lively, who were in chase of the other frigates, that were making the best of their way to the southward, but the night being dark and squally, they were only able to keep sight of them.

On the 18th, at day-light, the enemy were six miles ahead of the Lively, exerting all their skill to make the west end of Tortuga, and get into Port-au-Paix. The Lively, who made good use of her oars, was considerably ahead of the Hampshire, and got up along-side of the Valeur, the sternmost of the enemy, at half an hour past seven, when a very smart action ensued, and continued for an hour and a half, when the Valeur struck.

The Hampshire kept on after the other three frigates, and the wind freshening, she gained so fast upon them, that at half past three in the afternoon, she got between the Duke of Choiseuil and the Prince Edward, the two headmost ships, and opened her fire upon them; but the first, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port-au-Paix; the other ran on shore about two leagues to leeward, when she struck her colours; and on the Hampshire preparing to take possession, the enemy set her on fire, and she blew up.

On the 19th, in the morning, the Hampshire, having the Lively and her prize in company, made sail towards Fresh-water Bay, which lies a little further to the leeward of Port-au-Prince, to take or destroy the Fleur-de-Lis, the sternmost of the three frigates she had chased the day before; but on his approach, the enemy likewise set her on fire, and she blew up.

Three of the five frigates, viz. the Sirenne, the Fleur-de-Lis, and the Valeur, were king's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a brigadier-general, at Martinico, in their way from France to Cape François; the other two belonged to merchants; and they were all loaded with indigo and sugar.

He has annexed an account of the five frigates intercepted by the detachment posted, as above, in the western passage; and begged leave to congratulate their lordships on our success, and the interesting loss sustained by the enemy on this occasion. At the same time, it gave him the agreeable opportunity of expressing his perfect esteem and approbation of the conduct and spirit of the three commanders, and the officers and men of his Majesty's three ships, who fell in with the enemy; and his having no less esteem for the officers and men of all the other ships, who shewed the greatest diligence and attention in guarding the other passages, upon the same service.

An Account of the Five French Frigates taken, burnt, and chased into Port-au-Paix, in the Island of Hispaniola.

The Sirenne, Commodore M'Cartie, 32 guns, and 280 men, struck to the Boreas, Captain Uvedale, of 28 guns, having only 170 men on board, the 18th of October.

On board the Boreas, killed 1, wounded 1. On board the Sirenne, killed and wounded 80, most of the wounded since dead.

The Valeur, Captain Talbot, of 20 guns, and 160 men, struck to the Lively, the Honourable Captain Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men, the 18th of October.

On board the Lively, killed 2, wounded none. On board the Valeur, killed 1 lieutenant, and 37 private. Wounded, the captain, master, boatswain, and 22 private.

The Hampshire, Captain Norbury, of 50 guns, and 350 men, chased the three following frigates, and destroyed two of them as expressed.

The Duke de Choiseuil, a merchant-frigate, Captain Bellevan, of 32 guns, and 180 men, escaped into Port-au-Paix.

The Prince Edward, a merchant-frigate, Captain Dubois, of 32 guns, and 180 men, burnt and destroyed to leeward of Port-au-Paix, the 18th of October.

The Fleur-de-Lis, a king's frigate, Captain Diguarty, of 32 guns, and 190 men, burnt and destroyed in Fresh-water Bay, to leeward of Port-au-Paix, the 19th of October.

FRANSTADT, OR FRAVENSTADT, BATTLE AT, IN 1706. This city is situated in Silesia; and during the contest between Augustus, Elector of Saxony, (whose cause was espoused by the Czar, Peter the Great,) and Stanislaus, (who was supported by Charles XII. of Sweden) the army of the former, which consisted of Saxons, Russians, and Poles, under the command of Schulenburg, was defeated by the Swedes, under General Renschild.

This defeat entirely ruined the party of Augustus, who was but five leagues from the field of battle with 15,000 Russians and Poles.

FRAVENSTADT, BATTLE AT. A town of Silesia, 25 miles north-east from Glogau. Charles XII. King of Sweden, after his rapid progress, in the year 1705, prepared to make a winter campaign against Augustus, King of Poland, who in the meantime, was considering how to receive him. His Allies, the Russians, under the command of General Schulenburg, posted along the Oder, at length passed that river, and the Swedish General, Renschild, at the head of 10,000 men, not being half the number of the enemies, resolved on giving them battle.

On the 12th day of February, 1706, the two armies met near Fravenstadt, and engaged; but such was the terror of the Swedish General, that although Schulenburg had made the best disposition imaginable, yet the battle lasted not a quarter of an hour: the resistance was trifling, the disorder so great, that the conquerors found upon the field of battle 7000 fuzees, all charged, which had been thrown away without firing. No defeat was ever quicker, more complete, and more shameful; and yet no general could have made a finer disposition than Schulenburg that day; but the consequence shewed how little human prudence is mistress of events. An entire regiment of Frenchmen, who had entered into the service of Augustus, were made prisoners, and afterwards allowed to enlist under the Swedish banner. The Muscovite prisoners begged for life on their knees, in the most tender supplications, but Renschild, with a savage barbarity, ordered them to be massacred in cool blood, about six hours after the battle. King Augustus, by the consequence of this battle, had nothing left but Cracow, in which place he shut himself up with a few troops.

FREDELAND, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1713. It is situated in the duchy of Strelitz, and
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was surprized by a small party of Swedes, during the war between Charles XII. and Frederick IV. of Denmark.

FREDERICKSHALL, SIEGE OF. A place of great strength and importance, situated at the mouth of the river Fistendal, near the Bay of Denmark, in Norway, between the town of Bahus and Anflo, reckoned the key of the kingdom. In October, 1718, Charles XII. resolved to make an attempt upon Norway, and having laid matters so well, that he did not doubt to be master of that kingdom in six months. He rather chose to go and conquer rocks, amidst snow and ice, in the severity of winter, which kills the very animals even in Sweden, where the air is less rigorous, than regain his beautiful provinces in Germany. Besides, his ambition was pleased with the thought of forcing a kingdom from his conquering enemy.

Charles sat down before Frederickshall in the month of December; the cold was so extreme that the soldiers could hardly break the ground. They might as well have opened trenches in a rock: but the Swedes never thought much of any fatigues, in which they saw their King take his share so readily; and Charles himself never suffered more than now. His constitution, by eighteen years labour, was hardened to that degree, that he could sleep in the open fields in Norway, in the midst of winter, upon boards or straw, covered only with his cloak, without prejudicing his health. Several of the soldiers in their posts fell down dead with cold, and others who were ready to die durst not complain, when they saw their King bear what they suffered.

A little before the expedition, hearing of a woman in Scania, named Jean Doller, who had lived several months upon nothing but water, he, who had studied all his life to bear the worst extremes that human nature can support, was resolved to try how long he could fast: he neither eat nor drank for five days, and on the sixth

in the morning he rid two leagues, and then alighted at the tent of his brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse, where he eat very heartily, without feeling the least disorder, either from his long fasting, or his full eating afterwards. With such a body of iron, and a soul of so much strength and courage in every condition, there was not one of his neighbours who did not fear him.

On the 11th day of December, being St. Andrew's day, he went about nine at night to see the trenches, and finding the parallel not advanced to his mind, he was a little displeased: but M. Megret, a French engineer, who conducted the siege, assured him, the place would be taken in eight days time. "We shall see," says the King; and going on with the engineer to examine the works, he stopped at a place where the boyan made an angle with the parallel, and kneeling upon the inner talus, he leaned with his elbows on the parapet, to look upon the men who were carrying on the trenches by star-light.

The last circumstances that relate to the death of so great a man as Charles XII. are very important; I must, therefore, take upon me to say, that all the conversation which has been reported by several writers, and M. de la Motraye among the rest, to have passed between the King and Megret, the engineer, is absolutely false; and the following account is what I know to be the truth of this event: The King stood with half his body exposed to a battery of cannon exactly levelled at the angle where he was; two Frenchmen were all who was then near his person; one was M. Siker, his aid-de-camp, a man of great courage and conduct, who came into his service in Turkey, and was particularly attached to the Prince of Hesse; the other was his engineer. The cannon fired upon them with chain-shot, to which the King stood much exposed. Not far behind was Count Swerin, who commanded the trenches. Count Posse, captain of the guards, and one Kulbert, an aid-de-camp, received

received his orders. Siker and Megret saw the King fall upon the parapet, fetching a deep sigh; they ran to him, but he was already dead: a ball of half a pound had struck him in the right temple, and made a hole big enough to turn their fingers in, his head lying over the parapet, the left eye was beat in, and the right was forced quite out of its socket. He was dead the moment he received this; but he had the force, in that instant, to put his hand by natural motion to the guard of his sword, and lay in that posture. At this, Megret, a man of great indifference, only said, "Let us be going, the play is done." Siker ran immediately and told Count Swerin, and they all agreed to keep it private, till the Prince of Hesse could be informed of it. They covered the corpse with a grey cloak. Siker put on him his hat and wig; and he was carried, by the name of Captain Charsbern, through their troop, who saw their dead King pass, little thinking who it was. The Prince gave orders presently, that none should go out of the camp, and that all the passes to Sweden should be guarded, till he could take measures for his wife to claim the crown, and to exclude the Duke of Holstein, who might possibly pretend to it. Thus fell Charles XII. King of Sweden, at the age of six and thirty years and a half, having known the extremes of prosperity and adversity, without being softened by the one, or in the least disturbed for a moment at the other. All his actions, even those of his private life, are almost beyond any measures of probability. Perhaps he was the only man, to be sure as he was the only King, who ever had lived without weakness. He carried all the virtues of a hero to that excess, that they became as dangerous as any of the opposite vices. His resolution grown to obstinacy, occasioned his misfortunes in Ukraina, and kept him five years in Turkey. His liberality, degenerated into profusion, ruined Sweden. His courage growing into rashness,

was the occasion of his death. His justice has been sometimes cruelty. And in his latter years, the maintaining his prerogative came not far short of tyranny. His great qualities, any one of which had been enough to make another Prince immortal, were a misfortune to his country. He never began a quarrel with any, but was rather implacable than wise in his resentment. He was the first who ever had the ambition to be a conqueror, without wishing to increase his dominions: his desire to gain kingdoms, was only that he might give them away. The passion he had for glory, for war, and for revenge, made him too little of a politician, without which the world never before saw any prince a conqueror. Before a battle he was full of confidence, exceeding modest after a victory; and in a defeat undaunted, sparing others no more than himself. He made a small account of his own or his subjects lives or labours. A man extraordinary, rather than a great man, and fitter to be admired than imitated. His life however may be a lesson to kings, and teach them that a peaceful and happy government is more to be desired than so much glory.

Charles XII. was tall, and nobly shaped; he had a fine forehead, large blue eyes, full of sweetness, and a handsome nose; but the lower part of his face was disagreeable, and often disfigured by a frequent laugh which hardly opened his lips: he had little beard or hair, he spoke little, and it was habitual to him to answer only with that laugh. At his table there was always great silence. With all that inflexible temper of his, he was timorous and bashful, and would have been at a loss in the conversation; for having given himself so wholly up to war, he knew but little of society. Before his long leisure at Turkey, he had never read any thing but Cæsar's Commentaries, and the History of Alexander: but he had writ some observations upon war, and his own campaigns from 1700 to 1709, which he owned to the Chevalier de Horad, and

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said the manuscript was lost at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa. As to religion, though the sentiments of a prince ought not to influence those of other men, and the opinion of a king so little informed as Charles, can be of no great weight in such matters, yet it is proper that mens' curiosity should be satisfied in this as well as other particulars concerning him. I have it from the gentleman who gave the most of the materials of his life, that Charles was a serious Lutheran till the year 1707; he then saw the famous philosopher M. Leibnitz at Leipzig, who was a great Free-thinker, and talked very freely, having instilled his notions into more princes than one. Charles learned from the conversation of this philosopher a good deal of indifference for Lutheranism, which he carried afterwards much farther when he had more time in Turkey, and had seen so many sorts of professions. Of all his old opinions he retained but one, which was absolute predestination, a doctrine that favoured his courage, and justified his temerity. The Czar had much the same opinion as to his religion and fate, but he was more free to talk of them, as he did indeed of every thing else, with his favourites very familiarly; for he had this advantage over Charles, that he had studied philosophy, and was a good speaker.

I cannot help taking notice of a slander, that is often spread by credulous or ill-meaning people, who will have it that when princes die, they were either poisoned or assassinated; and the story went in Germany, that M. Siker was the man who killed the King of Sweden. The brave officer was very uneasy at the calumny a good while, and one day talking of it to a friend, he said these very words, "I might have killed the King of Sweden, but I had such a veneration for the hero, that though I had intended it, I could not offer to do it."

As soon as he was dead the siege of Frederickshall was raised. The Swedes, who thought his glory rather a burthen

than a happiness, made peace with all their neighbours as fast as they could, and soon put an end to that absolute power, which Baron Goerts had made them weary of. The states went to a free election of King Charles's sister for their queen, and obliged her solemnly to renounce all hereditary right to the crown, that she might hold it only by the people's choice. She promised with repeated oaths never to set up arbitrary power; and afterwards her love of power giving way to conjugal affection, she yielded the crown to her husband, and brought the states to choose him, who ascended the throne upon the same conditions.

Baron Goerts was seized immediately upon Charles's death, and condemned by the senate of Stockholm to be beheaded under the gallows; an instance rather of revenge than justice, and a cruel insult on the memory of a king whom Sweden yet admires.

FREDERICK'S-ODE, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1657. It is situated in Jutland, belonging to Denmark, and a war breaking out between Frederick III. and Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, the latter charged General Wrangel with the attempt on this place; and notwithstanding it is defended by six bastions, and had a good garrison, Wrangel took it by storm. General Bilde, who commanded there, died a few days after, of the wounds he received in the assault.

FREDERICKSTADT, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1700. It is situated in the duchy of Holstein, and a war breaking out this year between the Duke of that province and Frederick IV. King of Denmark, this place was taken by the Duke of Wirtemberg, who acted as general for the latter.

FRETHEERNE, BATTLE AT, IN 584. In this battle the Britons were defeated by the Saxons, yet slew their chief named Cutha.

FREYBOURG, BESIEGED IN 1643. It is situated in the district of Misnia, and during the war between Christiana of Sweden and the Empire, the Swedish General,

neral, Forstenfon, attempted to take it, but the Imperial General, Piccolomini, arriving with 1500 men, he was obliged to raise the siege, having had 500 foot killed.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT.

A city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, the capital of the territory of Brisgow, situated 28 miles south from Strasburg, and 28 miles north from Basil. In the year 1644, France prosecuting a vigorous war against the House of Austria, the Count de Merci, the general of the Imperial army, laid siege to Friedburg, then in her possession, which surrendered in a short time; Turenne, the French commander, not being able to prevent it, though within sight of the place; however, the Duke of Enguien, another French commander, being acquainted with the reduction of it, immediately with 6000 foot and 4000 horse, passed the Rhine, and with the Marechal de Grammont, viewed the situation of the enemy's camp, and concluded how to attack them; his whole army consisted of about 20,000 men. The Imperial General had only 8000 foot, and 7000 horse; but his advantageous situation and vigilance made an equivalent. Merci had very judiciously chosen a plain, surrounded with mountains, inaccessible to the enemy by any other way than the road from Brisac to Friedburg, at the foot of one of which he posted his best troops to defend it. The most accessible parts of the mountains were fortified with palisades and artillery, and where there was a possibility of passing, a line was drawn quite across fortified with redoubts; the side towards the valley was barricaded with willows, cut down and interwoven together. Notwithstanding this formidable situation, d'Enguien determined to attack them; he took upon himself to march against the line, with 4800 infantry, thinking if he could gain the eminence, he might master the fort, and so descend into the enemy's camp. Turenne was to attack the fortification of felled trees at the same time; and the gens d'armes were stationed at the

entrance of the plain, to save the foot from being taken in flank. In spite of all obstruction, the French got within musket-shot of the intrenchments, and were received with a very brisk fire. The first attack did not succeed, but the second, the Prince and all the general officers dismounting, so animated the troops, that the Bavarians could not withstand their efforts, but abandoned their redoubts, which the French re-fortified, and brought up their cavalry, in order to descend into their camp the next day. Count Merci saw the danger he was in from the situation of the enemy, and retired in the night to a mountain, near Friedburg, and posted most of his infantry upon a natural platform, within a little of the top. The rest were planted behind a wood on the right towards Friedburg; and the cavalry extended from the wood to the walls of the town. The lines made during the siege, served partly to defend the new camp, only the side next the valley, he fortified by cutting down a great number of trees as before. At day-break the French observed this new situation, and made dispositions for attacking again; but the excessive rains obliged them to defer it till the morrow. There were to be three attacks at once; the first by d'Eschelle, with 1000 foot on the right; the second by d'Espenan on the left; and the third on the side of the valley. These several bodies were supported by the cavalry. The attack on the right was not to be made till that against the trees was begun, but a misunderstanding destroyed their whole project, the Duke d'Enguien, with the two Marechals, taking from the high ground a view of the enemy, to concert new measures, d'Espenan striving to seize a redoubt by the way, a smart fire ensued; d'Eschelle taking it for the attack that was to precede his, began to fall on; d'Enguien perceived the mistake, and flew to remedy it, but found d'Eschelle killed, and his troops in disorder; at his presence they returned to the charge, and were again

again repulsed, and the attack turned into a simple skirmish; this obliged them to alter their plan, making their greatest efforts on the side of the valley, which was as unsuccessful as the former. Great resolution was shewn on both sides, and the ground was won and lost, till night put an end to the action. Count Merci remained in his camp, and the French retired to theirs; their last resource was cutting off all provisions from the enemy, which they did in so effectual a manner, that Count Merci four hours after abandoned his camp with precipitation, from which they could not drive them, leaving behind six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and the greatest part of his baggage. The French pursued, but to no purpose. The loss in these two actions was nearly equal, nothing could be better concerted, or bolder, than the Duke d'Enguien's attack, nor any thing more vigorous than Count Merci's resistance, or more prudent than his retreat.

The French retook Friedburg in 1677, under the direction of Marechal Crequi, after a masterly attack of eight days.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1713, the Duke of Marlborough being separated from the Allied army, the French general, Marechal de Villars, carried all before him, and laid siege to Friedburg, which he prosecuted with the greatest industry and rage, as a means to gain him a passage into Bavaria, and restore the Elector of that name to his dominions; and having driven away General Vaubonne, who was posted under the cannon of the town, beleaguered that place, the conquest of which seemed impossible, the castle being built on steep, craggy, and inaccessible rocks, and supplied with a numerous garrison, well provided with every necessary, and an intrenched camp, which they at first had there, and which was supported by their grand army. Notwithstanding this the French, flushed with their late success, determined to take the place; the garrison made great efforts, but in

vain; the furious besiegers surmounted all difficulties, so that the Governor after a month's resistance surrendered at discretion, after the garrison had been reduced from 12,000 to 5000 men.

FRIEDBURG, SIEGE OF. In the year 1744, the Chevalier de Belleisle invested Friedburg with a numerous army, and brought before the town 180 pieces of cannon, 82 mortars, 120,000 cannon balls, 42,000 bombs, and 200,000 fascines, besides 18,000 peasants, who were employed to turn the course of the river Freyseheim, which ran before the town. They opened their trenches in the very bed of it. The French thought of taking the town in 14 days, but were disappointed, the place having a garrison of 9000 veteran troops, well provided for maintaining a vigorous defence.

On the 11th of October, the French monarch arrived in the camp, with several of his nobles. The Governor, General Damnitz, made a gallant defence, frequently falling out upon the foe, which with a continued fire, and springing numerous mines, made a terrible havoc among the besiegers, who now animated with the presence of their sovereign, doubled their efforts with incredible fury. The garrison with unparalleled bravery opposed the besiegers, till their bombs had reduced the whole city to little more than an heap of rubbish, which obliged the General to think of capitulating; accordingly, after a defence of 30 days, he surrendered with his garrison prisoners of war, having had 4600 men killed, and 700 wounded. The French lost near twice that number.

FRIEDBURG. A town in the landgravate of Hesse, Germany, and near which, in 1744, the battle was fought, of which the following letters give an account.

A Letter from Berlin, giving an Account of a Victory obtained by his Prussian Majesty over the combined Army of Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Duke de Saxe-Weissenfels.

"Yesterday

"Yesterday being the 8th instant, M. de Wartenburg, one of the King's adjutants, brought the two queens an account of a complete victory gained by his Majesty in person over the Combined armies.

The Austrian army being joined by the Saxon troops, and augmented to near 80,000 men, formed a design of penetrating into Silesia, by the passes through the mountains on the side of Friedsland and Landshut, with a view to cut off the King's communication with the rest of Lower Silesia, Glogaw, and consequently Brandenburg.

To prevent this scheme from taking effect, the King marched on the 3d to meet the enemy, who were got through the defiles into the open country. The next day by three in the morning the two armies were in sight, the Austrians forming the right, and the Saxons the left of the Allied army.

About four, the engagement began by our vanguard, under Lieutenant-General Dumoulin, and Major-General Winterfield. Our right wing made so brisk a fire on the Saxons that they first gave way; and their cavalry falling into disorder, were at last broken.

The battle was very long and obstinate between our left wing, and in the center with the Austrians and Hungarians; the latter were several times broke, but they rallied and returned to the charge.

About half an hour after ten several corps of the enemy that had been most exposed to the fire of our infantry and field pieces began to give way. Our grenadiers improved this opportunity, and by a vigorous push threw them into confusion. The enemy being routed, were obliged to abandon the plain, and retire as well as they could through the defiles by which they entered it.

We pursued them in their retreat about an hour and an half, till all the flat country was cleared, and they were got entirely back into the mountains; where it was not judged expedient to follow them.

This advantage is of the utmost consequence. The King, who commanded his army in person, and directed all its motions, was exposed to the warmest fire; as were also his brothers, the Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince Henry.

The number of the killed and wounded left by the Austrians and Saxons on the field of battle is about 4000. We have lost on our side about 1200. We have made above 5000 prisoners, including six generals and 30 officers of distinction, and have taken 60 pair of colours, 10 standards, 8 pair of kettle drums, and 40 pieces of field artillery. The Austrians and Saxons both have been obliged to leave a great part of their baggage, equipage, and ammunition behind them.

The King is extremely concerned for the loss of Lieutenant-General Count de Truchses, who was killed by a cannon ball at the beginning of the engagement. The Colonels Massow and Schwerin are dangerously wounded; as are the Lieutenant-Colonels Bodenbroek and Kahlhutz. Lieutenant-Colonel Berticow is among the number of the slain, as are likewise many other worthy officers.

The general officers taken prisoners, killed, wounded, and dead of their wounds, are the Grand Master of the Austrian artillery Baron Berlichengen, prisoner, and dangerously wounded. The Grand Master of the Saxon artillery, Thungen, dead of his wounds. The Lieutenant Field Marshal of the Austrians, Francois St. Ignon, prisoner and wounded. Major-General Forgatch of the Austrians, prisoner. Major-General Schlickling of the Saxons, prisoner. We reckon amongst the enemy's generals killed, Major-General Hohenhausen of the Austrians, Major-General Bestenhofen of the Saxons, without mentioning colonels and other staff officers."

Relation of the King's Campaign in Silesia, and of the Battle of Friedburg, June 4, as published by Authority at Berlin on the 12th of June.

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" The King being informed that the design of the Austrians and Saxons was to enter Silesia towards the end of May, about the middle of this month his Majesty withdrew his troops from the Upper Silesia, except the garrison of Jägerndorff, which served to cover the quarters on that side, so long as he pleased to keep them. When he was informed that the Austrian army was assembling at Königgratz, and that the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels was joining it with the Saxon troops, he ordered the Margrave, Charles, to withdraw the troops from the quarters about Jägerndorff, and come and join him at the camp at Frankenstein, which we entered on the 27th of May. The Margrave beat the Austrians in his march, having almost destroyed the regiments of Ogilvi and Esterhazy, infantry, and the regiment of Saxe-Gotha, dragoons: the Austrians had 2000 men killed and wounded in this engagement, and lost two pair of colours; after which his Royal Highness continued his march, and joined the King's army the 28th in the evening. The 29th was a day of rest; and upon the news the King received that the Austrians were advanced as far as Landshut, he removed to the camp of Reichenbach, and writ to General Dumoulin, who lay at Schweidnitz, that he must make all the necessary dispositions to lead the enemy into a belief, that the King's design was to retreat to Breslau at their approach. This succeeded, the Austrians and Saxons filled with ridiculous prejudices to the dishonour of the Prussian arms, easily believed that we would run away from them.

At the enemy's approach from the camp of Hohenneersdorff, the King marched silently between Schweidnitz and Strigau; the van-guard under General Dumoulin kept along the hills of Strigau; General Nassau with another detachment occupied a wood that lay between both. All these corps as well as the main body of the army, encamped between hills, where they could not be perceived; not a drum was to be

heard in the camp, nor any other noise; and Major-General Winterfield was even ordered to send out small parties, and make them retire again at the first motion of the enemy towards them; all which was done to keep up the false security they had lulled themselves into.

From May 31st to June 3d were employed by the King in reconnoitring all places where the enemy might advance, his Majesty intending not to defend a chain of mountains 16 German leagues in length, but to give them a warm reception at their coming out of the defiles. The 3d in the morning, his Majesty went to the hills of General Dumoulin's camp, where he observed that a great part of the enemy's cavalry had got through the defiles: in the afternoon he perceived that the enemy was advancing with large columns of horse and foot into the plain of Friedburg and Ronstoc; upon which he ordered the army to march at eight o'clock in the evening to Strigau, and bid General Dumoulin take post, with his 40 squadrons and 7 battalions upon the adjacent hills. These orders were well executed; the army arrived by midnight at the posts assigned, without noise or lights.

The 4th, at two in the morning, the King assembled all the general officers, and settled the dispositions for the battle. Half an hour after, the army moved to attack the enemy, marching in lines, and filing off on the right. General Dumoulin seeing some battalions posted on a hill on the flank of the army, gave a proof of his capacity, in occupying immediately a hill facing the other.

Near the seven battalions under this General, the right of our cavalry was formed; and here Marshal Baddenbroeck and Lieutenant-General Rotenbourg made the finest disposition that could be imagined, in posting the cavalry to the greatest advantage. A little wood lay to the left of this cavalry, which Prince Thierry of Anhalt immediately occupied with three battalions of grenadiers. The King formed his

his infantry close to this wood, but the ground did not permit him to draw up at first more than 15 battalions of the 32 which he had in the first line, and perceiving the Austrians drawing up over against him, and their cavalry advancing, he sent orders to General Nassau to hasten with the left wing of the cavalry to a meadow which joined to a rivulet, where he formed the end of the left. At the same time M. Kalckstein, General of the foot, who commanded the second line, caused several battalions to advance to reinforce General Dumoulin.

All things being thus disposed, Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau attacked first the Saxon infantry in a marshy wood, with uncommon bravery; the battalion of grenadier guards, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Wedel, drove them from the marshes without firing so much as one piece; the attack of the cavalry of the right succeeded that of the infantry, and the enemy's whole left wing was routed at the same instant: the Saxons formed a triangle of infantry, in order to make a good retreat; but Lieutenant-General Rotenbourg at the head of the Prince of Prussia's regiment of cuirassiers, cut in pieces the regiment of Schonberg; Lieutenant-Colonel Jaschinsky of the life-guards, and Major Froideville put two troops of Saxon grenadiers to the sword; the triangle was broken, and all the Saxons totally defeated.

This whole wing was beaten before our left wing began to charge the Austrians. The King and the Margrave conducted this attack with so much vigour, that the Austrians gave ground every where. Here the regiment of guards behaved exceeding well, having with the bayonets on their pieces routed the Austrian grenadiers, who were posted in a trench opposite to them; the regiment of Hacke and that of Brunswick-Bevern, likewise did wonders. In the meantime, the King caused all his right wing to wheel about, in order to take the Austrians in flank; to effect which they were obliged

to pass over marshes and ditches: in their way they attacked a village in which the enemy had posted some infantry, and the cavalry (of the right wing) after having charged eight times, dispersed all the enemies they found on that side, and joined again the rest of the wing, which was just ready to fall upon the Austrians in flank. In the meantime the left wing had advanced, and made the Austrian infantry give ground three several times. The cavalry of this wing, of which no more than 10 squadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the charge by General Kyau, who bore down all that came in his way. As soon as General Nassau had formed 15 other squadrons, he perceived that the enemy were drawing up in the form of a gibbet, in order to take him in flank; whereupon he drew six squadrons from the second line to oppose them, charging them so vigorously, that they all gave way before him; yet the enemy rallied again, and these squadrons were obliged to charge six times before they could make the enemy fly. In these charges General Rochow, Prince Schanaich, Colonel Marschal, and many other officers signalized themselves.

The regiment of Bareith, which made part of the body of reserve, seeing the enemy's infantry still continue to fire, was brought up by Lieutenant-General Geslar, and General Schmettau; our infantry opened in order to make way for them, and they charged so furiously the enemy's foot, that they cut in pieces the regiments of Marschal, Grun, Thungen, Daun, Collo-warth, and Wurmbrand, with a troop of horse-grenadiers, and brought back 66 colours, and 2500 prisoners; an action hardly to be paralleled in history, the success of which was owing to the Generals Geslar and Schmettau, Colonel Schwerin, and the brave Major Chasot, whose courage and conduct has already been conspicuous in three battles.

Then the whole army went in pursuit of the enemy, and did not stop till come

to the gorges of the mountains. The slaughter was exceeding great on every side. The enemy made three retreats, viz. the Saxons by the way of Seiffersdorf, the right of the Austrians by Friedburg, and the center by the defiles of Kauder. We must confess, to the honour of the Austrians, that their dispositions for the retreat were so finely contrived, that we could not break in upon them at first. The trophies of our victory are 66 pieces of cannon, 6 hohitzes, 76 colours, 8 pair of kettle drums, 7 standards, 4 generals, near 200 other officers, and above 7000 men. The Austrians and Saxons had 4000 men killed; and this relation adds, that considering the great number of deserters that are come over to the Prussians, the whole loss of the Combined army cannot be less than 20,000 men.

The loss of the Prussians killed and wounded, amounts to 1600 men, General Count Truchses, the Colonels Massan and Kahlhu, Lieutenant-Colonels During and Bertkau, 8 captains, 2 majors, and 20 subalterns killed; Generals Stille and Bornstadt, Colonel Schwerin of the guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Buddenbroech, and 20 other officers wounded. If the Saxon troops had been as much used to action as the Austrians, the victory would have been longer doubtful; but all the valour and good conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels could not bring the Saxons into order again.

In fine, the battle of Friedburg will be ranked among the greatest actions recorded in history, since every corps in the army had a share in it, the action lasted 7 hours in all, and for four hours very hot."

The Account sent to the King of Poland, by the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, of the above action in Silesia, is as follows.

"On the 28th, your Majesty's troops joined those of the Queen of Hungary, and entered Silesia on the 29th, directing their march towards Friedburg, and ad-

vancing within 2 leagues of Schweidnitz, in order to execute the design formed by Prince Charles, of cutting off the communication of the Prussians with the rest of Silesia, and with their own country. To shut up the Prussians the closer, we ordered some troops to defile on the left towards Javer; upon which the King of Prussia made a motion with his army, and presented himself on the 4th in the morning in order of battle, within a mile of Friedburg. The Prussians attacked with a great deal of vivacity; we received them with a great deal of firmness, and the engagement remained undecided till about 10 o'clock; when our cavalry being disordered by the unevenness of the ground, were obliged to retire, in order to form again behind the foot. Our left wing being by this very much weakened, our irregular troops falling into confusion, and this confusion spreading itself also among such as had the care of the artillery, his Royal Highness judged it proper to direct a retreat. It was made in very good order, so that we have regained the passes at Landshut and Schmiedberg, the enemy pursuing us only at a distance. We have lost about 3000 or 4000 men; some generals likewise are missing. All the army fought with the greatest bravery and intrepidity. We do not certainly know the loss of the Prussians, but it must have been very great, at least equal to ours, their cavalry having suffered extremely during the action."

A second Account from Dresden, printed in the London Gazette..

"The ground on which the battle was fought would not permit the whole of the Allied army to engage. The right wing which was under Prince Charles, could not come up to the assistance of the left, against which the King of Prussia turned his whole force, so that this last being unable to stand their ground, the whole army successively was obliged to retire into the defiles,

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defiles, which was done in good order. We had a great many generals and other officers killed and wounded. The foot behaved well. The park of artillery was not come up. Some field pieces we were obliged to quit. The greatest part of the wounded were brought off, and the whole army was assembled at Landshut, in such a position as to have nothing to fear from the enemy."

A third Account from Dresden, printed in the London Gazette.

"On the 3d, upon hearing that the advanced guard of the Prussian army was coming up, our troops formed in order of battle as they arrived, and we continued all night under arms. But the 4th, by break of day, the King of Prussia appeared on a sudden at the head of his whole army, which he had caused to march the evening before, and all night, as we have learned since. He offered us battle, and made his principal efforts against the left wing of the Combined army, which was composed of our troops, and the right wing of the Prussians were at first repulsed. Our grenadiers had got upon an eminence in our flank, but the Prussian great artillery obliged them to retire from thence, and this post was afterwards made use of for erecting batteries against us. Our horse, notwithstanding their fire, attacked several times, and disputed the ground with great obstinacy for a long while; but as upon account of our position, our great artillery could not come up to support the grenadiers, they were compelled to fall into the same line with the infantry, the action thereupon became general, and lasted five hours. The Prussians had the advantage from the superior number of their troops of a larger front; but as the whole right wing of the Combined army was very soon after obliged to give ground, and we thereupon ran the risk of being surrounded on all sides, we were under a necessity of retiring. We lost 2000 men,

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exclusive of 700 wounded. In general we have great reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers, and the ardour and good countenance shewn by the soldiers, as well in the action as the retreat. The ditches and marshes which we had to pass through, obliged us to abandon several pieces of cannon. Besides the advantage of ground which the Prussians had over us, the sun shone so strong in the eyes of our soldiers, and the wind blew the smoke so thick upon us, that we could not discern the different motions and dispositions the enemy made during the attack. According to the reports of deserters, their loss is more considerable than ours. Their gens d'armes are said to be entirely defeated, as well as eight regiments of horse, and the best regiments of foot, as the King's, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau's, and others, have suffered greatly. Prince Maurice of Dessau, General Buddenbroech, and General Truchses, are counted amongst the dead of distinction. Their principal attack was formed against our left wing; for the action, which begun there, was continued to the end of the battle with the greatest briskness."

Extract of a Letter from a Saxon General Officer, concerning the gallant Behaviour of the royal Regiment of Saxon cuirassiers.

"This regiment being posted on the left next to the Austrians, it happened that two Prussian squadrons, which had attacked the Austrians on the right of the said body squadron, were repulsed by them in such a manner as to be thrown just upon the back of this squadron. As the Prussians pressed upon it, being driven by the Austrians, the Colonel of the squadron fell immediately by a pistol-shot, but the Lieutenant-Colonel taking the command, the Prussians, which were gens d'armes, after an obstinate fight were repulsed with the loss of half their number. The body squadron had hardly time to restore

store itself in order, before it was attacked by a Prussian squadron of carabineers, which made great efforts for the standard and kettle-drums, as the body squadron was very weak; but was repulsed by the great bravery of the officer, and of some under officers and private men. When the attack was over, the lieutenant-colonel found scarce 30 men left by him, therefore took an opportunity to join the lieutenant-colonel of the Haudring regiment, who had but a few more men than himself, and soon after was further reinforced with two captains, two lieutenants, and 15 men, with the standard of the other squadron of royal cuirassiers, the rest being killed or dispersed. The body squadron was then attacked a third time by a squadron of Prussian dragoons, but though they repulsed them, they were by this attack separated from the Haudring troops. The lieutenant-colonel seeing no more Saxon or Austrian cavalry on the field of battle, and that the Prussians were pursuing them to the right of the village, prudently retired with his few men, in order to save the standard and kettle-drums, to the left of that village, whence they escaped from a great number of Prussians falling upon them, to a regiment of light horse, and thence to another village, where they found Colonel Haudring with some Saxon cavalry. They then made together about 100 men; and being afterwards joined by two battalions of grenadiers, and a regiment of light horse, they formed, and supported each other's retreat under several attacks of the Prussian hussars, two miles from the field of battle, and joined the army in the evening. Such was the extraordinary bravery and conduct of the lieut. col. subordinate officers, and private men of this squadron, that the D. of Weissenfels ordered a relation of their behaviour to be drawn up and delivered to them."

The Austrian Account relates this action in the following manner, from Vienna.

"The Combined army encamped the 2d at Baumgarten, from whence they marched on the 3d, and arrived late, the right at Hohenfriberg, the left at Strigau, a great German mile's distance from each other. Advice was soon after brought, that the Prussians were marching to Strigau. The Saxons, who arrived there so late as eight o'clock in the evening, were attacked before day-light on their left, in a post on a rising ground, where they had placed 18 companies of grenadiers, and a body of Uhlans; but these giving way after a good resistance, left the advantage of the rising ground to the Prussians, from whence the latter flanked the whole Saxon army, which giving way at last, before it was possible for Prince Charles to charge the Prussians in form, as well on account of the distance, as of a good deal of confusion that had been occasioned on his right, by his own cavalry's firing whilst his center was pressing to the left, the Prussians seized upon a village, so posted as to flank equally both his center and the cavalry, and even to separate them in such a manner, by advancing in columns, that the cavalry, though rallied a second time, could never be brought to the fire from the village, so that the five regiments in the Austrian center were left to suffer the most, viz. two battalions of Marschal, and the four entire regiments of Colowarth, Grun, Leopold Daun, and Maximilian of Hesse. The loss in the infantry is computed at between 6000 and 7000 men, among whom are reckoned about 2000 missing, and between 1600 or 1700 wounded, of which last not above 200 are in a dangerous way. The loss in the cavalry, by dead, wounded, and missing, is computed at 1000. The Generals Thungen, Kinitz, and Kuffstein, are killed. Berlichingen has seven wounds, and is a prisoner, as is the younger St. Ignon: and as to other officers, there are only 2 colonels, 2 captains, and 11 lieutenants killed. The Austrians have also lost 18 pieces of cannon, and about 53 colours. There are

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are 15 ensigns to each Austrian regiment. Two hundred Prussian deserters came in the day after the affair, and report that 5 generals were killed on their side, and between 4000 and 5000 men killed and wounded."

FRIEDBURG, BATTLE OF, IN 1762. Prince Henry of Prussia, being reinforced by a strong detachment from the army of the King his brother, attacked, on the morning of the 29th of October, the united armies of Austrians and Imperialists, under the command of the Prince de Stolberg, in the absence of General Haddick, who was gone to Dresden. The action lasted till two in the afternoon, when the enemy was entirely routed, and obliged to quit the field of battle, and the town of Friedburg, to the Prussians, who took, besides 5000 or 6000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and several colours and standards. What made the circumstances of this battle, according to the above account, so much the more glorious, were, that Prince Henry had with him a part only of his troops; the corps under General Hullen having only made some movements to facilitate the operations of his Royal Highness; and the reinforcement under the Count de Neuwied, having gotten no further the day of the battle, than the neighbourhood of Grossenhayen.

The number of prisoners which his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia made at the battle of Friedburg, over a combined army of Austrians and the troops of the Empire, commanded by the Prince de Stolberg, consisted of 1 lieutenant-general, Baron de Rodt, 1 colonel, 1 major, 24 captains, 41 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, and 4174 private men, besides 159 under officers. The artillery taken, 27 pieces of cannon, with 9 standards and colours.

FRIDLINGHEN, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated three miles east from the Rhine, and five miles north from Basil. This battle was fought in the year 1702, between the Imperialists and the troops of France: the

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former commanded by Prince Louis of Baden, and the latter by the Marquis de Villars, who were much superior in number.

Prince Louis had been much weakened by sending off detachments, and being afraid the enemy would inclose him in his camp at Fridlinghen, he decamped. The French General was no sooner informed of this, than he determined to attack him in his retreat, and having overtook him, he (Prince Louis) made a halt, and faced about, upon which an obstinate engagement ensued. The cannon of the Imperialists did great execution, but the French infantry did more: they obliged the enemy to abandon the field of battle, with all their artillery, baggage, and ammunition, and about 2000 men slain. The French are said to have lost near that number: but what is most unaccountable, though they got the victory, and the enemy retired in disorder, they were seized with a panic, and durst not pursue; which occasioned some of the French officers to say, that if the Prince had faced about with only two regiments, he would have snatched the victory from Villars, who in consequence of this battle was created Marechal of France; and the town of Fridlinghen owned him her conqueror next morning.

FRONTENAC, OR CADARAQUI. A fort situated on Lake George, North America; against which, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet having proposed a plan, was detached in August, 1756, with a body of men, consisting of 154 regulars, 2491 Provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, including officers: and the following copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet to Major-General Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the account of his success in that very difficult and important enterprize.

"I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without opposition,

tion, the 25th: the garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 27th, between seven and eight in the morning. It was a square fort, of 100 yards the exterior side, and had in it 110 men, some women, children, and Indians; 60 pieces of cannon, (half of which were mounted), 16 small mortars, with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose Brigadier-General Forbes, their western garrisons, Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprize against the Mohawk River, valued by the French at 800,000 livres. We have likewise taken nine vessels, from eight to eighteen guns, which is all they have upon the Lake; two of which I have brought here, one richly laden, and the rest, and the provisions, I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c.

FULDA. A town situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, Germany; and which was taken in 1759, in the following manner. On the 28th of November, early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, set out from Marburgh with the following regiments, viz. De Bosch, Hanoverian dragoons, Prince William and Prince Frederick of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's, of Brunswick, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunsbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps, having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kisdorf and Heimershausen, and the following, being the 29th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy, consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other regiments, at Lauterbach. The hussars, and the volunteers of Trimbach,

were posted further on at Sandershausen; and the Hereditary Prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulda, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together, behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his Serene Highness went to reconnoitre in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulda forms a plain of tolerably even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which, the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies, on separate spots of ground, the hussars and yellow dragoons, drew up in front of those troops so irregularly posted.

In the meantime, the rest of his Serene Highness's troops, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner, that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wirtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. The cannon fired upon them during the whole time they were filing off.

The enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, we played our howitzers upon them, to drive them from thence.

The whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, the hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with the Hessian grenadiers, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit; whilst Prince Charles of Bevern went round the outside of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

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The enemy in their retreat, shut all the gates of the town after them; but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other side of the town, the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wirtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

The Hereditary Prince ordered immediately all the hussars, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the meantime his Serene Highness, with the rest of the troops, filed off along the heights to the right, till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there was but six killed, and ten wounded on our side. Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musquet-ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces; and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

The next day, the 1st of December, 910 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld, under an escort commanded by Major Marshal. The rest of these four battalions were either killed or very much wounded. Our hussars have been in pursuit of those of the enemy, who went off before the action, and have taken the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

The Duke of Wirtemberg was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a feu de joye; so that these

regiments were in their best cloathing. The Duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulda to his table, and to a ball which he intended to have given that very day. But upon the unexpected news of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the Duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry, and file off in our presence on the other side of Fulda. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this has enabled us to cut them so easily to pieces, and with so little loss on our side.

FYAL. One of the islands of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean; and in the bay of which island, in 1599, Sir William Monson, (acting as Vice-Admiral to the Earl of Cumberland), observing some Spanish ships, formed a design of cutting them out: but the dashing of the oars giving the Spaniards the alarm, they fired a broadside, aiming at the boats from the direction of the noise, but missing them, they boarded the Admiral, whose force was so great, as obliged them to retire with loss. However, meeting another boat coming to assist, they returned to the attack and carried her, although she mounted 18 guns, and was moored under the castle. After towing the ship out of the reach of the guns of the fort, they returned into the road again, and notwithstanding the fire from the castle, and some guns brought down on purpose to annoy them, they possessed themselves of seven more ships which lay in the road, three of which were of great value.

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GATT, CAPE DE, ENGAGEMENT OFF. On the coast of Spain, in the Mediterranean, and kingdom of Granada, and forms the Gulf of Carthagena on the south, as Cape de Palos does on the north. It does not appear that the French gained any great advantage by taking the Island of Minorca, for the British fleets continued masters of the Mediterranean.

On the 28th day of February, 1758, Admiral Osborne fell in with the French squadron sent to reinforce M. de Clue at Carthagena, consisting of the four following ships, commanded by M. du Quesne, the Foudroyant of 80 guns, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the Pleiade of 24 guns. Immediately on their discovering the British fleet they dispersed, and steered different courses: however, about seven in the evening, Captain Storr, in the Revenge of 64 guns, together with Captain Hughes, in the Berwick of 64, and Captain Evans, in the Preston of 50, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. d'Herville, with 502 men: and about one in the morning, Captain Gardiner, in the Monmouth of 64 guns, with the Swiftsure of 70, Captain Stanhope, and Captain Hervey, in the Hampton-Court of 64 guns, took the Foudroyant, on board of which was the Marquis du Quesne, Chief d'Escadre, with 800 men. The Oriflame was run ashore under the castle of Aiglos, by Captain Rowley, in the Montague of 60 guns, and Captain Montague, in the Monarch of 74, and had it not been for

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violating the neutrality of the coast, would have entirely destroyed her. The Pleiade of 24 guns, got away merely by outsailling our ships. In this action the brave Captain Gardiner was killed, as he was encouraging his men between decks, by a musquet-ball in his forehead, after having been shot through the arm in the first fire. Captain Storr lost the calf of one of his legs. The seamen, as well as the officers, behaved with great spirit and bravery. the Monmouth had 150 men killed and wounded; and the Foudroyant 200. The loss of masts on both sides brought on a very close engagement, which lasted till the Swiftsure came up. M. du Quesne refused to deliver his sword to Captain Stanhope of the Swiftsure, but gave it with great politeness to Lieutenant Carkett of the Monmouth, who, after the death of his Captain, Gardiner, engaged and disabled the Foudroyant so as she was obliged to strike as soon as the other ships came up, for which Admiral Osborne complimented him with the command of her.

GEMAUERTHOFF, BATTLE AT. A village near Mittau, the capital of Courland, a duchy of Poland. This was one of the battles fought between the Russians and Swedes in the year 1708. When the Czar invaded Courland, he did not do it so much to make a conquest of the country, as to drive out the Swedes: but the whole army not being ready so soon as he wanted, he detached General Czeremetoff, with

20,000

20,000 men, to clear the ground about Riga of General Levenhaup's troops, that he might quietly sit down before that place. Scarce was this design formed, before the Czar began his march to join Czeremetoff.

The Swedish General, who had not quite 16,000 men, resolved not to intrench. Their many victories had inspired the Swedes with so much confidence, that they never inquired after the number of the enemy, but only where they lay. Levenhaup therefore marched against them, without hesitation, on the 7th of October, 1708, in the afternoon. Upon the first assault they killed 1500 Muscovites. The Czar's army fell into confusion, and fled on all sides; and the Emperor of Russia was upon the point of seeing himself defeated: he perceived that the safety of his dominions depended upon the action of that day, and that he was utterly undone if Levenhaup joined the King of Sweden with a victorious army. As soon as he saw his troops begin to fall back, he ran to the rear-guard, where the Cossacks and Calmucks were posted: "I charge you," says he, "to fire upon every man that runs away, and even to kill me, if I should be so cowardly as to turn my back." From thence he turned to the van-guard, rallied his troops in person, assisted by Prince Menzicoff, and Prince Galliczin. Levenhaup, who had pressing orders to join his master, chose rather to continue on his march than renew the fight, thinking he had done enough to discourage the enemy from pursuing.

At eleven the next morning, the Czar attacked him near a morass, and drew out his army at length that he might surround him: the Swedes faced about, and the fight lasted two hours with equal resolution. The Muscovites lost three times as many men, but still kept their ground, and the victory was undecided. At four in the afternoon, General Bayer brought the Czar a reinforcement of troops. The battle was then renewed for the third

time, with more fury and eagerness than ever, and lasted till night came on: at last numbers carried it. The Swedes were broken, routed, and driven as far as to their baggage. Levenhaup rallied his troops behind his waggons, and though the Swedes were conquered, they did not fly: they were not above 9000 in number, and not a single man of them ran away; and the General drew them up as easily in order of battle, as though they had never been beaten. The Czar, on the other side, passed the night under arms, and commanded his officers, under pain of being cashiered, and his soldiers, under pain of death, not to stir for plunder.

The next morning, at day-break, he ordered a fresh assault. Levenhaup had retired to an advantageous ground at some miles distance, after having nailed down part of his cannon, and set fire to his waggons. The Muscovites came time enough to hinder the whole convoy from being consumed in the flames: they seized upon 6000 waggons, which they saved. The Czar, who was desirous of completing the defeat of the Swedes, sent General Flug to fall upon them again the fifth time; and the General offered them an honourable capitulation. Levenhaup refused it, and the fifth battle was as bloody as any of the former. Of the 9000 soldiers, he had one half killed, and the other remained unbroken. At last, night coming on, Levenhaup, after having sustained five battles against 50,000 men, he swam across the Soffa, followed by the 5000 men he had left alive, and the wounded were carried over in boats. The Czar lost above 20,000 Muscovites in these five engagements, in which he had the glory of conquering the Swedes, and Levenhaup the reputation of disputing the victory for three days, and of retreating without being broken at last. He then came to his master's camp with the great honour of having made so good a defence, but bringing with him neither ammunition nor army.

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GENOA, BOMBARDED. The capital of the republic of its own name in Italy: part of the town stands on the strand, on a level with the sea, the other rises gradually to the summit of a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect of the adjacent country and the ocean. If we may believe the French writers, this city was bombarded from the following motive.

The senate of Genoa having entered into a combination to encourage a conspiracy, which was laid to burn the French King's ships and galleys in Toulon and Marseilles. When this was known at the French court, Louis XIV. resolved to burn the town about their ears; and for this purpose equipped a considerable squadron of ships and galleys, or bombs. But other writers say, with greater probability, that Genoa having put itself under the protection of Spain, who was at this time at war with France, Louis resolved to chastise that republic for its error, (an expression commonly used in France about this time, for Louis affected to lord it over Europe). He sent out a fleet of forty sail, which appeared before Genoa on the 17th day of May, 1684.

In five days, 13,000 bombs were thrown into the town, which did considerable damage, almost two thirds of it were burned to ashes. The Doge's palace was beat down just as he escaped out of the door. Several of the inhabitants were burned in their houses; others who escaped into the streets, being surrounded by fires, perished in the flames.

On the 26th the senate submitted, and sent the Doge, with three other hostages, to the French court, to beg that Monarch's pardon, and promise not to commit any more of the like offences.

Before we quit this article, we should not omit taking notice, that in the war of 1746, the Austrians having gained possession of this city, they exacted such heavy contributions, that the inhabitants groaned under the weight of oppression, and when the contributions could not be furnished,

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the enemy proceeded to military discipline.

A people driven to despair, and glowing with revenge, needed not much soliciting to take up arms, and recover their liberty and independence. There were some among them that burned with this patriot spirit, and these instilled the same notions into the rest. Accordingly they took up arms in secret, surprised some battalions of the Austrians, surrounded others, and cut them in pieces; and in a word, drove them out with great slaughter. The Marquis de Botta, the Austrian Commandant, acted with caution and spirit, but being overpowered by numbers, and apprehensive of the peasants in the country, who were also in arms, he retreated to the pass of the Bochetta, on the side of Lombardy, where he secured himself for the present in an advantageous situation.

GEORGE, LAKE. Situated in the back settlements, on the boundaries of Canada, and the Province of New-York; and near which, in 1755, a desperate battle was fought between the French and their Indian Allies, commanded by the Baron de Dieskau, and the British and their Indian Allies, commanded by Major-General Johnson. For an account of which engagement, see the following letter from the last mentioned gentleman.

Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9th, 1755.

To the Governors of the several Colonies who raised the troops on the present expedition.

"Gentlemen,

Sunday evening the 7th instant, I received intelligence from some Indian scouts I had sent out, that they had discovered three large roads about the South Bay, and were confident a very considerable number of the enemy were marched, or on their march, towards our encampment at the Carrying-place, where were posted about 250 of the New Hampshire troops, and five companies of the New York regiment. I got one Adams, a waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely consented to ride

ride exprefs with my orders to Colonel Blanchard of the New Hampshire regiment, commanding officer there. I acquainted him with my intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the troops there within the works thrown up. About half an hour, or near an hour after this, I got two Indians and two foldiers to go on foot with another letter to the fame purpofe.

About twelve o'clock that night, the Indians and foldiers returned, with a waggoner who had fole from the camp, with about eight others, their waggoners and forces without orders. This waggoner fays, they heard and faw the enemy about four miles from this fide the Carrying-place. They heard a gun fire, and a man call upon Heaven for mercy, which he judged to be Adams. The next morning I called a council of war, who gave it as their opinion, and in which the Indians were extremely urgent, that 1000 men fhould be detached, and a number of their people would go with them, in order to catch the enemy in their retreat from the other camp, either as victors, or defeated in their design. The 1000 men were detached under the command of Colonel Williams, of one of the Boston regiments, with upwards of 200 Indians. They marched between eight and nine o'clock. In about an hour and a half afterwards, we heard a heavy firing, and all the marks of a warm engagement, which we judged was about three or four miles from us; we beat to arms, and got our men all in readinefs. The fire approached nearer; upon which I judged our people were retreating, and detached Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, with about 300 men, to cover their retreat. About ten o'clock, fome of our party came running into the camp, and acquainted us that our men were retreating, and that the enemy were too ftrong for them. The whole party that efaped, returned to us in large bodies.

As we had thrown up a breaf-work of trees round our encampment, and planted fome field-pieces to defend the fame, we

immediately hauled fome heavy cannon up there to ftrengthen our front, took poffeffion of fome eminences on our left flank, and got one field piece there in a very advantageous fituation. The breaf-work was manned throughout by our people, and the beft difpofition made through our whole encampment which time and circumftances would permit. About half an hour after eleven, the enemy appeared in fight, and marched along the road in very regular order directly upon our center: they made a fmall halt about 150 yards from our breaf-work, when the regular troops (whom we judged to be fuch by their bright and fixed bayonets) made the grand and center attack. The Canadians and Indians fquatted and difperfed on our flanks. The enemy's fire we received firft from their regulars in platoons, but it did no great execution, being at too great a diftance, and our men defended by the breaf-work. Our artillery then began to play on them, and was ferved under the direction of Captain Eyre, during the whole of the engagement, in a manner very advantageous to his character, and thofe concerned in the management of it. The engagement now became general on both fides. The French regulars kept their ground and order for fome time with great refolution and good conduct, but the warm and conftant fire from our artillery and troops put them into diforder: their fire became more fcattered and unequal, and the enemy's fire on our left grew very faint. They moved then to the right of our encampment, and attacked Colonel Ruggle's, Colonel Williams's, and Colonel Titcomb's regiments, where they maintained a very warm fire for near an hour, ftill keeping up their fire in the other parts of our line, though not very ftrong. The three regiments on the right fupported the attack very refolutely, and kept a conftant and ftrong fire upon the enemy. This attack failing, and the artillery ftill playing along the line, we found their fire very weak, with confiderable

able intervals; this was about four o'clock, when our men and the Indians jumped over the breast-work, pursued the enemy, slaughtered numbers, and took several prisoners, amongst whom was the Baron de Dieskau, the French General of all the regular forces lately arrived from Europe, who was brought to my tent about six o'clock, just as a wound I had received was dressed. The whole engagement and pursuit ended about seven o'clock.

I do not know whether I can get the returns of the slain and wounded on our side.

The greatest loss we have sustained was in the party commanded by Colonel Williams, in the morning, who was attacked and the men gave way before Colonel Whiting, who brought up the rear, could come to his assistance. The enemy, who were more numerous, endeavoured to surround them; upon which the officers found they had no way to save the troops but by retreating, which they did as fast as they could. In this engagement we suffered our greatest loss; Colonel Williams, Major Ashley, Captain Ingersal, and Captain Puter of the same regiment; Captain Ferrall, brother-in-law to the General, who commanded a party of Indians, Captain Stoddert, Captain M'Ginnes, Captain Stephens, all Indian officers, and the Indians say, near 40 of their people, who fought like lions, were all slain; old Hendrick, the Great Mohawk Sachem, we fear is killed. We have abundant reason to think we killed a great number of the enemy; amongst whom is Monsieur St. Pierre, who commanded all the Indians. The exact number on either side I cannot obtain; for though I sent a party to bury our dead this afternoon, it being a running scattered engagement, we can neither find all our dead nor give an exact account. As fast as these troops joined us, they formed with the rest in the main battle of the day; so that the killed and wounded in both engagements,

officers excepted, must stand upon one return.

About eight o'clock last night, a party of 120 of the New Hampshire regiment, and 90 of the New York regiment, who were detached to our assistance, under the command of Captain M'Ginnes, from the camp at the Carrying-place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a party of Indians and Canadians, at the place where Colonel Williams was attacked in the morning: their engagement began between four and five o'clock. This party, who our people say were between 300 and 400, had fled from the engagement here, and gone to scalp our people killed in the morning. Our brave men fought them for near two hours, and made a considerable slaughter among them. Of this brave party two were killed, and 11 wounded, and five missing. Captain M'Ginnes, who behaved with the utmost calmness and resolution, was brought on a horse here, and I fear his wounds will prove mortal. Ensign Falsam, of the New-Hampshire regiment, is wounded through the shoulder.

I have this morning called a council of war, a copy of the minutes of which I send you herewith.

Monsieur le Baron de Dieskau, the French General, is badly wounded in the leg, and through both his hips, and the surgeon very much fears his life. He is an elderly gentleman, an experienced officer, and a man of high consideration in France. From his papers I find he brought under his command to Canada, in the men of war lately arrived at Quebec, 3171 regular troops, who were partly in garrison at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticonderago, and other advantageous passes between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him yesterday morning 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different nations.—His aid-de-camp says (they being separately asked) their whole force was about 2000.—Several of the prisoners say about 2300. The Baron says his major-general was killed,

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killed, and his aid-de-camp says, the greater part of their chief officers also. He thinks by the morning and afternoon actions, they have lost near 1000 men, but I can get no regular accounts. Most of our people think from 500 to 600. We have about thirty prisoners, most of them badly wounded. The Indians scalped of their dead already near 70, and were employed after the battle last night, and all this afternoon in bringing in scalps; and great numbers of French and Indians yet left unscalped. They carried off numbers of their dead, and secreted them. Our men have suffered so much fatigue for three days past, and are constantly standing upon their arms by day, half the whole upon guard every night, and the rest lay down armed and accoutred, that both officers and men are almost wore out. The enemy may rally, and we judge they have considerable reinforcements near at hand; so that I think it necessary we be upon our guard, and be watchful to maintain the advantages we have gained; for these reasons I do not think it either prudent or safe to be sending out parties in search of the dead.

I do not hear of any officers killed at our camp but Colonel Titcomb, and none wounded but myself and Major Nichols of Colonel Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain returns of our dead and wounded; but from the best accounts I can obtain, we have lost about 130 who are killed, about 60 wounded, and several missing from the morning and afternoon's engagement.

GERIAH, TAKEN. This piratical state was possessed by Tulagee Angria, and was situated on the coast of Malabar in the East-Indies.

A treaty having been concluded between the Marattas and the Governor of Bombay, with a view to destroy Angria's piratical state, which was become not less troublesome to the Marattas his neighbours, than to the India Company, the Marattas in the year 1755, when the

greatest part of the Company's forces were absent on the service, notified that they were then disposed to join the necessary business of humbling this common enemy, so formidable to the whole Malabar coast. Commodore James, who was Commander in Chief of their marine force in India, being then at Bombay, sailed on the 22d of March, in the Protector of 44 guns, with the Swallow of 16 guns, and the Viper and Triumph bomb vessels, being all the force that could be collected together at that time.

The next day he saw off Rajapore seven sail of Angria's grabs, and 11 galleywatts, and chased them to the southward; and the day after the Marattas' fleet came out of Choule, and joining the Commodore with seven grabs and sixty galleywatts, proceeded to Commoro bay, where they landed and trifled away thirty hours; for it is usual with them to land frequently, as they are prohibited by their religion to eat on board, and also enjoined washing, and other ceremonies, which can only be performed on shore. Landing again the next day, they received intelligence that Angria's fleet was in the harbour of Severndroog. The Commodore at length brought up his dilatory associates; and immediately upon his approach, which was on the 29th, Angria's fleet split their cables, and run out to sea, the Galleywatts towing out their larger vessels. This gave them a great advantage over our ships, as there was but little wind. The chase continued from break of day till the afternoon; and it was observable that our friends the Marattas, who being light, and built floaty for sailing large, and in light gales, and who had during all the preceding days sailed better than any of our vessels, were now all astern, while their countrymen shewed a dexterity in their flight, which we could not but admire. They threw out every thing to lighten their vessels with amazing industry and readiness, and spreading all the sails they could crowd on the yards, they fastened

fastened to the flag-staffs their garments, quilts, and even their turbans extended, to catch every breath of air. By this manœuvre they gained their point, and drew the Commodore so far from his station, that he was obliged to give over the chase and return to Severndroog.

The fortress which bore that name, was situated on an island within musquet-shot of the main land, with no more than two fathom and a half in the frith. It is strongly but not regularly fortified; the greatest part of the works being cut out of the solid rock, and the rest built with stones ten or twelve feet square; on the bastions were 54 guns. The largest of the forts on the main land is called Fort Goa, built in the same manner with large square stones, and mounting 40 guns. The other two mounting above 20 guns each, were constructed in a less artificial manner, with stones of an irregular shape.

On the 2d of April, the Commodore began to cannonade and bombard the island fort, but finding the walls on the side where he first made his attack, of extraordinary strength, for they were fifty feet high and eighteen thick, he moved his station so as to reach fort Goa with his lower deck guns, while he plied Severndroog with his upper tier. About noon, the north-east bastion of the latter, and part of the parapet, were laid in ruins, when a shell set fire to the houses, which the garrison were prevented from extinguishing by the incessant fire from the round tops. The wind being northerly, communicated the fire all over the fort; one of their magazines blew up, and a general conflagration ensued. A multitude of men, women, and children, running out on the farther side of the island, embarked in boats, but were most of them taken by the Swallow, who was stationed to the southward to prevent any succours from being thrown into the island on that side. The Commodore then turned all his fire on fort Goa; and after a severe cannonade, the enemy hung out a flag of

truce; but the Governor with some chosen Seapoys, crossed over to Severndroog, which was entirely evacuated upon the blowing up of their second and grand magazine. The Governor was now in possession of the Island fort, and the Commodore of the other three; from whence he kept a smart fire on Severndroog. The Governor trusting to the natural strength of the place, was resolved to maintain it till he should receive succours from Dubal. As this appeared from all his answers to the summons and messages that were sent him, a number of seamen were landed, under cover of the fire from the ships and the shore, who resolutely ran up to the gates, and being determined to carry their point, with their axes cut open the gates of the Sally port, and procured an entrance with very little loss.

On the 8th of April, the Commodore anchored off Bancote (now called Fort Victoria) the most northern port of any consequence of all Angria's dominions, which surrendered the next day upon a summons. This place the East-India Company, having the free consent of the Marattas, have since taken into their hands, as it is a good harbour, and there is a great trade for salt and other goods, which are sent to that port from Bombay; and what is still more essential, the country about it abounds with cattle, which are much wanted for the use of the garrison and squadron at Bombay. Of all provisions beef is the most difficult to be procured from any part of the continent, for excepting Rajapore which joins to Bancote, and is possessed by Mahometans (being the port of the Seedee) the coast is all inhabited by Gentoos, who never kill any living creature; and as they worship the cow, are particularly forbid by their religion to suffer the death of any kind of cattle. As all other places were by treaty to be given up to the Marattas, the Commodore caused the English flag, which had been hoisted on all the forts for a few days, to be struck on the 11th, and delivered

livered them to be garrisoned by the Marattas. On the 14th he anchored at Dubal, with an intention to attack that place, but next morning received orders to return to Bombay, as the season was thought to be far advanced for him to attempt any thing farther.

Admiral Watson left the Coromandel coast in October, and came to Bombay in November, in order to refit and clean his squadron. Not having been able to get the least certain intelligence, either in respect to the depth of water, or to the situation of Geriah, he thought fit to send his first lieutenant, Sir William Hewet, in one of the Company's armed vessels, to make observations on these matters; in a fortnight or three weeks he returned with such information as was very satisfactory.

On the 6th of February, all things being ready, by Mr. Watson's particular desire, a council of the sea and land officers belonging to his Majesty and the Company met, at which meeting, in order to remove all difficulties, and all probable cause of dispute, amongst other things the shares of prize money to every class, on the supposition of success in the intended expedition were settled.

The same day the troops were got on board belonging to the King's train, the Company's military to the number of about 700 Europeans, 300 Topasses, 300 Seapoys, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clive; on the 7th we sailed with his Majesty's squadron, and the East-India Company's marine force.

The Maratta fleet we found there, consisted of three or four grabs, and 40 or 50 smaller vessels, called galleywatts, they lay to the northward of Geriah in a creek called Rajapore, whose small fort the Marattas had lately taken from Angria: this fleet was commanded by Naripunt; there was also an army of 3000 or 4000 horse, and perhaps as many foot, the whole under Ramajee-punt.

On the 11th, the Admiral summoned the fort to surrender, and received an-

swer, "That those within it had been well apprized of his power, but that as it was inconvenient for them to give it up, so that if the Admiral, agreeable to his summons, was resolved to be the master of it, in that case, he must take it by force, and that they should defend themselves to the utmost."

The following Minutes of the Siege, I fancy will not displease you.

"February 12th, moderate and fair, the first and latter parts, the middle, light airs and calms; at half past one, made the signal, and weighed, as did the rest of the squadron, and stood in for Geriah harbour in two columns, or divisions, the King's-fisher sloop leading that of his Majesty's ships, which sailed in the following order.

Third, Tyger.	First, King's-fisher.
Sixth, Salisbury.	Fourth, Kent.
Second, Bridgewater.	Fifth, Cumberland.
Seventh, Protector,	Comp. ship.

The Revenge led the division of the Company, consisting of Revenge, Bombay grab, and Guardian frigates: Drake, Warren, Triumph, and Viper bomb vessels; the bomb ketches, under the protection of Captain Tovey of his Majesty's train of artillery, the galleywatts and small vessels forming in a line without all. At two P. M. the enemy fired upon the King's-fisher, at seven minutes past, the Revenge returned the fire, at 10 minutes past, made the signal to engage; at 20 minutes past the Revenge anchored, and the Tyger began to fire; at 22 we began to fire; at 25 minutes, braced our yards fore and aft; one, one way, the other, the other way; [to keep altern of the Tyger; at 44 ditto by the Tyger's coming to an anchor without any signal being perceived by us, our ship having little way, and the tide taking her quarter, we fell aboard of her, carried away her bowsprit end, and broke

broke her spritsail yard; but she veering, we soon got clear of each other; at 46 minutes made the signal and anchored, ditto left off firing; at 55 minutes, sent orders to the Guardian to slip, and get out of the way; at three o'clock we swang, and brought our larboard side to bear, at half past ditto, sent orders to the Guardian and Revenge to leave off firing; at 31 minutes past, sent orders to the Tyger and Salisbury to direct their whole fire at the north-east bastion of the fort; at 46 minutes ditto, a shell from Captain Tovey fell into the Restoration grab, and set her on fire; made the signal for all pinnaces and barges manned and armed. At four o'clock, the greatest part of Angria's grabs and vessels were in a blaze; at 24 minutes past four, observing very little fire from the enemy, made the signal for the squadron to cease firing; at 29 minutes past four, having laid a warp on shore, weighed our anchor and warped in under the Cumberland's stern, where we anchored in four fathoms, it being nearly high water; at 35 minutes past four, the enemy having renewed their fire, made the signal and began to engage; at half past six, the fort was on fire from a shell; at 35 minutes, made the signal and ceased firing, the enemy having ceased theirs. At half past seven, Colonel Clive with the troops disembarked, in order to land where they could best do it, to the eastward of the fort; at 50 minutes past eight, burnt two false fires in answer to two false fires burnt by Colonel Clive, as a signal that he was happily landed, and that the troops which we had observed in the afternoon, on the hill to the eastward of the fort, were Marattas. The bomb vessels continued throwing shells into the fort till daylight. The Admiral then ordered the line of battle ships, and the Protector to warp close in, ready to batter in breach when the signal should be made, and for that purpose only to fire their lower tier, unless it should be necessary to silence any fire from the enemy, in which case they

were permitted to use their upper deck guns till that was effected; soon after sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Governor of the fort, with a summons to surrender the place.

February 13th, at half past noon, the officer returned with the Governor's refusal to surrender, upon which the Admiral sent the frigates, barges, and pinnaces, manned and armed, under the command of Sir William Hewet, up the river in search of some vessels he was informed lay about three miles off.

At one P. M. warped within about one cable's length of the foot of the walls in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, made the signal to engage, the enemy returned but a few shot, and threw four or five shells. At 55 minutes past one, a magazine in the fort blew up; at four, they threw out a flag to capitulate; made the signal and ceased firing; ditto sent Lieutenant Richard King on shore, with orders to demand an immediate entrance for all troops, and that in confirmation of their agreement, our colours should be hoisted directly; at 55 ditto he returned with their consent to hoist our colours, and admit of five or six persons to remain for the night, and that in the morning they would give up the place; at five P. M. made the signal and renewed our fire; at 15 minutes past ditto they hung out their flag again; at 20 ditto, made the signal and ceased firing. Colonel Clive came on board with a person from the fort with proposals, which were agreed to, and an officer sent on shore to take possession of the fort; at 23 minutes they struck their colours; at 36 ditto, the English colours were hoisted, and Captains Forbes and Buchanan, with 60 men, marched into the fort and took possession of it; at sun-set Sir William Hewet returned with an account of their having taken possession of a grab and snow. At sun-rise the whole body of our troops marched in. This conquest, thank God, did not cost the whole squadron much more than 20 men killed and wounded, and most of those few

few were by one unlucky shot on board the Cumberland, yet every ship had received at least 20 or 30 shot in her hull, masts, or rigging.

By this happy stroke the notorious Angria was entirely destroyed; for all his country, which extended about four degrees of latitude, was taken from him, and every fort along his coast surrendered. He himself escaped, but fell into the hands of the Marattas. It appears he left his fort a day or two before it was attacked, and committed the government of it to his wife's brother, under whose protection also he put his two wives and two pretty children. Both of the last, and one of the former, were taken ill with the small-pox, and attended by Mr. Watson's surgeon, in fulfilment of a promise the Admiral made them the first interview he had with the family, after the surrender of the place, that he would be their friend. At this meeting, people here saw a very moving scene; for upon Mr. Watson's entering their house, the family appeared making a grand salern, or reverential bending of their bodies, touching the very ground with their faces, and shedding floods of tears. The Admiral bid them to have comfort, and told them, they were now under his protection, and that he would take care they should not be hurt: they then again made the salern. The mother of Angria told the Admiral, the people had no king, she no son, her daughter no husband, nor the children any father; to which he replied, they must therefore look on him now as their father and friend; upon which the youngest boy, of about six years old, sobbing, said, "Then you shall be my father," and immediately took the Admiral by the hand, and called him his father: this overpowered the brave man's heart, and obliged him to turn around, to prevent the tears that stood ready to gush from his eyes. He took the family and settled them in Bombay, as soon as their illness would admit, and this seemed very agreeable to

them, who, above all things dreaded being in the hands of the Marattas.

Tullagee Angria was an absolute, cruel tyrant, making his licentious desires the laws for his government. He originally was tributary to the Su-Raja, but finding himself powerful, had long denied all such subjection, and had insolently treated some ambassadors sent to put him in mind of his duty, flitting their noses, and bidding them to acquaint their master, that he would send him his private parts to treat with him. It is in this kind of language they affront each other in this part of the world, instead of our custom of swearing, and calling abusive names; and it was for this behaviour the Marattas, our allies and neighbours, solicited our assistance for his destruction, and not for any dislike they had to his having been a notorious pirate on all the world.

A plan of the fort, the harbour, and country round, taken and brought home by Sir William Hewet, to whose first draught and observations, Mr. Watson says he is greatly obliged, is here annexed.

The officers and men behaved with great spirit; our loss being very considerable, as well with respect to men as the damage done to the ships, insomuch that the fleet might have been able to have proceeded to sea again in twenty-four hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, 6 brass mortars, a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds, and in money and effects, about 130,000l.

The grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others which were building, one of which was to carry 40 guns, and a considerable number of small vessels called galleywatts.

There were in the fort about 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners were Angria's wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and likewise the commander in chief of his grabs.

G E R

The Admiral left about 300 of the East-India-Company's European troops in the garrison, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the Company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place, as it is extremely well situated for the interest of the Company, and very tenable.

Every body acknowledgeth the harbour is an exceeding good one, by much the best on the coast; the fort very strong, both by nature and art, and might be made still more so; had cannon enough, together with six mortars to have done a great deal more mischief to our ships, had it been defended with the spirit and resolution with which it was attacked. The cannon were irregular, of iron and brass, in all about 250: the situation of the fort is on an eminence. A very large quantity of gunpowder, worth 5000l. Ball, shells, and grain, and such other materials and provisions, as speak he designed to sustain a much longer attack. We found, in silver rupees, near 100,000l. and the other effects to 30,000l. more.

A List of Prisoners found in Geriah, and relieved from Slavery.

Mr. Robinson,	}	English.
Nicholas Maund,		
Gamble Connor,		
Thomas West,		
Stephen Rice,		
Jos. Gallington,	}	Scottish.
James Theft,		
John Brown,		
James Duree,		
William Colly,		
Jacob Buffy,	}	Dutch.
Garret Blough,		
Abraham Phaenick,		

References to the View.

A, Admiral Watson in the Kent. B, Admiral Pocock in the Cumberland. C, the Salisbury. D, the Tyger. E, Angria's horse stables. F, Angria's fleet.

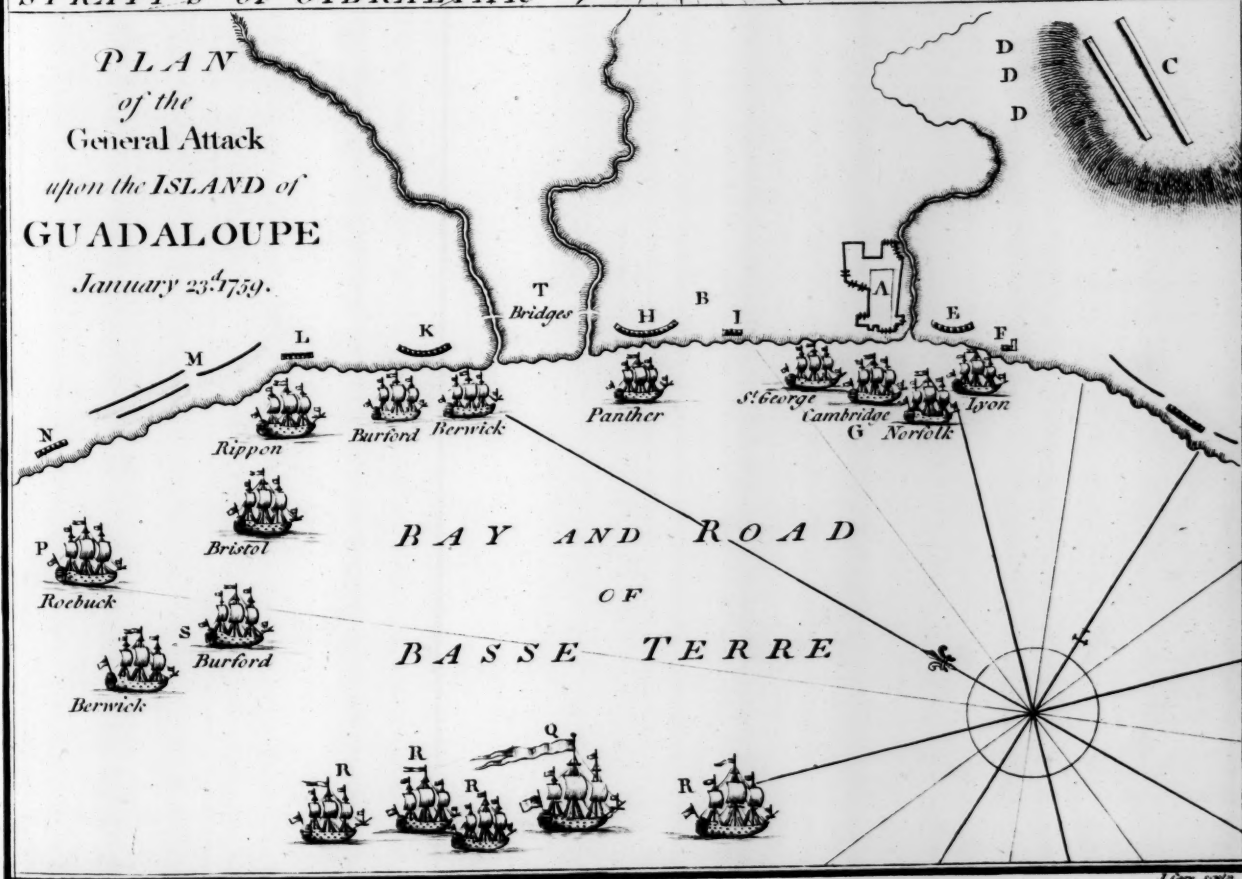
G I B

G, English small ships of war. H, I, Fascine batteries. K, the bastion where a breach was made. L, the Protector India ship. M, the Maratta fleet. N, the Harwick store-ship. O, small vessels for landing the troops. P, bomb vessels. Q, English camp. R, the treasury. S, the palace. T, the inner wall. U, the landing place.

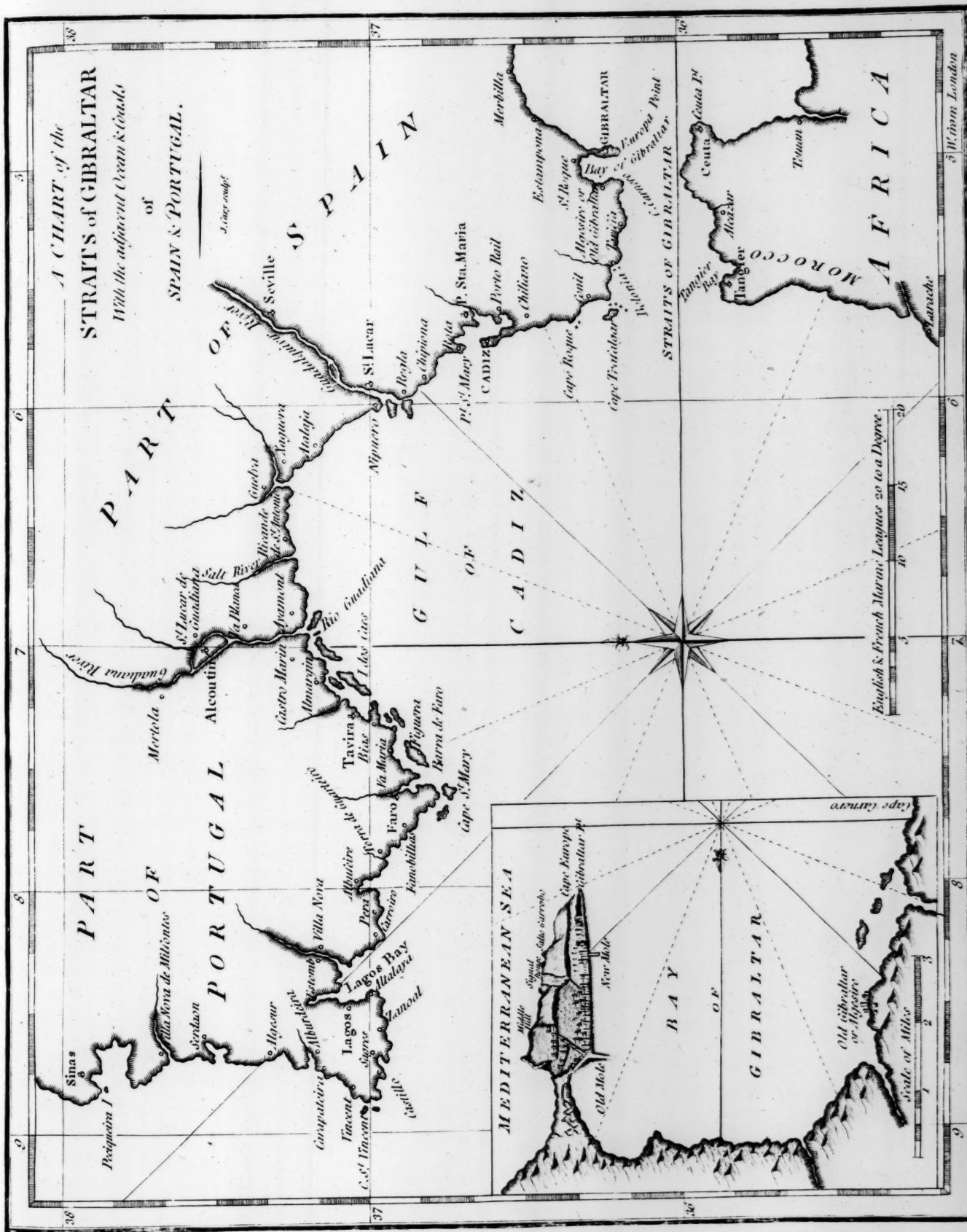
GERMAN-TOWN, BATTLE OF. See PHILADELPHIA.

GHENT, TAKEN. A city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of Flanders, situated on the Schelde, at the confluence of the Lys, about 14 miles from the sea, 27 south-west from Antwerp, and 30 north-west from Brussels. In the year 1678, it was invested by the Grand Monarque in person. The besieged to no purpose cut their dikes, and drowned part of the country; for the King lodged his forces, and pressed the siege so vigorously, that on the 9th of the same month, the town and citadel were both carried. It was restored to the Spaniards about four months after, by the treaty of Nimeguen. The French seized it upon the death of Charles II. King of Spain, in 1700: but it surrendered to the Allies after the battle of Ramilies, in 1706. In 1708, the French surprised it, together with Bruges, and threw an army into it for its defence: but after the surrender of the citadel of Lisle, at the end of the same year, they were obliged to surrender it back to the Allies after a few days siege, and ever since, it has remained to the House of Austria.

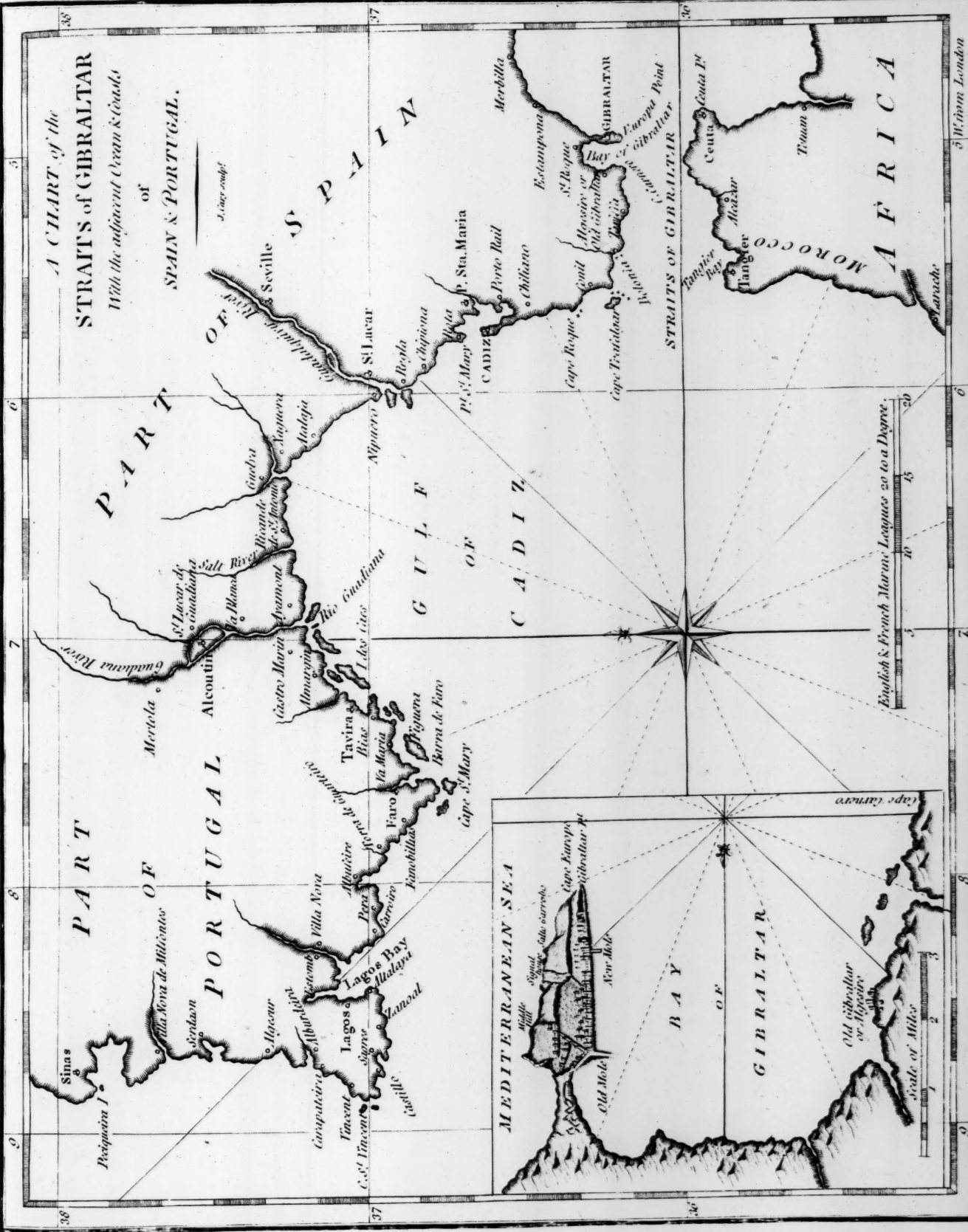
GIBRALTAR, SIEGES OF. A port town of the kingdom of Andalusia, in Spain, situated on the Strait between the Ocean and the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. It stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of Hercules's pillars, about 16 miles north from Ceuta in Africa, 40 miles south-west from Cadiz, and 80 south from Seville. From the eighth to the fourteenth century, there is no particular worth recording. The Moors







A CHART of the
STRAITS of GIBRALTAR
With the adjacent Ocean & Coasts
of
SPAIN & PORTUGAL.



A CHART of the
STRAITS of GIBRALTAR
With the adjacent Ocean & Coasts
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Moors remained in quiet possession of this hill. In 1310, Alonzo Perez de Guzman first took it from the Infidels, which so enraged the Moors, that they murdered their King Mahomet, the third King of Grenada. The Second siege was in 1316, when Ismael, King of Grenada, in vain attempted to retake it. The third commenced in February, 1332, under Abomelique, son of Jusaf Abden Jacob, Emperor of Fez: Vasco Peyres de Meyra commanded in the place, which was very ill provided, and had not thirty days bread in it, Meyra having applied the King's money to purchase an estate at Xeres, instead of victualling the garrison. A Moorish vessel loaded with corn, which a storm drove under the walls, prolonged the siege some time; but the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue and famine, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields, were starved into a surrender by the middle of June; though the Spanish Admiral, Don Alonzo Jufre, was master of the sea, and from his galleys endeavoured by means of engines, to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town. Don Alonzo XI. marching to succour it, was only four days journey from the place, when he received the fatal news of its surrender. Vasco Peyres de Meyra not daring to appear before him, went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don Alonzo XI. began the fourth siege, the end of June 1332. To this day may be traced the ditch he dug from sea to sea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three divisions; the main body occupied the sands under the hill, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean; the second division he sent in boats to the southward of the town, which took post on the red sands; the third climbed up to the north of the hill above the castle, which they incommoded by throwing down from engines huge stones into it. It is amazing how the Spaniards could drag machines up so steep and rugged a rock. The Moors drew all their galleys ashore,

and those for which there was not room in the Atarafana, they covered with strong sheds of timber, to preserve them from being crushed by the rocks the Spaniards threw from their engines. Don Alonzo Jufre, the Spanish Admiral, had orders to burn these galleys, but the Moors prevented his approach by piles driven into the sea. The King offered two doubloons of gold for every stone the miners could force out from the walls of the castle, which the engines had so dismantled, especially the Torre del Hominage, that the Moors could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeness of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the stones, under cover of a strong machine called manta, similar to the musculus of the Romans, a machine in use till the invention of gunpowder. This manœuvre would soon have brought the tower to the ground; but as the Moors could not man the battlements from the rocks thrown on them, they broke openings in the sides of the tower, and threw down on the manta such quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other combustibles, as set it on fire, and forced the Gallegos to retreat. At this time the King of Grenada and Abomelique marched to its relief, and blocked up the Spanish King in the neck of Gibraltar, which prevented his army receiving any provisions by land, so that when the bad weather kept off their supplies by sea, they experienced great want. Such numbers deserted through hunger, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that Christian slaves sold for a doubloon each. Once a contrary wind for seventeen days occasioned a dreadful famine, when Don Alonzo, to give his famished troops an example of patience, abstained from tasting meat for eight days, till a convoy arrived. At last, on the 20th of August, a peace was concluded, and the siege raised.

Don Alonzo again sat down before it in the summer of 1349, and during this fifth siege of nine months, had reduced the garrison

garrison to great straits, when the plague carried him off the 26th of March, 1350, in the 38th year of his age.

The Emperors of Fez, neglecting their Spanish territories, Juzaf, third King of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the sixth siege; but the next year the inhabitants drove out the Grenadines, and put themselves under the protection of Muley Bucid, Emperor of Fez.

Juzaf besieged it in form the January following, with a fleet and army, and the garrison was starved into a surrender towards the end of March. This was the seventh siege.

The eighth siege was in 1438, in the reign of Don Juan II. when Don Enrique de Guzman, Conde de Niebla, attacked it by sea and land, but the Moors defeated him, and he was drowned in attempting to escape. His son got off with the remains of the army.

In 1462, he returned with a greater force and took the place, which ever since has remained in possession of the Christians. This was the ninth siege. The Mahometans had possessed it 748 years. Don Enrique IV. of Castile, then on the throne of Spain, took the title of King of Gibraltar.

In the year 1704, the British arms were very successful by land and sea, but particularly by the taking of Gibraltar, which was effected in the following manner.

The British ministry having been informed that a considerable fleet was equipping in the harbour of Brest, intended for the Mediterranean, sent Sir Cloudesley Shovel with a powerful squadron, to watch its coming out. Meantime Sir George Rooke, who had been out to execute a design upon Barcelona, projected by the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, but not succeeding, and being joined by Sir Cloudesley's fleet, determined to proceed in quest of the French squadron, which had eluded Sir Cloudesley's vigilance. In their course they came before Gibraltar, and in a council of war, held the 17th of July, it was determined to attack it.

Accordingly the Governor was summoned to surrender, who refused, and replied, "That he would defend the place to the last extremity." Upon which, the Admiral gave orders for cannonading the town, and perceiving that the enemy were driven from their fortifications at the south of mole head, commanded Captain Whitaker to arm all the boats and assault that quarter. Immediately the Captains Hicks and Jumper, who happened to be nearest the mole, manned their pinnaces, and entered the fortification sword in hand; but the enemy sprung a mine, which blew up the fortifications, and killed two lieutenants and about 100 men. Nevertheless, the captains made themselves masters of a platform, and kept their ground till Captain Whitaker came to their assistance, when they advanced and took by storm a redoubt between the mole and the town. Upon which the Governor sent to capitulate, and surrendered the town on honourable conditions, and the Prince of Hesse entered the place, amazed at the success of this attempt, considering the strength of the fortifications, which might have been defended by 50 men against a numerous army. Bishop Burnet tells us, that after the Admiral had bombarded the town to very little purpose, and with very little hopes of success, some bold men ventured to go on shore in a place, where it was not thought possible to climb up the rocks, and yet they succeeded in it; and when they had got up, they saw that all the women of the town were come out, according to their superstition, to a chapel there, to implore the virgin's protection. They seized on them, and that contributed not a little to dispose those in the town to surrender, which they did on the 24th, and they had leave to stay or go, as they pleased; and in case they staid, they were assured of protection in their religion and every thing else; for the Prince of Hesse, who was to be their Governor, was a Papist. But they all went away with the

the small garrison that had defended the place.

The Prince of Hesse, with the marines who were on board the fleet, possessed himself of the place; and they were furnished out of the stores that went with the fleet with every thing that was necessary for their subsistence or defence; and a regular method was laid down of supplying them constantly from Lisbon; this was the 10th siege.

On the 9th of August, 1704, the English squadron had sight of the French fleet, which they resolved to engage; and on the 13th of the same month, was fought the battle off Malaga. (See MALAGA.) Our taking Gibraltar was such a thorn in the side of the Spaniards, that they left no stone unturned to regain the possession of that important place. It was with this view that they prevailed on the French to hazard an engagement with us, thinking that by that means they could drive us out of the Mediterranean; but the French being defeated, they resolved to attack Gibraltar themselves; but so strangely ignorant were they of military operations, that they scarcely knew how to go about it, and yet so proud, they were above being taught by others. At length, however, they came to a resolution to demand a squadron of French ships, under the command of *Sieur de Pointis*, to assist them in carrying on the siege, which was the 11th siege.

The Prince of Hesse having sent early advice of this to Lisbon, Sir John Leake in the beginning of the month of October, 1704, proceeded with his squadron to the relief of the place, and actually landed several gunners, carpenters, and engineers, with a body of 400 marines; but receiving intelligence that the French were approaching with a force much superior to his, he found it necessary to return again to Lisbon. He did this with a view only to refit, and to be in a better condition to supply and assist the garrison in a second expedition, for which he had very

prudently directed preparations to be made in his absence. This enabled him to put to sea again on the 25th of October, and on the 29th he entered the Bay of Gibraltar, at a very critical juncture; for that very night the enemy intended to storm the town on all sides, and had procured 200 boats from Cadiz, in order to have landed 300 men near the New Mole. But Sir John Leake entered so suddenly, that he surprised in the Bay two frigates, one of 42 and the other of 24 guns, a brigantine of 14, a fireship of 16, a storeship full of bombs and grenades, two English prizes, a tartane, and another frigate of 30 guns, which had just got out of the Bay, was taken by an English ship that followed her.

Not only our own writers, but even the Marquis de Quincy acknowledges the truth of this fact; he likewise tells us of an attempt made by 500 men, who crawled up the mountain, and appeared on the back of the town, which they had certainly taken, if they had been properly supported; but he says nothing of the English forcing them over the precipice, and leaving their mangled carcases a melancholy mark of their own rashness and their countrymen's cowardice. The enemy, notwithstanding these discouragements continued the siege, in expectation of a strong naval succour from France, and therefore Sir John Leake resolved to land as many men as he could spare to reinforce the garrison; which he performed on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of November, and continued still on the coast, in order to alarm and distress the enemy. On the 19th and 20th, he ordered his smallest frigates to go as near the shore as possible, and then manned all his boats, as if he intended a descent; but this was done so slowly, and the troops feigned such a reluctance to land, as gave the Spanish General time to draw down a great body of cavalry, which enabled the Admiral to put his design in execution, and to salute them in such a manner with his great and small

small arms, as made them retreat to their camp with great precipitation. The Centurion arrived on the 22d of November, and brought in with her a French prize from Martinico, very richly laden; and at the same time gave the Admiral intelligence, that he had failed as far as was convenient into the Bay of Cadiz, and had discovered a very strong squadron there, which he apprehended would soon be in a condition to sail. Upon this and some other intimations, Sir John Leake resolved to put to sea, and to stand with his fleet to the eastward of Gibraltar, that he might be the better able to take such measures as should be found necessary, as well for the preservation of the place, as for securing the succours that were expected from Lisbon. On the 7th of December arrived the Antelope, with 9 transports under her convoy; and two days after the Newcastle, with 7 more, having on board near 2000 land forces. They escaped the French fleet very luckily, for when they were off Cape Spartell, they had sight of Monsieur Pointis's squadron, consisting of 24 sail of men of war, under English and Dutch colours. As they expected to meet the Confederate fleet, under Sir John Leake and Rear-Admiral Vanderdusser thereabouts, they did their utmost to join them, but by good fortune were becalmed. They put their boats to sea on both sides to tow their ships, but the English observing that the men of war stretched themselves, and endeavoured to make a half moon to surround them, they made a private signal which Sir John Leake would have understood. This spoiled the measures of the French, who were thereby discovered, and put up their colours, and endeavoured to fall upon the transports, but they got off by means of their oars, and the night coming on, they got away by favour of a small breeze from the south-west.

By the arrival of these succours the garrison was increased to upwards of 5000 men; and having already obtained

many advantages over the enemy, it was no longer thought requisite to keep the fleet, which by long service was now but in an indifferent condition, either in the Bay or on the coast; especially when it was considered that Monsieur Pointis was so near, with a force equal, if not superior to that of Sir John Leake. The Prince of Hesse having acknowledged this to the Admiral, he called a council of war on the 21st of December, and having laid before them the true state of the case, it was unanimously agreed to sail with all convenient speed to Lisbon, in order to refit, and provide further supplies for the garrison, in case, as the Spaniards gave out, they should receive such reinforcements from King Louis and King Philip, as would enable them to renew the siege both by land and sea.

This resolution was as speedily executed as wisely taken, and the fleet arrived at Lisbon the latter end of 1704.

The French and Spaniards, as their own writers confess, were obstinate in their resolution of retaking Gibraltar, cost what it would. The eagerness shewn by King Philip on this occasion, had like to have been fatal to him, and the method he took to regain Gibraltar had well nigh lost him Spain, by disgusting most of the nobility. Hitherto the Marquis Villadarcas had commanded before the town, and had done all that a man could do in a very bad season, with very indifferent troops. King Philip, however, removed him, and sent Marechal de Tesse, a Frenchman, with the title of Captain-General, to command in his place; and at the same time, Baron de Pointis was ordered to sail with his squadron from Cadiz to block up the place by sea. This being performed, the Spaniards made no doubt of their being quickly masters of the city; and indeed the Prince of Hesse found the French so much better acquainted with the art of war, and so much better supplied with all things necessary than the Spaniards had been, that he thought it necessary to send

an express to Lisbon, to desire Sir John Leake to come with all imaginable speed to his assistance. Sir Thomas Dilks was in the meantime arrived from England with five third rates, and a body of troops; and these being embarked, Sir John sailed from Lisbon on the 6th of March. Upon the 9th of the same month, he had sight of Cape Spartell, but not having light enough to reach the Bay of Gibraltar, he thought proper to lie by, to prevent his being discovered from the Spanish shore, intending to surprise the enemy early in the morning, but by bad weather was prevented in making sail so soon as he intended. About half an hour past five, he was within two miles of Cape Gabretta, when he discovered only five sail making out of the Bay, and a gun fired at them from Europa Point; whereupon, concluding the garrison was safe, he gave chase to the ships, which proved to be the Magnanimous of 74 guns, the Lilly of 86, the Ardent of 66, the Arrogant of 60, and the Marquis of 56. At first they made for the Barbary shore; but seeing our fleet gained upon them, they stood for the Spanish shore.

At 9 o'clock, Sir Thomas Dilks on board her Majesty's ship Revenge, together with the Newcastle, Antelope, Expedition, and a Dutch man of war, got within half a gun shot of the Arrogant, and after a very little resistance she struck, the Newcastle's boat getting on board her first. Before one o'clock the Ardent and the Marquis, with two Dutch men of war, and the Magnanimous with the Lilly ran ashore, a little to the westward of Marbella; the former, which the Baron de Pointis was on board of, ran ashore with so much force, that all her masts came by the board as soon as she struck the ground, and only her hull from the taffrail to the midships remained above water, which the enemy set fire to in the night, as they did to the Lilly next morning.

After the engagement was over, our Squadron got further from the shore, and

on the 12th looked into Malaga road, where her Majesty's ships the Swallow and Leopard, chased a French merchantman ashore of about 300 tons, which the enemy burnt. The rest of the enemy's ships having been blown from their anchors some days before Sir John's arrival, took shelter in Malaga Bay; and soon after hearing the report of our guns, cut their cables, and made the best of their way to Toulon. Upon this Marechal de Tesse finding it absolutely in vain to continue the siege, formed a blockade, and withdrew the rest of his troops.

M. Pointis was well received at the court of France, notwithstanding his misfortune, neither did the Marechal de Tesse meet with any check on account of his behaviour; and indeed it would have been hard if he had, since he had done all that man could do, there having been thrown into Gibraltar, by the 15th of March new style, more than 8000 bombs, and upwards of 70,000 cannon-shot fired, though to very little purpose.

The obstinacy of the two courts in obliging their generals to continue the siege, when they were thoroughly sensible that it was to no purpose, proved the ruin of their affairs in Spain, at least for that campaign; and if it had not been for the accident of the Earl of Galway's losing his arm, which occasioned the raising of the siege of Badajox (see BADAJOX), King Philip in all probability had been driven out of Spain.

In 1727, the twelfth siege commenced, it was carried on by the Marquis de la Torres, it is only remarkable for a vain attempt of the Spanish engineers to blow up the head of the hill, by means of a mine under Will's or Queen's battery.

Under the dominion of Great Britain, the fortifications have been so improved and perfected, that joined to the natural strength of the place, they render it impregnable, and all likelihood of its returning to the Spaniards improbable. There is generally kept in the magazines 18

months provisions. To the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the English deservedly reckon it the key of the Mediterranean. The town of Gibraltar reaches near a mile from the land gate to the south port; from the south port to the end of the hill at Europa are two miles more.

In 1779, and this year 1780, the Spaniards are carrying on the thirteenth siege, and on the 7th of June, made an attempt to burn the shipping in the Bay, for an account of which, see the following letter.

"I have great pleasure in giving you the particulars of this attack, as the attempt was most formidable, and our escape was as disgraceful to Barcelo, as it is glorious to Harvey and Leslie. That you may see it in the same light, it is necessary to mention that the Spanish naval force here is composed of five line of battle ships, three frigates, and five xebecs, besides their galleys and small craft, while ours consist only of the Panther of 60 guns, Gibraltar of 16, Enterprize of 28, and the Fortune and St. Fermian of 16. The two first are stationed off Bonavista, for the laudable purpose of assisting vessels in getting in here, which Harvey is most alert in doing as often as in his power. The St. Fermian keeps in the New Mole, to protect the Spanish prizes left here by the fleet; and the frigate and sloop are, by Harvey's express written orders, constantly anchored between the New Mole and Ragged Staff, without side of all the other ships for their protection, and to give the alarm in cases of danger. This was the prudent station of our unequal force, when last night about eleven o'clock, Barcelo crossed from Algeiras with the chief part of his squadron, and 9 sail of fireships, which have been some months preparing; the largest was upwards of 700 tons. The boats and galleys towed them within gunshot of the Enterprize, when on being discovered, they abandoned and set fire to them, and Barcelo stretched out into the offing to intercept the ships, which he

imagined would endeavour to escape to sea during the conflagration. The night was dark, the wind fresh westerly, and every thing seemed propitious to their infamous attempt; much mischief must have ensued had not Leslie discovered them, and not regarding their pretext of being buff boats from the coast of Barbary, immediately begun and kept up a spirited and well directed cannonade, both from his great guns and small arms; this obliged the galleys to retire, without bringing them sufficiently near to insure success, but it would not have been in Leslie's power to beat them off had the fireships been properly supported by Barcelo.

The ships on fire had been astonishingly well prepared. The galleys again attempted to bring them nearer, and though again repelled by Leslie, and the spirited assistance of the Nottingham and Dutton East-Indiamen, they succeeded so far as to oblige the Enterprize to come close in on shore; the garrison then fired, but without the intended effect of sinking the fireships. Two of them were directed for the Panther, the three largest for the New Mole, and four for the other shipping. Harvey had with the greatest coolness and composure, taken every precaution necessary to secure the Panther, and this done, he dispatched assistance, which got up in time to grapple five of the fireships, and tow them clear out of the Mole before their destructive purposes were begun; one drove into Rosia Bay, two drove out to sea, and the 9th, which exposed the Mole to imminent danger (being so much on fire, that it was impossible to grapple her) was by a lucky turn of the tide, and abatement of the wind, driven clear of the Mole-head, at a distance not exceeding forty yards, and went on shore under Europa.

Thus was this attempt, the work of many months, and the masterpiece of Barcelo, effectually defeated by Leslie's spirit and alertness, and Harvey's cool and steady conduct, which is highly spoken of by all his

his officers. He has received the Governor's thanks, and went as senior officer to return his to the captains and crews of the other ships for their alertness and spirited behaviour, giving up two of the wrecks to the Indiamen, and the remainder to the boats crew who grappled them. Great and universal is the joy at this happy escape, and the chief reason for it seems, the Spaniards who dare not undertake the siege, were determined to destroy the town; had they succeeded in their attempts afloat, every thing was in readiness at their works to throw in shells and carcasses, but they waited in vain for the signal from Barcelo, and the dawn of day came in time to convince them of their ill success, and to discover the enemy skulking over to Algeiras, with his innumerable attendants of boats and galleys. The whole garrison was in motion, the drums beat to arms, and the troops were at their posts with astonishing alertness."

GIUDGUO, TAKEN IN, 1771. A fortress situated near the Danube. A body of Turkish troops having passed the Danube, sat down before this fortress, and after several attacks for three days, the Russian commandant, named Henckel, capitulated on the 14th of June, when he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, but leaving 64 pieces of cannon behind.

Prince Repnin hearing of the attack, marched to the assistance of the Russians, but arrived three hours after the capitulation; however, he had invested the place, and promised to get possession of it in 15 days.

The Russian commandant, and all his officers, were put by Prince Repnin under an arrest.

The 7th of March 1771, the taking this place cost the Russians 1000 men.

GLOGAW. A city and capital of a duchy of the same name in Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, taken 1741.

The remonstrances and entreaties of the Queen of Hungary at several courts, did

not produce one regiment to her assistance; so that the Prussians went on successfully in Silesia, and took Glogaw city by storm. As this was a desperate attempt, the following particular account by a Prussian officer, is not to be omitted.

" April 7, 1741. At night, Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, who commanded the blockade, received orders from the King to attack the town, according to a plan concerted with his Majesty. Next day the proper dispositions were made, and about eight at night the troops began to put themselves under arms, at 10 they reached their several posts a mile from the town, and then with the greatest order and silence marched to the foot of the Glacis by 12. Immediately the troops advanced to the pallisades, and leaping over them, threw themselves into the covered way, some small detachments running to the right and left, to disarm every enemy they could find. We were now exposed to, and the town alarmed by the enemy's fire, but this did not prevent our men from descending into the ditch, and advancing to the foot of the rampart, which was 34 feet high, with a slope of 10 feet, and made very slippery by two days hard frost. But these difficulties we quickly surmounted, and Prince Leopold with the Margrave Charles, and five or six others, first got to the top of the courtine; they were soon followed by a battalion, and four companies of grenadiers, one of which seized a bastion on the right, while another did the same on the left; and with the rest we advanced to the castle on the left. We were under a necessity to break down the gate, behind which the Generals Wallis and Reytski had by this time posted themselves with their grenadiers; who, as soon as we made some holes in it, saluted us with a shower of bullets, which killed four men. But Prince Leopold causing the fire to be returned, General Reytski received two wounds in his belly, the grenadiers fled, and General Wallis was obliged to follow them. Then the gate was laid open, and

we passed through the castle into the town. The other attacks were executed with the same vigour and dispatch. It is indeed impossible to describe the consternation of the enemy, of which the following is a remarkable instance. Four grenadiers, being the last that came upon the rampart, missed their company, and fell in with a captain and 52 men of the garrison; our men at first thought of retreating, but soon recovering their spirits, they like desperadoes attacked them, calling out to them to lay down their arms. The enemy being deceived by the darkness of the night, and the panic they were seized with having undoubtedly multiplied their foes in their imaginations, obeyed; and three of our grenadiers stood centry over them, while the fourth brought a reinforcement.

While the grenadiers were clearing the ramparts, the battalions entered the town by the avenues the former had made, and all was finished an hour after midnight. Our force amounted to only 4 battalions, and 18 companies of grenadiers, and we lost in the action two commissioned officers, three subalterns, and 33 private men. The Generals Wallis and Reyfski, with the garrison consisting of 1065 men, including officers, were all made prisoners of war, and no disorder happened, murder and plunder being both prohibited.

There were found in the place 50 brass guns, a great quantity of powder, and the military chest with 32,000 florins. Prince Leopold and the Margrave Charles received the homage of the nobility and burghers to his Prussian Majesty, who was so well pleased with this expedition, that he immediately declared Prince Leopold general of the foot, and wrote to him in the following terms.

“ My dear Prince Leopold,

I am vastly obliged to you for the brave and glorious action you have just performed, which, as I can never forget, will not fail to increase my sincere friendship for

you. Make my compliments to Margrave Charles. Tell all my brave officers how much I am pleased with them, and that as I shall never forget their gallant behaviour in this instance, I shall convince them of my complete satisfaction,” &c.

GOMBROON. A small unfortified settlement belonging to the British East-India Company, in the Gulf of Persia, about 15 degrees west of Surat. In 1759, it was against this defenceless factory, as a place totally neglected, M. Lally vowed vengeance, after his disappointment before Fort St. George. He equipped four ships under Dutch colours, one of which carried 64 guns, and another 22, with a land force of 150 Europeans, and about 200 Caffrees, two mortars, and four pieces of battering cannon, to lay siege to a factory that consisted of no more than one strong house not fortified. Which service was committed to the command and direction of Count d'Estaing, who was made prisoner of war by Colonel Draper, in his fall on the 14th of March into the Black Town, and was on his parole of honour. Such is the example of Gallic faith and bravery.

The enemy arrived before this place on the 15th of October, and began to batter the Agent's house with their whole train, in which there was no more than 16 men, including the crew of the *Speedwell*, then at anchor, and deserted at the approach of the French, who burnt the vessel. The besieged put themselves into the best posture of defence they were able, determined to sell their factory and lives as dear as possible. At last the frigate of 22 guns hauled in at high water to about a quarter of a mile from the factory, and began to fire; and the military forces being landed, with their cannon and mortars, played upon it with a hot fire from the westward for two hours. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the French General sent his summons, and the besieged not being in a condition to defend themselves against such a force capitulated, and

and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on condition, of being protected from the disorders and thefts of the soldiers.

GOREE, SIEGE OF. A small island near Cape Verd in Africa. This island was taken December 29th, 1758, by Commodore Keppel, the particulars of which are as follow. After the fleet had discovered the flag on the summit of the hill on the island of Goree, the Commodore sent a frigate, under French colours, ahead of the squadron, with orders, as soon as she came open with the island, to hoist an English ensign on the mizen peak, being the French signal for that day, in order to deceive them, but no notice was taken of it. They were afterwards informed, that the French for some time flattered themselves with the hopes of their being in reality a fleet from France, but finding in the end, that when all the squadron hoisted the same colours, they did not salute the fort, which is a thing always done, they were soon undeceived. About two o'clock, as they passed the island, they hauled down the French, and put abroad the English ensign. At three they anchored in the road of Goree, the island bearing south-west by south about four miles, and in eighteen fathoms water; the Saltsb being ordered, with the transports, to bear down to a bay between Point Goree and Point Barrabas, in order for the more convenient and speedy landing of the troops on board them, if the ships of war should find occasion to call them.

On the morning of the 28th of December, at four o'clock, all the flat-bottomed boats were sent on board the transports, for disembarking the troops, which was finished, and all of them (to the number of 600 men) in their respective boats before nine in the morning; during which time the ships of war finished also their preparations. It was thought most prudent to attack the island on the west side, not because it was the weakest side, but a reason more cogent to so formidable a

squadron, was its being the lee side, that should, in that case, their cables be cut away by a chain-shot, or any other accident, the ship or ships, without any danger might put to sea, and beating windward, renew the action. The eldest captain, Mr. Sayer, in the Nassau, was ordered to lead the line of battle on the right, anchoring abreast of St. Peter's battery of five guns: the Dunkirk followed in the order, and was to bring up abreast of a battery a little to the north of the former: to him followed the Commodore in the Torbay, taking for his part the west point battery of five guns with the western corner of St. Francis's fort of four guns: Captain Knight, in the Fougueux, having the second station on the left, bringing up the rear (having direction at the same time, to cover the other bomb on his starboard quarter), had allotted to his share the mortar battery of eight guns, so called from two large mortars which are covered by that battery. The moment the first ship had dropped her anchor from her stern, she was to hoist a pendant at her mizen peak, to acquaint the next ship that she had brought up; thus the second was to acquaint the third when she brought up, and so of the rest; and lastly, they were ordered to be particularly careful not to fire a gun until each had his ship abreast of his station, and moored both ahead and astern. With these directions and orders, the Commodore bid his captains farewell; and while they took leave of each other, Mr. Keppel's last orders were, to get on board their ships as fast as possible, and lead on. It was about nine o'clock, when the Prince Edward, with the Firedrake bomb, bore down towards the island, and in about ten minutes began the action, by throwing a shell from the bomb in a moment. The enemy returned the fire from both forts and batteries, and with their second shot, were fortunate enough to carry away the Prince Edward's ensign staff, and set fire to a chest of arms close by it, which blowing up, killed one of the
marines.

marines. Encouraged by so successful an onset, and finding the ships did not return their fire, they levelled some of their pieces so well, that Captain Fortescue, Mr. Elliott of the marines, his master, with two midshipmen, had all of them nigh suffered with one shot, which went through the midt of them, as they stood together, impatiently looking out for their second. Another shot coming through the aftermost port on the lower deck, broke the truck from the gun, but going out at the opposite port, happily did not hurt a limb. One in particular was more mercilefs; striking upon an iron bolt of about eighteen inches in length, it carried it out of the timber, bending and rudely bruising it in its passage, till meeting with the unfortunate Lieutenant West, it bore away one of his hips, and carrying him to the opposite side of the ship, bruised him from the hip to the shoulder in a manner so shocking, that it had been happy had it deprived him of life at once. Another, on account of the heroism of a private sailor, deserves notice: being in the foretop, and having one of his legs carried away by a shot, with the heart of a lion, let himself down from thence, hand under hand, by a rope, saying at the same time, "He should not have been sorry for the accident, if he had done his duty; but that it gave him pain to think he should die without having killed an enemy."

Meantime the Commodore was not an idle spectator: he saw the Nassau tedious in getting under sail; but as there could be no reason to suspect an officer of such approved courage as Captain Sayer, he turned his thoughts to other matters. Observing that the Firedrake overcharged her mortars, (all her shells falling vastly beyond the island, to the south), and which they could not discern themselves, he sent his boat on board the Furnace bomb, desiring them to avoid the error of the other; and as the enemy seemed bent upon sinking the Prince Edward and the Firedrake, endeavoured by their firing to

divert the enemy from the others, which were in danger. These orders were immediately obeyed: the Furnace getting under the Fougueux's stern, began to fire with some success. Meantime the Commodore seeing the Nassau did not bear down to the relief of the Prince Edward, sent his boat to know the reason; Captain Sayer replied, he expected a signal, or orders to that purpose. Whether Captain Sayer in his hurry was not so attentive as he ought, is not certain; but all the other officers understood the Commodore's orders, which they say were delivered calm and distinct: however, this is a point no one can pretend to determine, as it certainly is (however we may talk at home) a wonder that the bravest at such a time, are so little confused as they are. The Nassau immediately bore away to her station, and made ample satisfaction for her delay.

The winds now, as the sun grew warm, began to lull, which greatly hindered the Commodore's ship, and the Fougueux, from getting up as early as they wished; besides which, a signal was given for the Captain of the Furnace bomb to come under the Torbay's stern; upon which, by accident, she ran athwart the Fougueux's lee bow, which proved not a little their hinderance, when by the lulling of the winds they could least spare it: however, patience was the only remedy, as they could not run down their friends; but when they did get up, they found their assistance was little needed; for a ship was hard upon the enemy, whose warm force they very well knew, (she being once their own property), and was now ready to pour forth all her vengeance upon her old acquaintance, which might have proved an inducement to their more speedy surrender; for the fury of the Torbay alone, seemed sufficient to have razed the very foundation of the island itself: the fire from that ship being so terrible, so near, and so well aimed, that none but madmen would have stood it: the ship was in one continual blaze of fire; and that part of the

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the island itself on which she lay, was darkened by a cloud of smoke, sand, and earth, to a degree wonderful. Many hundreds of Negroes lined the opposite shore, to see the engagement, and inspire the disputants: ships bearing down under topails only against stone walls, receiving the fire of the enemy with undaunted resolution, even to holding them unworthy a return, and following a behaviour of this kind, with that fierceness natural to enraged British sailors.

The French, who, the better to encourage their slaves, and to draw in the free Negroes to a more cheerful assistance, had painted the English in the most shocking colours, at which being terrified with fear of falling into our hands, pricked the soldiers with their lances, reproaching them with the names of poltroons and cowards, who were the first that fled from their quarters. The Governor of St. Michael's fort being told that it was impossible to keep the soldiers longer against a fire which was not to be withstood, sent this message, "Every man to his quarters on pain of death." Soon after the Governor was informed that three boats were landed, or were landing forces on the island; upon which the Governor was prevailed upon to strike his flag; and it was well for them they did, as the Commodore was that instant giving orders for a signal for the Furnace bomb to come close under him in the Torbay, and to fire from his mortars grape-shot of pound balls amongst the enemy. The Commodore then immediately sent a lieutenant, attended by his secretary, to wait upon the Governor; but before they got from the boat, they were met by M. St. Jean, the Governor, on the beach, who asked them on what terms the Honourable Mr. Keppel proposed he should surrender. They asked him if he had not already struck his flag: he answered, No; he only meant it as a signal for a parley. Upon which he was told, that the Commodore would hear of no terms but his own: upon which he answered, if that

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was the case, he knew how to defend himself. To which they replied, that the Commodore had brought up in such a situation, that no gun could harm him if they stood out for a month: then putting off, told him, that as soon as the Commodore should fire one gun over the island, they might begin again when they pleased. In the meantime Mr. Keppel, not knowing the procedure, had ordered all the lieutenants to appear upon the deck; but the return of the boat informing him of what had passed, he ordered each to his proper station again, and agreeable to the signal left with the enemy, fired a gun over the island, and immediately after gave them a whole broadside, the other ships following his example, as their guns were in readiness; but before they could reprime their guns, the Governor finding it impossible to keep his soldiers to their quarters, dropped the regimental colours over the walls, as a signal of surrendering; and about noon, or a little after, the Commodore sent a party of his marines on shore, who took possession of the island, the Governor surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion; and marching up to fort St. Michael, hoisted the British colours, ending the ceremony with three huzzas from the battlements of the citadel, by the foot of the flag-staff. Goree was also taken from the French in 1692, by Mr. Booker.

GRANVILLE, SIEGE OF. A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated on the English Channel, 50 miles south-west from Caen. In the year 1653, Lord Berkley, in his return from the bombardment of St. Malo, determined not to overlook Granville: he therefore, on the 8th of July, ordered Captain Benbow to anchor before the place, and about nine in the morning Colonel Richards began the bombardment, which lasted till six in the evening, when the squadron bore away, leaving the whole town in flames.

GRATENHEDE, BATTLE OF, IN 1157. This place is a large plain near the city of Wibourg,

Wibourg, in Gothland, and the battle here alluded to was occasioned by Suenon III. King of Denmark, hiring assassins to assassinate Canute V. and Waldemar III. whom he had been obliged to associate as partners with him in the kingdom. Waldemar, by his strength and courage, escaping the massacre, placed himself at the head of an army, the chief of which were the troops of Suenon, that had deserted from him on account of his tyranny. Suenon was obliged to come to an engagement as soon as possible, to prevent being entirely deserted, and the two armies meeting on the plain abovementioned, his troops gave way at the first onset, and were totally routed. Suenon being left to take care of himself, took shelter in a morass, where he was found by some of Waldemar's soldiers, and had his head cut off. Waldemar, after this victory, was elected King of all Denmark.

GRAVE, SIEGES OF. A strong city of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, situated on the river Maese, 8 miles south from Nimeguen. In the year 1587, the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke of Parma, laid siege to it: but the Count de Hohenlo, with some choice troops, penetrated through the Spanish lines, and conveyed provisions and other necessities to the town. However, the Duke of Parma, far from being disheartened, continued the siege with more vigour, so that the enemy being put to great straits, the Governor thought proper to surrender, for which he sometime afterwards lost his life, having acted contrary to orders.

In the year 1602, Prince Maurice laid siege to Grave, which was valiantly defended for two months, in which space of time, they lost 700 men out of 1500, and at length capitulated.

In the year 1672, it was besieged by the French, who having defeated a body of 1300 men, which were coming to the relief of the town, obliged it to surrender, and the whole garrison (excepting officers

above the degree of a lieutenant) were made prisoners of war.

GRAVELINES, BATTLE NEAR. A port town of the French Netherlands, situated near the mouth of the river Aa, on the English Channel, 12 miles south-west from Dunkirk, and 8 miles east from Calais. In the year 1558, Gravelines became famous by a signal battle fought in its neighbourhood between the Spaniards, under the command of the brave Count Egmont, and the French, commanded by the Marechal de Thermes, wherein the latter were totally overthrown. As this proved the decisive blow which determined the fate of that war, and put Spain in a condition to give law to France, a short account of it will not be disagreeable to the reader.

The affairs of France, which had suffered greatly the preceding year, by the unfortunate battle of St. Quintin, seemed in the beginning of this to take a more favourable turn. The Duke of Guise having taken Calais, and the places depending upon it, from the English, about the middle of January, followed the Sieur de Bourdillon to the province of Luxemburg, and in conjunction with him, reduced the important town of Thionville about the latter end of June. These successes might have been followed by much greater advantages, if, after the surrender of Thionville, instead of losing his time by expectations of little consequence, he had led his army directly to Flanders, and joined the Marechal de Thermes, as he easily might, and his instructions seemed to require. For the court of France, in concerting the operations for the war, had agreed, that as soon as the Marechal de Thermes, who with this view was made Governor of Calais, should march into Flanders, and alarm that province, the Duke of Guise should make haste to join him with the German auxiliaries, which he was to draw together in the country of Messin and Toul, and then wait for the troops which his brother, the Duke d'Aumale, was assembling at Fere in Picardy.

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Had this been done, the King of Spain must have been soon reduced to so great difficulties, that the French might have prescribed to him such terms of peace, as they were afterwards forced to submit to themselves: but private ambition prevailing over the interest of the public, this excellent plan was disconcerted, by a fatal, and, as was thought, an affected delay.

The Marechal de Thermes, according to his instructions, marched in the beginning of June with 5000 foot, whereof the greater part were Germans, and the rest Gascons, and 1500 horse; and taking with him the Sieur de Villebon, Messieurs Annebaut and Senarpont, and the Count de Chaumes, passed the Aa, and dispersed a great number of country people, who had assembled to dispute his passage: then leaving Gravelines and Bourborough behind, led his army to Dunkirk, which after four days siege he took. Having put a garrison into Dunkirk, he proceeded to Bergues St. Vinnock, a place of considerable wealth, which he soon became master of, and likewise plundered. Here being seized with a fit of the gout, to which he was very subject, he gave the command of the army to the Sieur de Villebon, an officer accustomed to rapine, fire, and sword, whose extravagant indulgence to the soldiers, encouraged them to exercise the greatest cruelties over all the country about Dunkirk, and made excursions as far as Nieuport.

Meantime Philip II. King of Spain, being informed of the design of his enemies, and apprehensive of the consequences of the project they had formed, that he might, if possible, divert the storm which he saw impending, had sent the Duke of Parma into the territory of Namur, to assemble all the troops he could about Mauge, to distress the Duke of Guise in his march, and prevent his junction with de Thermes. But when he found, that after the reduction of Thionville, the Duke of Guise was losing his time before Arton and Vireton, two forts in the province of

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Luxemburg, he resolved to take the opportunity to attack that body of the French, which was carelessly dispersed in small parties about Dunkirk and the places adjacent, and loaded with spoils of the country, before they should get reinforcements.

In this expedition he thought proper to employ Count Egmont, Governor of Flanders, an excellent officer, to whose activity and good conduct, he was indebted for the signal victory he had obtained the year before at St. Quintin. Count Egmont, having received his instructions, repaired to Gravelines, where he joined Field-Marechal Lalain de Bigincourt, and having drawn out the garrison of Bethune, St. Omer, Aire, and Bourborough, and got the reinforcement which the Duke of Savoy sent him from Maubeuge, he found himself at the head of an army of 12,000 foot and 3000 horse, besides a vast number of country people, and even women, who flocked to his camp in great rage, to assist in taking vengeance for the recent injuries they had received from the French. The Marechal de Thermes, who still waited for the Duke of Guise, being apprised of these motions, called together his scattered troops, intending, if possible, to avoid a battle, and retreat to Calais. But it was too late; for Count Egmont, with his army, was already in sight. However, having called a council of war, it was the general opinion, that they should pass at the mouth of the Aa, next ebb tide. Accordingly, it being low water early the next morning, the French army found little difficulty in passing; but Count Egmont having discovered their design, he also passed the river below Gravelines, and without waiting for his cannon, placed himself directly in the way of the French. The Marechal finding himself so beset on all hands, was satisfied that he had no resource left, but in the valour of his troops: therefore thinking his right wing and rear effectually secured by the river, he placed his artillery in the front, and his waggons and baggage on the left, leaving room

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enough for his horse, whom he placed in the center. Count Egmont, on the other hand, would by no means wait for his artillery, for fear the enemy should get away in the meantime, but divided his cavalry into three bodies, placing his light armed horse in the front, who advanced in three divisions. These dispositions made Count Egmont, impatient of further delay, cry out, "The victory is ours, if every one that has a passion for glory, and loves his country, will but follow me." With these words he put spurs to his horse, and began the attack. The Gascons for some time vigorously sustained the charge, by the assistance of their artillery, whereby the Spanish army were severely galled, and Count Egmont's horse killed under him; but the latter being superior in numbers, when they came to close engagement, the battle grew exceeding fierce and obstinate, and the fate of the day was long doubtful, the Gascons giving the most signal proofs of that valour which is natural to them, in sight of their German auxiliaries; who, instead of following their example, are said to have stood still with their lances erected, as idle spectators of the fight: at last an unexpected accident put an end to the dispute.

Ten large English ships of war, happening to sail that way, and observing the battle at a distance, approached, and discharged their artillery on the right wing of the French, where they thought themselves most secure. By this unexpected shock, their foot, already exhausted with fatigue, were much discouraged; the horse thrown into some disorder; and soon after, the latter being entirely routed, the former, after a long and obstinate defence, were also put to flight.

In this battle historians differ as to the number of the slain: but all agree, that many more than fell in the battle were cruelly knocked on the head by the country people, who were enraged by the sight of the villages the French army had set on fire, and were not yet extinguished,

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and other recent marks of their rapine and barbarity. Mezeray says, that the Flemish women were so far transported, as to tear their flesh with their teeth and nails, and suck their blood as greedily as the most delicious liquor. Almost all the principal officers were made prisoners, particularly the Marechal de Thermes, the Sieur de Villebon, Annebaut, Senarpont, the Count de Chaulnes, and Morvelliere.

Nor did the Spanish army obtain this victory without blood: 500 of them were slain, and among others the Chevalier de Pelai, a Flemish gentleman, and an excellent officer. The loss of the battle of Gravelines, plunged France into new and grievous misfortunes, and obliged them to submit to very hard terms of peace. But who can hear, without concern, that the brave Count Egmont, instead of being rewarded for his signal service, lost his head upon a scaffold, by the malice of the Duke de Alva.

GRAVELINES, SIEGE OF. In the year 1644, Gaston, Duke of Orleans, laid siege to Gravelines, and took it; but it was recovered by the Archduke Leopold. But in the year 1658, the French laid siege to it again, and became a second time masters of it, and the next year it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees.

GREENFIELD. A town on the coast of the province of Connecticut, North America; and which was burnt, with two row boat privateers, and several small craft, by Sir George Collier, on an expedition against the towns on the Connecticut coast, for interrupting the trade which passed through the Sound from New York, in July 1779.

GRENADA. The leewardmost Island of the Caribbees, except Tobago, in the West Indies, and which surrendered to the British forces, with its dependencies, March 5th, 1762, after the reduction of Martinico.

GRENADA, TAKEN IN 1779. For an account of which, see the following letter wrote by Lord Macartney, then Governor,
to

to Lord George Germaine, secretary of state.

"On the 2d of July, Count d'Estaing arrived at Grenada, with 25 sail of the line and 12 frigates, having 6500 land troops on board. We made the best defence we could with the handful of people we had, which consisted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, 24 artillery recruits, and between 300 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulse the enemy in their first attack; but in their second, they carried our lines by dint of superior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppose their attack; for in the preceding night, we were deserted by almost all the coloured people, and the greatest part of the new subjects. Being at the discretion of the enemy, without means of resistance or prospect of relief, we were obliged to propose a capitulation, which was instantly and peremptorily refused by Count D'Estaing in toto; and in lieu of it, sent me the most extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a general or politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no possibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants, to whom I communicated it, were unanimous in preferring a surrender without any conditions at all, to the one that was offered; and upon that footing, the enemy are now possessed of the island."

GRENADA, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1779. For a description of which, see the following letter sent home by Admiral Byron.

"Having intelligence from St. Vincent's of more than 30 sail of French men of war and armed ships having passed there on Thursday, and among them appeared to be upwards of 22 ships of the line of battle; it was further reported, that M. de la Motte Piquet had joined the Count D'Estaing about a week before with a

strong reinforcement. Upon this information, the signal was made instantly to bear up for Grenada; but it fell calm soon after, and continued so until nine o'clock next morning, about which time, a small schooner that left Grenada on Saturday evening came into the fleet, and the principal person on board her (a merchant) reported, that the French had landed about 2500 troops near the town of St. George on Friday, made an attack upon the fort that night, and were repulsed: that Lord Macartney expected to hold out a fortnight; and that he had seen the enemy's naval force there, which did not exceed eight ships of the line, besides frigates and armed transports. Another schooner from Grenada joined us soon after, and brought a similar account; only the master of her, who had been frequently a pilot on board the King's ships, reported, that the enemy had between 14 and 19 ships of the line. It being my intention, from this intelligence, to be off St. George's Bay soon after day-break, I drew the ships of war from among the transports, leaving only the Suffolk, Vigilant, and Monmouth for their protection, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Rowley, who was intended to conduct the debarkment of the troops; but he was to join me with these ships if I saw occasion for their service. One of the enemy's frigates was very near us in the night, and gave the alarm of our approach. Soon after day-light on Tuesday the 6th, the French squadron was seen off St. George's, most of them at anchor, but getting under way, seemingly in great confusion, and with little or no wind. The signal was immediately made for a general chase in that quarter, as well as for Rear-Admiral Rowley to leave the convoy; and as not more than 14 or 15 of the enemy's ships appeared to be of the line, from the position they were in, the signal was made for the ships to engage, and form as they could get up; in consequence of which, Vice-Admiral Barrington in the Prince of Wales, with Captain

Sawyer in the Boyne, and Captain Gardner in the Sultan, being the headmost of the British Squadron, and carrying a press of sail, were soon fired upon at a great distance, which they did not return until they got considerably nearer; but the enemy getting the breeze of wind about that time, drew out their line from the cluster they were lying in, by bearing away and forming to leeward on the starboard tack, which shewed their strength to be very different from our Grenada intelligence; for it was plainly discovered they had 34 ships of war, 26 or 27 of which were of the line, and many of those appeared of great force: however, the general chase was continued, and the signal made for a close engagement; but our utmost endeavours could not effect that, the enemy industriously avoiding it, by always bearing up when our ships got near them; and I was sorry to observe, that their superiority over us in sailing gave them the option of distance, which they availed themselves of, so as to prevent our rear from ever getting into action; and being to leeward, they did great damage to the masts and rigging, when our shot could not reach them. The ships that suffered most were those the action began with, and the Grafton, Captain Collingwood, the Cornwall, Captain Edwards, and the Lion, Captain Cornwallis. The spirited example of Vice-Admiral Barrington, with the former three, exposed them to a severe fire in making the attack; and the latter three happening to be to leeward, sustained the fire of the enemy's whole line, as it passed on the starboard tack. The Monmouth likewise suffered exceedingly by Captain Fanshaw's having bore down in a very gallant manner to stop the van of the enemy's squadron, and bring it to action; but from the very smart and well-directed fire kept up by these ships, and others that were engaged, I am convinced they did the enemy great damage, although their masts, rigging, and sails, appeared less injured than ours. The four ships last

mentioned, with the Fame, being so disabled in their masts and rigging, as to be totally incapable of keeping up with the squadron, and the Suffolk appearing to have received considerable damage in an attack made by Rear-Admiral Rowley upon the enemy's van, I took in the signal for chase, but continued that for close engagement, formed the best line which circumstances would admit of, and kept the wind to prevent the enemy from doubling upon us, and cutting off the transports, which they seemed inclined to do, and had the latter very much in their power, by means of the large frigates, independent of ships of the line. The French Squadron tacked to the southward about three o'clock in the afternoon, and I did the same, to be in readiness to support the Grafton, Cornwall, and Lion, that were disabled, and a great way astern: but the Lion being likewise much to leeward, and having lost her main and mizen topmasts, and the rest of her rigging and sails being cut in a very extraordinary manner, she bore away to the westward when the fleets tacked, and to my great surprise, no ship of the enemy's was detached after her. The Grafton and Cornwall stood towards us, and might have been weathered by the French if they had kept their wind; especially the Cornwall, which was farthest to leeward, had lost her main-topmast, and was otherwise much disabled; but they persevered so strictly in declining every chance of close action, notwithstanding their great superiority, that they contented themselves with firing upon these ships, when passing barely withingun-shot, and suffered them to rejoin the squadron, without one effort to cut them off. The Monmouth was so totally disabled in her masts and rigging, that I judged it proper to send directions in the evening for Captain Fanshaw to make the best of his way to Antigua, and he parted company accordingly.

When we were close in with St. George's Bay, the French colours were seen flying upon

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upon the fort and other batteries, which left no doubt of the enemy being in full possession of the island. To dislodge them was impracticable, considering the state of the two fleets; I therefore sent orders to Captain Barker the agent, to make the best of his way with the transports to Antigua or St. Christopher's, which ever he could fetch, intending to keep the King's ships between them and the French squadron, which at the close of the evening was about three miles to leeward of us, and I had no doubt would at least be as near in the morning; for although it was evident from their conduct throughout the whole day, that they resolved to avoid a close engagement; I could not allow myself to think, that with a force so greatly superior, the French Admiral would permit us to carry off the transports unmolested; however, as his squadron was not to be seen next morning, I conclude he returned to Grenada.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. BYRON."

Line of Battle.

The Suffolk to lead with the starboard, and the Grafton with the larboard tacks on board.

Honourable Vice-Admiral Barrington's Division.

		Men.G.
Suffolk,	Rear-Adm. Rowley,	619 74
	Capt. Christian,	
Boyne,	Capt. Sawyer,	520 68
Royal Oak,	Capt. Fitzherbert,	600 74
P. of Wales,	Vice-Ad. Barrington,	
	Capt. Hill,	617 74
Magnificent,	Capt. Elphinstone,	600 74
Trident,	Capt. Molloy,	500 64
Medway,	Capt. Affleck,	420 60

Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron, Commander in Chief, his Division.

Ariadne Frigate to repeat Signals.

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		Men.G.
Fame,	Capt. Butchart,	600 74
Nonfuch,	Capt. Griffith,	500 64
Sultan,	Capt. Gardner,	600 74
Pr. Royal,	Vice-Adm. Byron,	
	Capt. Blair,	770 90
Albion,	Capt. Bowyer,	600 74
Stirling Cast.	Capt. Carkett,	500 64
Elizabeth,	Capt. Truscott,	600 74

Rear-Admiral Parker's Division.

		Men.G.
Yarmouth,	Capt. Bateman,	500 64
Lion,	Hon. W. Cornwallis	500 64
Vigilant,	Sir Digby Dent,	500 64
Conqueror,	Rear-Adm. Parker,	
	Capt. Harmood	617 74
Cornwall,	Capt. Edwards,	600 74
Monmouth,	Capt. Fanshaw,	500 64
Grafton,	Capt. Collingwood	600 74

A Return of the killed and wounded on Board his Majesty's Squadron, under Command of the Hon. Vice-Admiral Byron, in an Action with the French Fleet off Grenada, the 6th Day of July, 1779.

Suffolk, 7 killed, 25 wounded. Boyne, 12 killed, 30 wounded. Royal Oak, 4 killed, 12 wounded. Prince of Wales, 26 killed, 46 wounded. Magnificent, 8 killed, 11 wounded. Trident, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Fame, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Sultan, 16 killed, 39 wounded. Princess Royal, 3 killed, 6 wounded. Albion, 2 wounded. Stirling Castle, 2 killed, 6 wounded. Elizabeth, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Cornwall, 16 killed, 27 wounded. Monmouth, 25 killed, 28 wounded. Grafton, 35 killed, 63 wounded. Medway, 4 wounded. Lion, not known with certainty, but said by Captain Fanshaw, who spoke to her after she departed from the squadron, to be 21 killed, 30 wounded. Total killed 183, wounded 346.

Officers. Lieutenant W. Bowen Parry of the Royal Oak; Lieutenant John Hutchins, second lieutenant of the Grafton, and Mr. Necoll Bower, the gunner; Lieutenant

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tenant Jonah Veale of the marines, Sultan; killed.

Lieutenant Richards of marines, Royal Oak; Lieutenant Brett of the Grafton; Lieutenant Caldwell, 46th regiment, on board the Sultan; and Lieutenant Bowdens of the 4th regiment, Magnificent; wounded.

GRIPSWALD, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1678. It is situated in Pomerania, and during the war between Charles XI. of Sweden and Christian V. King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburg declaring in favour of the latter, made an irruption into Pomerania, when he obliged this city to capitulate, after a long siege, as he likewise did the city of Stralsund. The garrisons of these places, consisting of 4000 men, were most of them lost in a storm near Bornholm, in their return to Sweden, and those that did escape were stopt by the Danes, though contrary to the articles of capitulation.

GRODNO, ENGAGEMENT NEAR IN 1708. This city is situated in Troki palatinate, Poland; and in the war between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia; the latter had established his head quarters at this place, and posted his infantry consisting of 40,000 men along the river Niemen, between Gonintz and Wirna, and his cavalry, composed of 30,000 men, were posted from Grodno to Novogrodek. Peter hearing of the approach of his enemy, also his design upon Grodno, detached a corps of dragoons to guard a bridge over the Niemen, which the Swedes were obliged to pass before they could attack the city. Charles XII. at the head of a small detachment, attacked these dragoons, and pursued them under the walls of Grodno. The Czar (owing to the night) thinking that the Swedes were very numerous retired precipitately, leaving the city to the conquerors. However, upon his being informed of the number of the enemy, he sent 3000 men under General Muhlenfeld to retake Grodno, but

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the Swedes defended the place with so much obstinacy as obliged them to retire.

GUADALOUPE, TAKEN. The largest of all the Caribbee islands, it lies in latitude 16 north, and longitude 61 west, about 30 leagues from Martinico. It had been resolved by the British ministry, about the latter end of 1758, to make an attack on Martinico, but it not proving practicable, the commanders of the expedition sailed away to Guadaloupe. The best account we have of this attack is delivered by Captain Gardner, in these words:

"On the 22d day of January, 1759, the fleet made the island of Guadaloupe. At six in the evening, Captain Jekyll, of the Rippon, returned from on board the Cambridge, the Commodore's ship, where a general attack upon the capital town of Basse-Terre, the citadel and batteries that defended it, had been resolved upon.

His Majesty's ships to attack in the following order, upon a signal to-morrow morning.

Lion	60	First battery 9 guns.
St. George	90	The citadel or Fort Royal, 47 guns.
Norfolk	74	
Cambridge	80	
Panther	60	Third battery 12 guns.
Burford	70	
Berwick	66	Fourth battery of 7 guns.
Rippon	60	Fifth battery, or Le Morne Rouge, 6 guns.

The ships to silence their respective batteries if possible, and to lie by them till further orders.

All night the squadron was employed in turning under the island of Guadaloupe; two of the bombs stood close in, and threw shells against the citadel of Basse-Terre, but without any execution, having not attained the true distance, or being improperly directed.

January 23. At 7 in the morning, Commodore Moore shifted his broad pendant

dant from the Cambridge, and hoisted it on board the Woolwich of 40 guns.

At half an hour past 7, the Commodore made the signal to engage.

At 9 the Lion, Captain Trelawney, began to engage the first battery of 9 guns, and was raked by a small one of two guns, astern of her southward, and the citadel with what guns they could bring to bear.

The rest continued moving on in order of battle to the respective batteries they were to engage, the citadel (or Fort Royal) playing upon them as they advanced.

At half an hour past 9, the Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, began to engage the citadel, and after an almost incessant fire, silenced it about four in the afternoon.

Near 10, Captain Shuldham, in the Panther, began to engage the twelve-gun battery, and continued it warmly for many hours, doing great execution, and beating down most of the buildings near it, when having silenced all the guns, he lay by till called off by the Commodore.

The Burford, Captain Gambier, which was to have supported the Panther in this attack, and the Berwick, Captain Harman, which was to have engaged the seven gun battery, drove off to sea, by which means the Rippon, which followed, became exposed to the Berwick's battery as well as her own.

At 10, the Rippon, Captain Jekyll, began to engage the Morne Rouge, but having run in too close on letting go her anchor, she tailed the shore and stuck fast.

At 11, cut the cable and hawser and kept engaging, the seven gun battery taking her on the starboard bow.

At 12, all the line of battle ships (the Burford and Berwick excepted) were in hot action, and all the forts in and about the town briskly cannonaded; this continued for five hours very warm on both sides.

The garrison in Fort-Royal, was severely galled by the shot of the Panther,

Captain Shuldham, who while he was engaging the twelve gun battery, played all the cannon he could bring to bear upon the walls and works of the citadel, till after an obstinate defence for some time, the enemy were entirely drove from all the batteries to the south of the town, and quitted their guns.

On the north side, remained un silenced the seven gun battery, and the fort at the Morne Rouge, where the Rippon lay aground, engaging both of them, and

At 2 in the afternoon, had actually silenced the guns at the Morne, but the enemy observing the ship to be on shore, assembled in great numbers on the brow of a hill, and lined the trenches, from which they kept a brisk fire of small arms, and raked her fore and aft, killing and wounding many of the men.

At 3, the militia brought up a cannon, an 18 pounder, played it in the way of batterie en barbe for two hours, and being mounted so high above the ship, it was not silenced but with difficulty; they likewise planted their colours upon the parapet of the trenches, which was soon after shot down, and never appeared any more.

Lieutenant Chaundy of the marines, after behaving with great spirit, received a violent contusion in his left leg, which was cut off immediately, and Mr. Grey, a midshipman, was wounded in the thigh with a musquet ball, of which he died.

Of 28 marines quartered on the poop, eight were killed or wounded, and the seamen so enfiladed on the forecastle, that ten out of the 20 remaining, were obliged to be sent forwards to assist in returning the fire there; the rest of the marines were employed at the great guns, there being upwards of 90 men sick in the hold. A large box containing nine hundred cartridges blew up in the poop, and set fire to the ship.

All the grape shot on board was now expended, and the wadding; the marines and seamen making wadding of their jackets and shirts, and firing them away at the trenches.

trenches. Flung out a signal of distress to the squadron; extinguished the fire on the poop.

At this time Captain Leslie, of the Bristol, observing the situation of the Rippon, came from sea, and ran in between the ship and the seven gun battery, which had played upon her from the beginning of the engagement, pouring in a whole broadside upon the enemy; the marines in the Bristol at the same time flanked the militia in the lines, so that the fire upon the Rippon slackened.

At 5, the Commodore made the signal to prepare to land the troops, which was afterwards countermanded, it being too late and growing dark; by which means many of the flat-bottomed boats in repairing back to the rendezvous of their brigade, were in danger of being run down by the men of war, now returning from their batteries; and some of them but very narrowly escaped.

At half an hour past 5, the Commodore sent a lieutenant on board the Rippon, with orders for her to tow off, but being acquainted at his return, that the ship was aground, he sent a pilot to her assistance.

At 7, the flat-bottomed boats dispersed, and the troops returned to their respective transports; all the line of battle ships, except the Rippon, having joined the fleet, and all the batteries of the enemy being silenced, the four bombs stood in for the shore, and threw shells and carcasses into the town. The houses and churches were every where soon in flames, the magazines of powder blown about the enemy's ears, and the whole at 10 o'clock blazed out in one general conflagration.

In this engagement, which continued without ceasing from 9 in the morning till night, the squadron sustained but little loss of men, and far from being proportioned to the time or severity of the action, insomuch that Monsieur d'Etriél, the French governor, would not afterwards believe that only six men were

killed, and 20 wounded on board the St. George, which had engaged the citadel for so many hours; several of the ships, however, suffered much in their masts and rigging.

Of the officers were killed, Lieutenant Roberts of the marines, in the Norfolk.

Wounded, Captain Trelawney of the Lion; Lieutenant Curle of the marines in the Lion; Lieutenant Chaundy of the marines in the Rippon.

All night the bombs continued to play upon the town and citadel.

At 9 in the evening, the Rippon, which still remained aground, run her larboard guns over to the starboard side, started 30 ton of water in the forehold to lighten her foreward, and employed all her boats in endeavouring to tow off; then having carried out hawsers, all hawsers were turned to the capstern, but the anchors came home, and she never moved till near twelve; when, contrary to the expectation of every body on board, she gave a sudden start and got off, to the great joy of the officers and men, who were not without their apprehensions of her being burnt by the enemy in the night, or beat to pieces by the sea and surf before the morning.

At 12, came to an anchor in 13 fathom water.

Upon examining the gunner's report, the ship had fired 1300 great shot and upwards, and the marines 2000 cartridges. The foremast was shot through, the mizen-yard cut almost away, and the braces and rigging greatly damaged.

January 24. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Commodore, who was turning in all the morning, came to anchor with the squadron in the road of Basse-Terre, his broad pendant still flying on board the Woolwich; the town continued burning all this day.

Found in the road the hulls of several merchantmen, which the enemy had set fire to on our approach. Several others turned out, and endeavoured to escape, but

but were intercepted and taken by the Ludlow-Castle, and other men of war.

At 3, the Commodore made the signal to prepare to land.

At 5, landed the first brigade, and the second and third immediately after, to the northward of the town.

On landing they found the town and citadel abandoned by the enemy, who never fired a shot the whole day; the latter was taken possession of by two companies of Elliot's, and the British colours hoisted there about six o'clock.

It was very observable that, during the general attack upon the town, the French never showed any colours at the citadel, where a flag-staff still remained.

A Genoese in the French service came down to the troops, and informed them that the enemy had only five companies of regular forces (marines) in the island, consisting of 20 men per company; he likewise acquainted them that a train was laid to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel, and a Negro left to set fire to it, who was persuaded to believe he could escape at a safe port afterwards; this was immediately cut off and the magazine secured. The guns were all spiked up by the enemy before they quitted it, and some of the trunnions knocked off, but the spikes being chiefly old nails, and not of steel well tempered, were afterwards drilled out by the matrosses.

Part of the troops laid upon their arms all night, upon the rising ground that overlooked the town, part of them (the Old Buffs) made themselves masters of an advantageous post upon a hill, about a mile to the east, and part entered the town and lined the streets, which still remained on fire, and continued burning all night.

This day arrived the Buckingham, Captain Tyrrel, who a little before had engaged the *Florissant* of 74 guns, supported by two frigates, in which he acquired great honour. Arrived also the *Ryo*, with a missing hospital ship from Barbadoes, having the physician, Dr. Brooke, and the

surgeons to the army on board, who it was much feared were lost, the ship not appearing from the time the squadron left the English Channel.

January 25. In the morning at break of day the enemy, who had retired with the armed Negroes to the hills, appeared to the number of about 2000, throwing up intrenchments near to a house where the Governor, le Chevalier Nadau d'Etriél, had fixed his head-quarters, at the distance of about four miles from the town to the south-east, and which, with the Dos d'Asne, a little higher up, he threatened to defend to the last extremity, against all opposition whatever, saying, "The English had taken away every thing but their lives, and they would sell them dearly."

The Dos d'Asne was situated at the distance of about six miles from Basse-Terre to the south-east, and is no more than a hollow passage or cleft through the mountains, by which a communication was opened into Capesterre, a more level, and indeed a very beautiful part of the island. The French call it Dos d'Asne, from its resembling at a distance the back of an ass, but I rather believe it to be an old term used for any mountainous cleft whatever. The ascent to it was very steep, the road from the camp was interrupted by broken rocks, and furrowed by a variety of gullies, which were extremely difficult to pass, and which rendered it very hazardous to make any attempt to force it. In this the enemy placed their chief security, holding us at defiance, and calling it the *ne plus ultra* of the English army; so indeed it proved on this side, for though some officers were of opinion that it might have been assaulted with success the morning after landing, or immediately upon landing, whilst the panic of the enemy was strong, and the consternation they were thrown into from the bombs and firing of the town was not worn off, and they remained dispersed; yet most agreed it was hardly practicable afterwards, when the troops had continued for some days in

camp without moving, when the inhabitants had recovered their spirits, and now began to gather together again, and to fortify themselves on the hills, putting their Negroes in a situation of defence, and capable of disputing the ground at every gully where the troops should appear. General Barrington seemed so sensible of the difficulty in carrying it, that when he succeeded to the chief command on the death of General Hopson, he drew off the army immediately to another part of the island.

To return to the present operations of the troops, Major Melville of Colonel Ross's regiment, seized upon an advanced post about four miles to the north-east of Basse-Terre, in a plantation belonging to Madame Ducharmey, where he kept possession, and upon all opportunities that offered annoyed the enemy, as long as the camp remained at Basse-Terre; from this place he made signals to the Old Buffs, and they to the camp below, to march off the piquets, whenever he wanted a reinforcement, or the enemy made shew of an attack upon him, which they frequently did.

At three in the afternoon, the tents and field equipage were sent on shore with three days provisions for the men, when Duroure's, Barrington's, and Armiger's regiments, with the artillery park and the Highlanders, encamped at the back of the town; Watson's covered the citadel, and encamped near it; Elliot's were sent into garrison in the citadel, and the Old Buffs encamped at their out-post on the hill already mentioned.

General Hopson fixed his head quarters at Basse-Terre, at the Governor's house, or rather the ruins of it, where several deserters were this day brought in.

January 26. The troops continued next morning in the position already described, and a flag of truce was sent to the enemy with an offer of terms, which the day after produced the following answer from the French Governor, le Chevalier d'Etreil.

"Gentlemen,

I have received the letter your Excellencies did me the honour to write on the 25th. The proposals you offer, are such as could only arise from the easy acquisition you have made of the town and citadel of Basse-Terre; for otherwise, you must do me the justice to believe I would not have received them. The force you have with you, is indeed sufficient to give you possession of the extremities of the island; but as to the inland part of the country, we there have an equal chance with you.

In regard to any consequences that may attend my refusal of the terms proposed, I am persuaded that they will be such only as are authorised by the laws of war; but should it happen otherwise, we have a master who is powerful enough to take revenge for what we may suffer.

I am, Gentlemen," &c.

January 28th. In consequence of the terms being rejected, this morning several detachments were sent to scour the country, and several shot were fired from the citadel at the enemy, who appeared at a distance in small bodies. The Commodore hoisted his broad pendant this evening on board the Cambridge, which had been much shattered in the engagement of the twenty-third.

Commodore Moore, in order to facilitate any attempt upon the eastern and more fertile part of the island, called Grande-Terre, thought proper this afternoon to detach some men of war from the squadron to take possession of Fort Louis (now called Fort George) a strong battery, and well defended. Accordingly,

At 2 o'clock, the Berwick, with the Roebuck, Renown, Woolwich, Bonetta, two bombs, and three tenders, with a large detachment of marines from the other ships, sailed to the eastward for Grande-Terre.

February 13. The squadron arrived at Grande-Terre, and attacked Fort Louis, and

and the batteries near it; when after a very severe cannonading, which lasted six hours, the marines and Highlanders were landed, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments with bayonets fixed, and hoisted the British colours at the fort; of this they kept possession, doing duty on shore, till a detachment arrived from the camp some time afterwards, under the command of Major Ball, of General Barrington's regiment, where they remained a few weeks, and then were re-imbarked on board the squadron. A lieutenant of the Berwick was killed by a party of the enemy, which kept a regular fire upon the boats.

February 14. At this time the troops at Basse-Terre, from the constant fatigues they endured, by being perpetually harassed, without coming to any general engagement, which the enemy always avoided, and by being exposed to intense heat from day to day, began to yield to the disorders of the climate, and the hospitals were crowded with sick and wounded. It was therefore proposed to send part of them to Antigua; and accordingly the Rippon and Spy were ordered for that service, with 8 transports.

On the 27th, died General Hopson, and the command devolved on Major-General Barrington.

When the St. George and Buckingham were called in to join the squadron upon the arrival of the French fleet at Martinico, the enemy was encouraged to approach nearer to the citadel, which occasioned a more frequent discharge of artillery; and soon after we had the misfortune to learn, that a cannon being fired too near a powder magazine placed in a stone centry-box, at the flanked angle of the south-east bastion, the return of the wadding blew it up, and with it the Governor, who was standing at the centry-box reconnoitring the enemy with a glass, Major Trollop, one lieutenant, two bombardiers, and several men upon the platform. Colonel Desbrisay and Major Trol-

lop were taken up dead, being thrown at a great distance into the heart of the fort; but some of the men, though greatly burnt, recovered; Lieutenant Read lived a few days. By this unhappy accident the army was deprived of the service of two gallant and experienced officers, and the citadel lost a bold and active governor to defend it. The French taking advantage of the disorder occasioned by the explosion, came down in great numbers from the hills, but were soon repulsed by the fire from the garrison.

Major Melville, who had greatly distinguished himself at his out-post, was appointed Governor of the citadel in the room of Colonel Desbrisay, and succeeded him likewise as lieutenant-colonel to Watson's regiment.

April 12. A few days before, General Barrington formed a design to surprise the towns of Petit-Bourg, St. Mary's, and Goyave, on the Basse-Terre side of the island, and to make an incursion into the Capesterre, the most beautiful country in or about it; but the success of this project, though well concerted, was, through the darkness of the night, the roughness of the weather, and the ignorance and fear of the Negroes, who were guides, entirely frustrated.

On the 15th, Brigadier Crumpe advanced to the Bay Mahault with 700 men, and Captain Steele to Goyave with 100; where the latter nailed up seven pieces of cannon in an intrenchment, which might have been maintained against a much superior force, the enemy retiring after a single discharge of their artillery.

On the 16th, Brigadier Crumpe returned from the Bay Mahault, where he found the town of Battanes abandoned, which he burnt, destroying at the same time a large quantity of provisions, that had been supplied by the Dutch from St. Eustatia.

There now remained only the town of St. Mary's to prevent the irruption of the troops into the Capesterre, and which was

indeed the dernier resource of the enemy: this pass they had strongly fortified; but like the rest, as ill supported. They were pursued as far as the heights of St. Mary, having retired with great precipitation. Being attacked there in front by the English grenadiers with the utmost resolution, they quitted their cannon and fled; upon which the detachment took possession of the town, and next morning broke into the Capesterre.

By a letter intercepted from the Count de Bourhonaye, Governor of Martinico, to the Chevalier d'Etreil at Guadaloupe, it appeared, "That the former was in no condition to send any farther relief or assistance to him, all the arms he could spare being already taken; and that M. du Bompar found himself unequal to make any attempts in his favour against the English squadron; still encouraging him not to despair, but to hold out to the last moment."

April 22d. At this time the French Governor finding himself closely pressed by Colonel Crumpe, who seemed determined by the dispositions forming, to ravage and lay waste the country, sent a flag of truce to General Barrington, to demand a cessation of arms, and to know what terms he would grant; and having consulted the principal inhabitants, and they being of opinion it was in vain to hold out any longer, on the 25th of April the island of Guadaloupe was surrendered to the General on articles of capitulation, which was signed at the head quarters at Capesterre, on Tuesday the 1st of May, 1759.

References to the Plate.

A, the citadel, fort Charles, mounting 46 pieces of cannon, with two bomb batteries. B, town of Basse-Terre. C, grand redoubt, or Dos d'Asne, where the French Governor retired after the burning of Basse-Terre. D, mountains ascending to the Dos d'Asne. E, battery of nine guns,

attacked by the Lion. F, battery of two guns, playing upon the Lion during the attack. G, the Cambridge, Norfolk, and St. George, attacking the citadel, A. H, battery of twelve guns, attacked by the Panther. I, battery of three guns. K, battery of seven guns, attacked by the Burford and Berwick, driven off soon after the attack began. L, battery of six guns, with an eighteen pounder en barbette, attacked by the Rippon, who ran aground in coming up to it. M, intrenchment of the enemy, lined with troops. N, battery of six guns. O, the Bristol coming up to the assistance of the Rippon, aground, and played upon by the batteries K, L, and the musquetry in the trenches at M. P, the Roebuck firing upon the battery at N, which had begun to play upon the Rippon. Q, Commodore Moore at the head of the transports, with his broad pendant flying on board the Woolwich frigate. R, transports with troops. S, Berwick and Burford drove off from battery K. T, camp, after relanding of the troops.

GUASTALLA, BATTLE AT. A city of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, situated on the river Po, 15 miles south from Mantua. In the war between the French and the Imperialists, in the year 1734, Count Konigsneegg, General of the latter, having forded the river Secchia, and surprised the quarters of Marechal de Broglio, the French General, who escaped with great difficulty in his shirt only, his army retiring with precipitation, leaving all their baggage behind, and above 2000 were taken prisoners. They posted themselves under Guastalla, where they were soon attacked by the Imperialists, and a general engagement ensued. Konigsneegg tried several times in vain to break the French cavalry; the engagement was very bloody, and fought with great fury on both sides for six hours, when the Imperial General quitted the field, and retreated to Lazara.

The loss is reckoned to be nearly equal on both sides, Count Konigsneegg losing about 5000 men, including the Prince of Wirtemberg,

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Wurtemberg, with many other officers of distinction. The French repassed the Po, and took post on the banks of the Oglio.

GUAVAS-PETIT. A town situated on the Island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies: and in 1697, in order to annoy the French, Sir William Beeiton, Governor of Jamaica, ordered Rear-Admiral Meeze, with nine ships, to go against this place. Before he appeared off the fort, he made a detachment of 900 men from the ships, 250 of whom he put into a sloop, 100 on board a fifth rate, and the rest into the boats of the fleet. And when he came within 16 or 17 leagues of the place, he left the two ships with orders to their commanders not to appear in sight, but to get in early next morning. However, finding he could not reach the port himself that night, he directed them not to come in till the next day.

The 28th of June, at half an hour after three in the morning, he landed with Colonel Kirby, and the Captains Lytcot, Holmes, Julius, Elliot, and Moore, and 500 men, a mile eastward of the town, and marched directly to it. The sloop, with some of the boats, which had on board them about 100 men, not being able to keep up with them. He thought the place might with much more ease be taken by surprise, with those men he had, than by discovering himself, which he must have done by staying for the rest; and therefore entering it just at the dawn of day, he marched directly to, and immediately took the grand guard: when this was done, he sent 100 men to secure two batteries of four guns each, and while that was doing the inhabitants quitted the town.

No sooner was the sun up, than the sailors were no longer to be kept from plundering; and in two hours most of them were so drunk, that the Admiral was obliged to set fire to the place much sooner than he intended, or he could not have depended on so sober and serviceable men. And thus both officers and men

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were deprived of the reward they so justly deserved, for the bravery and indefatigable industry they shewed on this occasion.

GUERNSEY, Island of, situated on the coast of Brittany, in the British Channel, and was taken in the beginning of 1652, by the Parliament forces, commanded by Admiral Blake, after a siege of four months.

GUIRA, LA. A Spanish settlement on the coast of the Caraccas, on the Spanish Main. The chief command of the British squadron in the West Indies devolving upon Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. in February 1743, he ordered Captain Knowles, commander of the Suffolk of 70 guns, who was well acquainted with the Spanish coast, to take under his command the Burford of 70 guns, the Assistance, Norwich, and Advice, of 50 guns, the Scarborough of 20 guns, and three sloops, and to proceed to Antigua, where he was to be joined by the Eltham of 40, and the Lively of 20 guns; and with this squadron to make an attempt on La Guira and Porto Cavallo. Commodore Knowles, with these eight men of war, and three sloops, having 2300 sailors and marines, with 400 of Dalzell's regiment on board, sailed from Antigua the 12th of February, and after touching at St. Christopher's, proceeded to La Guira. But the Governor of Caraccas had received intelligence of this expedition almost two months before, and neglected nothing that tended to his security, by erecting new batteries, and augmenting the garrisons with a numerous body of Indians, Mulattoes, and Negroes: besides, he had prevailed on the Dutch Governor of Curacoa, an island of the lesser Antilles, about 50 leagues north of the coast of Caraccas, to supply him with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

On the 18th of February, Commodore Knowles, with his squadron, arrived within sight of La Guira, and began the attack about twelve at noon, which was carried on with great spirit, and opposed with equal

equal resistance. As there was a great swell, the ships could not approach any nearer than within a mile of the town, which made it impossible to land the soldiers; but all the ships behaved with resolution. At the beginning the Spanish flag was shot down, which was soon hoisted again. Some considerable breaches were made in the fortifications; the churches were entirely demolished; and a great number of houses destroyed. There were only three ships in the harbour; and some boats were manned from the squadron, either to cut out the ships, or set them on fire, but could not succeed. The attack continued till almost eight at night; and though the Spanish magazine blew up, yet the darkness of the night put an end to the engagement. The Burford, Norwich, Eltham, and Assistance, received so much hurt, as entirely disabled them from keeping the line of battle, and continuing the attack, on which they were ordered directly to Curacoa to refit. The Suffolk received 146 shot; the other ships were considerably damaged: so that the attempt miscarried, after the loss of 1 lieutenant and 92 men killed, and 308 wounded; and among the latter was the brave Captain Lushington, Commander of the Burford, who had his thigh taken off by a chain-shot, and expired at Curacoa, in the Governor's house, two hours after he was carried ashore; whose loss was highly regretted, as he was an accomplished officer, of equal honour and merit, and of distinguished bravery and humanity. However, the Spaniards had little reason to be elated, their town and fortifications being greatly prejudiced, with the loss of 700 men,

GUIRGOWO, ACTION NEAR IN 1771.
An army of Turks having passed the Danube, to the amount of 60,000 men, headed by a Bashaw, they marched first towards Bucharest, but afterwards turned towards Guirgewo, which place they took. Prince Repnin ordered the Generals Potemkin and Gudewick to join him, and posted

himself with 30,000 men in a forest, before which he placed a small corps who stood the attack. At the same time the Russian troops began, and the engagement became general: but at length the Turks were routed, and fled with great precipitation. The battle was fought on the 21st of June, and lasted from three o'clock in the morning till nine. Fifteen thousand Turks, among whom were three Agas, and several officers of note, were left on the field of battle, besides 5000 killed in the pursuit, or drowned in the Danube. The Russians took one Aga, all the artillery, 180 pieces of cannon, and the whole baggage, even the cattle.

General Essen taking advantage of the Turks neglecting to guard the passage of the Argis, marched the 15th of August against Guirgewo. In the 2d day's march, he met the advanced posts of the Turks, whom he defeated, after which he penetrated to the second moat of the fortress, in which there was a pallisade. The Russians were stopped at this place, as they did not perceive the pallisade, it being covered by the water in the moat. The Turks, who waited for them at that passage, redoubled their fire, and killed Colonel Pocunko, and many officers, and forced them to retire in disorder. Lieutenant-General Essen was slightly wounded in the foot; but Major-General Czartoriski, and the Generals Ausufur and Hufowicz, were dangerously wounded. The Russians had 700 men killed, and 2500 wounded. They left eight pieces of cannon, passed the Argis precipitately, and were much harassed by the Turks in their retreat. The Turks lost very few men on this occasion; but this action was fatal to Sultan Mazoud Guerai, who was drowned as he was going to the castle to animate his men, by the bridge being greatly battered by the Russians, and fell in as he was passing over it. This town was retaken by the Russians, November the 4th, the same year.

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HALIDOWNE-HILL. Situated near Berwick upon Tweed, Scotland, and rendered famous for a battle fought on it in 1333. Edward III. King of England, espousing the cause of Baliol against Bruce, the competitors for the crown of Scotland, laid siege to Berwick; to relieve which, Douglas, with a numerous army, arrived at Bothville, near Halidowne-hill, on Monday the 19th of July, and drew up his army in four divisions, commanded by the principal nobility of Scotland. The English were posted upon the hill, drawn up also in four battalions, flanked with archers, for which the kingdom was always famous. In this situation did Edward wait the attack of the enemy, who began to ascend the hill with great impetuosity about the hour of vespers: but they met with such a reception, as in a little time checked their career. They were soon out of breath, in consequence of running up the hill in armour: they were terribly galled by the arrows of the English; they suffered severely from the huge stones that were rolled down upon them incessantly; and their General being killed with a spear, they fell into disorder and dejection. Edward perceiving them fatigued, broken, and dispirited, ordered John Lord D'Arcy to attack them in flank, with a body of light armed foot from Ireland, while he himself fell in among them, at the head of a choice brigade of men at arms, and archers on horseback. The men at arms in the Scottish army had dismounted to begin the attack; and now, when they

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might have made some defence on horseback, they found themselves deprived of their horses by the lacquies, who had fled with them from the field of battle. All resistance was now at an end; the enemy was surrounded, and an horrible carnage ensued. Twenty thousand Scots fell in the battle and in the pursuit, and almost the whole nobility of the kingdom were either killed or taken.

This great victory was obtained at the expence of one knight, one esquire, and 13 foot soldiers, who lost their lives: and the town and castle of Berwick surrendered in the morning.

HARFLEUR, SIEGE OF. A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated near the mouth of the river Seine, four miles west from Havre-de-Grace. In the year 1413, Henry V. of England succeeded his father, and the war breaking out between England and France, he undertook the absolute conquest of the whole realm. For this purpose he drew together 6000 men at arms, 24,000 archers, the rest of his infantry completing the army to at least 50,000 men. To transport these troops with the greater conveniency, he hired from Holland and Zealand abundance of large ships, which, with those belonging to his own subjects, rendezvoused in the month of August, 1415, at Southampton, where the whole fleet appeared to consist of not less than 1500 sail. The King embarked his army, and landed it safe in Normandy without resistance. It is remarkable, that though the Constable of France

France had a very numerous army with which he might have disputed the landing of the English, yet he chose to retire; for which conduct he was afterwards called to an account, but he justified himself by producing his orders from court, directing him not to hazard a battle on any terms whatsoever; but to let the English if they had a mind, fatigue and waste their force in long marches and tedious sieges.

The first enterprize of importance undertaken by the King was the siege of Harfleur, which was strongly fortified, and provided with a numerous garrison, which made a very gallant defence, under the command of the Lord Estouteville, assisted by some of the best officers in France; but Henry carried on his attack with such impetuosity, and plied his artillery with such success, that a considerable breach was made, and the besieged finding it impracticable to maintain the place, capitulated on condition of surrendering, if not relieved by the Sunday after Michaelmas. A body of French troops, under the Marechal l'Isle d'Adam, attempted to succour the town, but were repulsed; so that the term prescribed in the capitulation being expired, the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and Henry took possession of Harfleur. This siege is said to have cost him near half his army, for the flux having got amongst his troops made terrible havock. The next enterprize of importance was the battle at AGINCOURT, which see.

HARWICH, DEFEAT OFF. The Danes having again, in 882, invaded the coast of England, obliged Alfred to fit out a naval force. The English having hitherto only acted upon the defensive, were now determined to act upon the offensive, and their first step was to attack the Danish fleet of 16 ships, then at anchor in the harbour of Harwich, which were totally destroyed; Alfred took some, and sunk the rest, and brought off a considerable booty.

HASTENBECK, BATTLE AT. A little village near Hamelin town, situated on the east side of the Weser, in the electorate of Hanover. At the beginning of the year 1757, the French marched a numerous army along the coasts of Brittany and Picardy, and seemed to threaten an invasion on England; but their troops wheeled off, and marched through Flanders into Westphalia. The army of observation, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, was the only opposition they met with in their route to Hanover. This army is supposed to have committed an error in permitting the French to pass the Weser unmolested; however, the two armies came in sight of each other on Sunday the 24th day of July, 1757. The only authentic account we have of this battle was written from the camp of the Allies, and is as follows:

The enemy marching in three columns, with artillery, towards the village of Latford, Major-General Furstemberg, who commanded the out-posts in the village and in the woods, sent an officer to inform his Royal Highness of it, who immediately reinforced those posts with a body of troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sporcke. His Royal Highness found it impossible to support the village, as it was commanded by the heights opposite to it, that were possessed by the enemy; and withdrew his post from Latford, having it always in his power to retake it, from its situation in a bottom between two hills.

The enemy made two attacks, one at the point of the wood, the other higher up in the same wood, opposite to the grenadiers, commanded by Major-General Hardenberg. They failed in both, and though the fire of their artillery was very smart, they were obliged to retire. The French army encamping on the heights opposite to the Duke of Cumberland's posts, together with the accounts he had received, that M. d'Etrees had assembled all his troops, and had with him a very considerable

able train of artillery, left his Royal Highness no room to doubt of his intentions of attacking him, his Royal Highness therefore determined to change his situation, and take a more advantageous one, by drawing up his army on the height between the Weser and the woods, leaving the Hamelin river on his right, the village of Hastenbeck in his front, and his left close to the wood, at the point of which his Royal Highness had a battery of 12 pounders and howitzers. There was a hollow way from the left of the village to the battery, and a continual morass on the other side of Hastenbeck to his right. In the evening his Royal Highness withdrew all his outposts; and in this position the army lay upon their arms all night. Major-General Schulenberg with the chasseurs, and two battalions of grenadiers, with some cannon, were posted in the corner of the wood upon the left of the battery. His Royal Highness ordered the village of Hastenbeck to be cleared to his front, that the enemy might not be able to keep possession of it; and the communications we had made use of during our encampment there, to be made impracticable.

On the 25th, in the morning, the enemy appeared marching in columns, as if they intended to attack, and began to cannonade us very severely, which lasted almost the whole day. They marched and countermarched continually, and shewed as if they meant three attacks, on our right, left, and center. In the evening their artillery appeared much superior to ours. The army lay on their arms all night. His Royal Highness ordered the battery at the point of the wood to be repaired, and reinforced Count Schulenberg's command with a battalion of grenadiers, and two pieces of 12 pounders; and supported it by four more battalions of grenadiers, under Major-General Hardenberg. His Royal Highness ordered a battery to be made of twelve and six pounders (the first of which were sent for from Hamelin) behind the village of Hastenbeck, and took

all the precautions he could think of to give the enemy a good reception.

As soon as it was day-light, his Highness got on horseback to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, and found them in the same situation as the day before. At a little after five a very smart cannonading began upon our battery behind the village, that was supported by the Hessian infantry and cavalry. Their countenance and steadiness in so severe a fire, is hardly to be expressed. Between seven and eight the firing of small arms began on our left, when his Royal Highness ordered Major-General Behr, with three battalions of Brunswick to sustain the grenadiers in the wood if wanted. The cannonading went on all the time, rather augmenting than decreasing, but it did not create the least disorder in the troops. There never was seen so much firmness, though it lasted above six hours from first to last. The fire of the small arms on the left increased, and the enemy seemed to gain ground on us. His Royal Highness detached Colonels Dachenhausen and Bredembach with three Hanoverian battalions and six squadrons round the wood by Afferde. The grenadiers in the wood apprehensive of being surrounded, from the great force of the enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that side, though they repulsed every thing that appeared in their front, thought it advisable to retire nearer the left of the army, which gave the enemy an opportunity of possessing themselves of our battery without opposition. Here it was that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick distinguished himself at the head of a battalion of Wolfenbüttele guards, and a Hanoverian battalion, by attacking and repulsing with his bayonets a superior force of the enemy, and retaking the battery. The enemy being in possession of a height that commanded and flanked both our lines of infantry and our battery, which attack they could support under the cover of a hill, and his Royal Highness could not dispute, without exposing

posing his flank both to their artillery and musketry, he ordered the army to retreat, which was done in the greatest order, and with the greatest reluctance, the common soldiers desiring to be led on to revenge the cruel unparalleled treatment of their masters and countrymen.

His Royal Highness retreated to Hamelin, where he halted some time, and then continued his march to Lhune. The enemy did not shew themselves in any shape during our retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had suffered, or to the good countenance of the troops, we will not pretend to say.

Colonel Bradenbach attacked four brigades very strongly posted, with a battery of 14 pieces of cannon, charged the enemy with his bayonets, repulsed and drove them down a precipice with a considerable loss; took all their artillery, ammunition, &c. but preferring the care of his wounded to the carrying away of the cannon, he only brought off six, nailing up and destroying the rest.

Colonel Dachenhausen on his side, drove several squadrons of the enemy as far as their army, who never gave him an opportunity of charging them. This attack was late in the day, and at such a distance that his Royal Highness was not informed of it till some time after his retreat.

The loss of the Allies was inconsiderable in proportion to the enemy's superiority, they lost about 1000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the enemy lost more, but they never owned how much. The numbers of both armies were very unequal, the French had at least 75,000 men, whereas the Allies had not 47,000.

The Duke of Cumberland being driven off the field of battle, and Hanover no longer tenable, he retreated towards Stade. By taking this route, his Royal Highness was driven into a sort of *cul de sac*. Unable by his situation to retire, or by his strength to advance, he was compelled on the 8th of September to sign the remarkable capitulation of Closter-Seven,

by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed into different quarters of cantonment. The French army had a little before this changed its commander. D'Etrees, the favourite of all the military men, was removed from the command, which was conferred on the Duke de Richlieu, who excelled him and all mankind in the profession of a courtier. The Hanoverians were now quite subdued, and all the French force let loose by this treaty, was ready to fall in upon the King of Prussia's dominions, but he stopt their career by his victory at Rossbach.

HASTINGS, BATTLE NEAR. At the death of Edward III. surnamed the Confessor, December 1065, there were three competitors for the crown of England, which in the Saxon government was elective. By hereditary right Edgar Atheling, grandson to the late Edmund Ironside, should have succeeded. By the late King's will, or at least by his private promise, William Duke of Normandy was appointed his successor. Harold, son to the minister Goodwin, being in favour with the people, was however unanimously elected. Edgar was young and had no interest. But the Duke prepared to assert his claim, and with a fleet of 900 sail, carrying 50,000 men, arrived at Pevensey, now Pemsy, in Sussex, and landed on the 1st of October, 1066. The ships were immediately burned, because they were not able to cope with the English fleet. But historians tell us it was to shew his troops that their safety must depend on their own courage. We are told by the Saxon writers, that when the Duke leaped from his ship to the shore, he fell on his face, which some of the soldiers taking for an ill omen, he rose with each hand full of earth, and turned the augury by saying, "I take possession of England, it is mine; I seize it with both my hands."

Having no enemy to oppose his landing, he marched along the shore to Hastings, and there published a manifesto, containing,

ing, as he pretended, his motives for invading England; viz. to revenge the murder of Prince Alfred, brother to King Edward; to restore the Archbishop of Canterbury; and to assist the English in punishing Harold, who had usurped the crown. These reasons had no influence upon the English, none chose to insist in his service, therefore he turned his hopes on a victory over Harold's army, which was at that time at York. When the King heard of the invasion, he marched with all expedition to London, where he received an ambassador from the Duke, who in his master's name demanded him to surrender both his person and crown, which so provoked Harold, that it was with difficulty he forbore transgressing the bounds of decency. He sent back the ambassador with a refusal in terms equally insolent, and marched towards the invader in order to give him battle. He encamped, says Carte, at a place then called Senlac, which we suppose to be a contraction of Sanguin Lac, or Bloody Lake. Here he found the Duke posted, who sent him another ambassador, offering to leave the decision of their differences to the Pope's determination; to quit the kingdom, provided he would do him homage for the crown; or to decide the quarrel in a single combat. The first proposition was rejected, because the Pope was already prejudiced in the Duke's favour; from the second he dissented, saying it was beneath his dignity; and the third was refused, because a kingdom was a prize too important to be defended by the strength of a single arm. Harold rightly considered that he hazarded his life and crown, which were equally at stake, and with him would fall the English liberty; whereas should the Duke be killed, the consequences would not be so fatal, and the advantage to England no more than repelling an invader. Besides, as it concerned every individual as well as the sovereign, the army was resolved to share in the honour or the disgrace; therefore Harold's con-

clusive answer to the Duke's proposals was, that the armies themselves must decide the fate of England on the morrow. When Harold's spies returned from reconnoitring the enemy, they told him the Norman army was composed of young priests. This notion arose from the Normans being shaved on the upper lip, which was not the English custom; however, this army of priests they said was numerous, and well disciplined, which made some of the English officers dubious of the event; and Gurth represented to his brother Harold, "That by prolonging the time he would find his army continually increasing, while that of the enemy's would be daily diminishing." He observed besides, "that the Normans would not be able to take up their winter quarters in England, and not having a fleet or fortified town, from which they could have any assistance, they would be necessitated to accept of such conditions as he should prescribe. Or, if he was determined on battle, he should withdraw, from which the Normans would apprehend, supposing they defeated this army, that they had still another to deal with, commanded by the King in person; and that if he chose to give him the command of the remaining troops, he would obtain a victory or perish in the attempt. The King rejected this advice, and answered, "As he had always gained the favour of the English by his personal conduct, so he would maintain it. The thought of withdrawing was inglorious; he would convince his people that he was not unworthy of the dignity to which they had raised him; and since the Normans were not more formidable than the enemies he had already conquered, he did not see what he had to fear." And immediately made the necessary dispositions for an attack in the morning, which was the anniversary of his birth-day. Each army spent the night in its camp, without attempting any military operation; the Eng-

lish in all kinds of jollity and mirth; the Normans in prayer and preparation for battle.

On the morrow, the 14th of October, 1066, which, says Rapin, was memorable for the greatest event that ever happened in England, the armies engaged. The Normans advanced in three lines, singing the ballad on their famous Duke Rollo; the first line commanded by Montgomery and Fitz-Osburn, having the Pope's standard borne at its head; the second was led by Geoffrey Martel; the third, being mostly cavalry, made a kind of corps de reserve, headed by the Duke in person armed cap-a-pee. The English advanced in two lines, principally composed of infantry; the first was the Kentish men, commanded by Gurth, in consequence of a privilege they enjoyed since the Saxon heptarchy: in the front of the second, or the main body, appeared Harold in person, armed with target, poll-ax, spear, and scymitar.

The Normans began the battle at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a shower of arrows, which did some execution, and occasioned a little confusion among the English, but they gave the assailants so warm a reception that they were obliged to retire in disorder. The Kentish men formed a complete phalanx, and each attack the enemy made on it was unsuccessful. This body of men was impenetrable, the Duke charged it in person with his choicest troops, but could make no impression. The English never exhibited nobler proofs of courage, nor ever maintained a battle with greater obstinacy, nor perhaps ever were charges more vigorously made, or more bravely repulsed. This fight was maintained five hours without an inch of ground being gained by either party.

The Duke finding he could not break the English phalanx, had recourse to a stratagem. He ordered a retreat to be founded, and began to march off the ground with all the appearance of con-

fusion. The English believing the enemy routed, followed them in real disorder, and the Duke finding his stratagem succeed, (which was only to break the English lines,) by a preconcerted signal with his officers, soon rallied and attacked the enemy with an impetuosity they were far from expecting.

This was an inconceivable mortification to Harold, he saw the victory snatched out of his hands, and his army in disorder flying every where. In this critical juncture, he assembled all the fugitives he could collect on an eminence near the field of battle; here he resolved to make a stand, and exhorting his troops to behave like heroes, and to remember the fate of the kingdom depended on the victory, waited the attack of the enemy who were advancing, and gave them such a brave reception, that they were soon repulsed with considerable loss. Their Duke particularly exposed himself in the hottest part of the action, and had two horses killed under him. Our historians say, that if Harold had taken this opportunity of retreating, the enemy would have been glad of peace upon any terms, since they had still the worst of the battle; but he could not bear the thought of retiring; and William being determined either to be totally conquered or to be wholly victorious, made another vigorous effort. In this attack Harold was shot dead by an arrow, which pierced his brain over the left eye. The troops seeing their leader fall, were seized with a panic, and in a consternation and confusion not to be described, made a precipitate flight. The Normans pursued, and with a cruelty inspired by their leader, made a terrible slaughter, refusing quarter; many were, however, saved through the favour of the night, and the vigilance of Morcar and Edwin, brothers-in-law to Harold, who knew the ground, which the Normans did not.

The English army amounted to near 40,000 men; they are said to have lost about

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about half; but we are not inclined to think it quite so much, and probably the loss was not more than 14,000 or 15,000. With Harold were slain his brothers Gurth and Lewin, and the flower of the English nobility.

Of the Normans were killed about 6000 men. When the battle was over, the Conqueror ordered the whole army to kneel, and give thanks to God for the victory. The next day was devoted to burying the dead; among which Harold's body was found; but it had been so horribly mangled, that it would not have been known but for a lady, who had been his mistress. William was informed that an officer had, in triumph, brutally run his sword into it, upon which he ordered him to be cashiered, and the body, with those of his two brothers, sent to his mother Githa, who gave them an honourable burial in the abbey of Waltham, of which Harold had been the founder. This action decided the fate of England, and Duke William became King in consequence of it.

The new King sent Harold's standard, taken in the battle, to Pope Alexander as a present in token of his victory. In it, says Malmisbury, was the representation of a man in a fighting posture, enriched with gold and precious stones. He built a magnificent abbey on the spot where Harold's body was found, to commemorate his success, which he dedicated to St. Martin; but the peasants called it Battle-Abbey, for a reason too obvious to mention. A little town or village was built here soon after, which is called Battel. Historians have called this action Hastings, but certainly this is an impropriety, since it was fought almost seven miles from Hastings, and an abbey was purposely erected to render the spot memorable by its name.

The consequences of this battle, prove it to have been one of the greatest and most important actions ever fought in these kingdoms. With the death of Harold ended the English liberty; and the Conqueror soon after had the crown tendered him.

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If we impartially consider the Duke's expedition, we must admire and be astonished at the project. The right which he asserted was nothing, and as such considered when he landed: all his hope was from arms. With 50,000 men he undertook the conquering of a kingdom, without a city or a friend in his favour. Every nobleman was firmly attached to Harold, and gave daily instances of their fidelity. He left Normandy open to the incursions of the French, and ventured his all in England, where if he had been defeated, his total ruin must have inevitably followed. He gained a kingdom by a flash of success, which must be more attributed to chance, and the capriciousness of fortune, than any conduct of his own.

When Harold fell, it may be truly said all fell with him: he alone was the spirit of his soldiers; they fought by his example, and they moved by his word. We find few princes better beloved by their subjects, or better qualified for that eminent station to which he was called; and no man was more courageous, humane, affable, or intelligent. We may justly apply to him what is said of Queen Anne, and call him *the good King Harold*.

HATFIELD, BATTLE AT, IN 633. Penda, King of Mercia, and Cadwallo, King of Wales, entered into a league against Edwin, King of Northumberland, who endeavoured to suppress their endeavours to dethrone him, by advancing as far as Heathfield, now called Hatfield, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, where the Confederate Kings met him with their armies, and came to an engagement. The battle was fought on both sides with desperate fury. The Mercians under Penda, and the Welch under Cadwallo, confided in their numbers, and the Northumbrians under Edwin, in the valour and prudence of their leader. But Offrid, his eldest son, bravely seconding him, being slain by an arrow as he stood near him, threw him into such a rage, that he rushed among the thickest of his enemies, was immediately

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ately run through in many places, and with his life lost the victory.

HAVANNAH, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1748. This place has a capacious and secure harbour, of very difficult access to an enemy, having a narrow entrance, and well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. In this harbour the galleons from Porto-Bello and Vera Cruz rendezvous, on their return to Spain. It is situated on the north-west part of the island of Cuba, in North-America, in west long. 84, and lat. 23 degrees, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles south of Cape Florida. The town is near two miles in circumference, and may contain about 2000 inhabitants, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes, besides the garrison.

Rear-Admiral Knowles, on the 28th of August, began to cruize off the Tortuga Banks, to intercept the Spanish annual Plate fleet from La Vera Cruz, daily expected at the Havannah. Upon which Don Andre Reggio, the Spanish Admiral, set sail from the Havannah to engage the British squadron, and protect the Plate fleet from La Vera Cruz. Admiral Reggio, on the 29th of September, having discovered at a distance a convoy of 14 sail, escorted by two ships of war, and steering towards the Bahama Channel, ordered two of his ships to chase them, and followed himself with the rest of the squadron in line of battle. The convoy had left Jamaica on the 25th of August, under the escort of the Lenox man of war, commanded by Captain Holmes, who observed the Spanish squadron, and made a signal for his convoy to save themselves as well as they could; while he endeavoured to join Rear-Admiral Knowles, which he did the next morning, and informed him of what had happened: upon which, the Rear-Admiral made sail to meet the Spaniards, and came up with them on the 1st of October, in the morning, between the Tortugas and the Havannah, when both the squadrons prepared for an engagement and consisted of the following ships.

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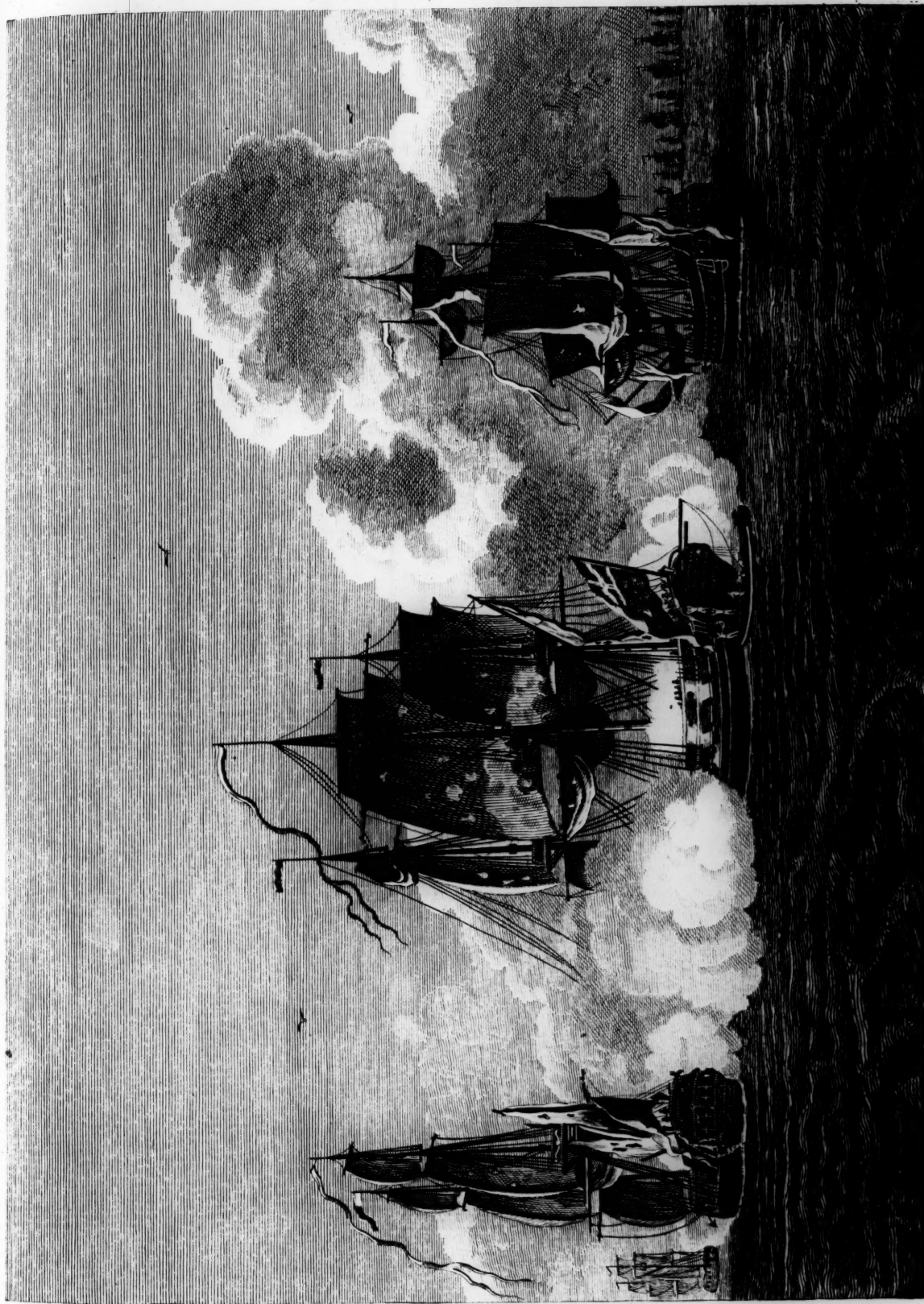
The British Squadron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Cornwall,	{ R. A. Knowles, Capt. Taylor, }	80	600
Lenox, 70 gu. but only 56 aboard,	Holmes,	56	400
Tilbury,		60	400
Strafford		60	400
Warwick,		60	400
Canterbury,		60	400
Oxford,	Toll,	50	300
Total		426	2900

The Spanish Squadron.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>M.</i>
Africa,	Vi. Ad. Reggio,	74	710
Invincible,	R. Ad. Spinola,	74	710
Conquestadore,	D. de St. Justo,	64	610
Dragon,	D. de la Pas,	64	610
New Spain,	D. Barella,	64	610
Royal Family,	D. Forrestal,	64	610
Galga,	D. Garrecocha,	36	300
Total		440	4160

The Spanish Admiral immediately formed his line of battle, the Invincible leading the van, followed by the Conquestadore; the Africa and Dragon in the center; the New Spain and Royal Family in the rear; and the Galga frigate without the line. Rear-Admiral Knowles had formed his disposition by placing the Tilbury in the van, followed by the Strafford; the Cornwall and Lenox in the center; the Warwick and Canterbury in the rear; with the Oxford out of the line. Admiral Reggio waited for Admiral Knowles, who, notwithstanding he had the advantage of the wind, did not appear to make use of it till about two o'clock, when the Spaniards began to fire, though at too great a distance to do any execution. But soon afterwards the British Admiral made the signal for the Tilbury to bear down nearer the

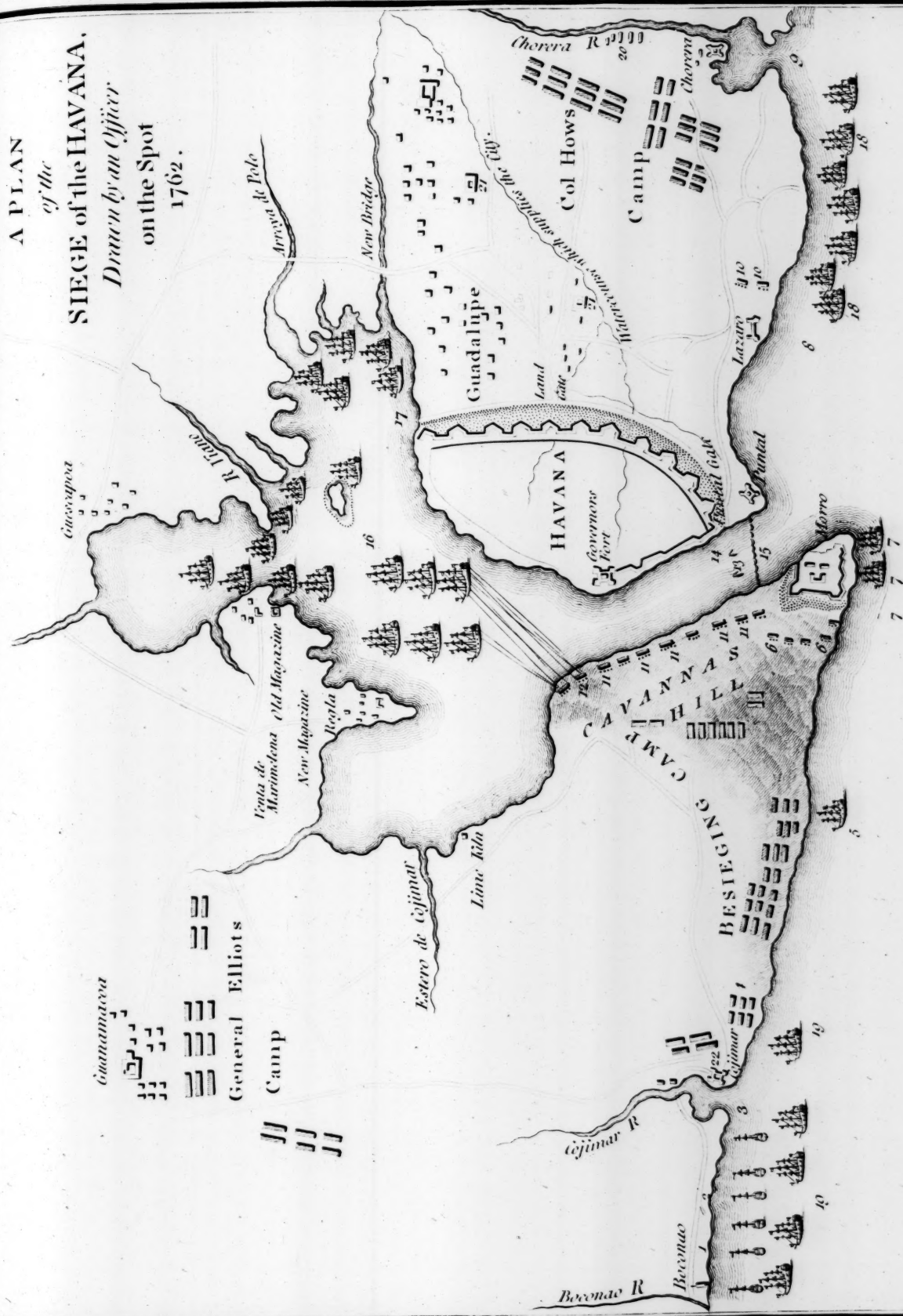


*Engaging and taking the Spanish Frigates Phoenix & the Thetis, with two Brigs, by his Majesty's Frigate Alarm;
in the Bahama Old Passage, near the HAZENNA.*

Published as the Act directs, by J. M. Davis, New York, 1780.



A PLAN
of the
SIEGE of the HAVANA,
Drawn by an Officer
on the Spot
1762.





the Spaniards; the Strafford followed; the Cornwall edged down close upon the Spanish Vice-Admiral; the Lenox made up to the Dragon; and about half an hour after two the action began, with a brisk fire on both sides; though the Spaniards had the advantage, because the Warwick and Canterbury were too far astern to fire a shot for upwards of two hours. Rear-Admiral Knowles having singled out Admiral Reggio, and being got within pistol-shot, discharged all his artillery and musquetry at the Africa, with eight colorns; but he was so warmly received by the Spanish Admiral, that, after being something more than half an hour in action, he was obliged to fall astern of his own squadron, with the loss of his main-top-mast, and the yard shot in two, by which he was unable to come into the line again. So auspicious a beginning seemed to promise the Spanish Admiral a complete victory; but the Conquestadore having her maintop-sail-ties shot, was obliged to drop astern of the Spanish squadron, where Rear-Admiral Knowles, having refitted his ship, came down to attack her. The action between the Cornwall and the Conquestadore was long and bloody, in which Don de St. Justo, the Spanish captain, was killed; but the second captain, who made a gallant defence, did not surrender the ship till the grenade-shells had set her on fire three several times, when the Conquestadore struck. At the time the Cornwall retired out of the line, the Lenox shot up into her place, abreast of the Spanish Admiral, where Captain Holmes had excessive hot work, having three of the Spanish ships playing upon him above an hour, when the Warwick and Canterbury came up very seasonably to his assistance. The action was now closer and warmer than ever, and continued so till eight in the evening, when the Spaniards edged away towards the Havannah, it being but a little distance from them: the British ships bore after, doing great execution, being yard-arm and yard-arm. But

the Spanish squadron, though greatly disabled, got into port, except the Conquestadore, which was taken, and the Africa, which had lost all her masts but the bowsprit, and even that was shot through in five places. In this condition Vice-Admiral Reggio received several broadsides from the Lenox, which obliged him to run his ship on shore in the Gulf of Xixiras, where he immediately began to refit her in order to get into the Havannah; in which he would have succeeded, if the British squadron, which had been parading with the Conquestadore in sight of the Havannah till all their ships were new rigged, had not surprised him on the 3d of October; whereupon he resolved to set fire to the Africa, rather than see her in the hands of the British Admiral, and she soon after blew up. The Spaniards had 86 men killed, and 197 wounded in the battle: among the former were Don Thomas de St. Justo, captain of the Conquestadore, Don Vincent de Quintana, second captain of the Africa, with Don Pedro Garrecocha, the captain of the Galga; and among the latter was Admiral Reggio, with 14 other officers. The British had 59 men killed, and 120 wounded, but no officer.

HAVANNAH, SIEGE OF, IN 1762. In order to give the reader a proper idea of this important undertaking, we shall give such accounts as were published by authority in the London Gazette.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Pococke, to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated on board the Namur, off Chorera River, the 14th of July, 1762, received the 7th of September, 1762, at past 10 at night.

" Sir,

Agreeable to my intention at Martinico, I bore away with the fleet, having sent the Bonetta sloop, Captain Holmes, with a Providence pilot on board him, to direct the vessels to their proper stations on the Cuba side, and Bahama Banks, that we might

might be guided by their signals in our passage. Luckily the next day the Richmond joined us: she had been down the Old Straits to Cayo Sal; and Captain Elphinstone had been very diligent and careful in his remarks going through and returning back, having taken sketches of the land and Cayos on both sides. He kept ahead of the fleet, and led us through very well. We passed the narrowest part in the night between Cape Lobos and Cayo Comfite, keeping good fire light on each Cayo for our directions; and found Lord Anson's Spanish chart of the Old Straits a very just one. The Providence pilot, who was on board the Bonetta sloop, placed the Trent, Captain Lindsey, at the first station on the Cuba side, 45 leagues to the eastward of where she ought to have been. This occasioned some of the others never to find the Cayos, where they were sent to lie on; but no ill consequence attended it; though we find the pilots in general ignorant of the passage. On the 2d in the morning, the Alarm and Echo being ordered ahead, to lie on the Cayo Sal Bank, the former made the signal for seeing five sail in the north-west quarter: they both gave chase, with other ships; and about two in the afternoon, Captain Alms, in the Alarm, came up with and engaged the Thetis, a Spanish frigate, of 22 guns and 180 men; and the Phoenix storeship, armed for war, of 18 guns and 75 men; and in three quarters of an hour both struck to her. The Thetis had 10 men killed and 14 wounded; the Alarm had 7 men killed and 10 wounded. A brigantine and two schooners were at first in company with them; one of the latter escaped. They were bound to Sagoa, in the Straits, for timber for the use of the ships at the Havannah, from whence they had sailed twelve days before. During all the passage through the Old Straits of Bahama, we had fine weather and little current; and on the 5th in the evening, got clear through, and saw the Metances. On the 6th, in the morning, brought to,

about five leagues to the eastward of the Havannah, to issue out directions to the captains of the fleet and masters of the transports with regard to landing the army; and having appointed the Honourable Commodore Keppel to conduct that part of the service, leaving with him six ships of the line, and some frigates, and having manned the flat bottomed boats from the fleet, I bore away at two o'clock in the afternoon, with 13 ships of the line, 2 frigates, the bomb-vessels, and 36 sail of victuallers and storeships, and run down off the harbour, where I saw 12 Spanish ships of the line, and several merchant ships. Next morning I embarked the marines in the boats, and made a feint of landing about four miles to the westward of the Havannah. About the same time the Earl of Albemarle landed with the whole army, without opposition, between the rivers Boca-Nao and Coximar, about six miles to the eastward of the Moro; but there appearing a body of men near the shore, Mr. Keppel ordered the Mercury and Bonetta sloop in shore to scour the beach and woods; and a more considerable body of men appearing afterwards, as if they intended to oppose the Earl of Albemarle in passing Coximar river, the Commodore ordered Captain Hervey in the Dragon, to run in and batter the castle, which in a short time he silenced; and the army passed over unmolested.

The 8th, I sent two frigates in shore, to sound from as near the Punta Fort as they could, down along the west shore: they found anchoring ground for three leagues down the coast, from twenty to five fathoms water, and easy landing for any number of men. This afternoon the enemy sunk one of their large ships of war in the entrance of the harbour, and another early next morning. The Earl of Albemarle having acquainted me that the Cavanios (or hill above the Moro) would be soon attacked, and to facilitate the measure, desired me to make a diversion on this side. Accordingly, the 10th in the

the evening, I ordered Captain Knight in the Belleisle, to go in and batter the castle of Chorea, and sent the Cerberus, Mercury, Bonetta, and Lurcher, with her, to keep firing in the woods in the night, and embarked all the marines in the boats. The next forenoon the enemy quitted the fort; and at one o'clock, Colonel Carleton (quarter-master general) attacked the Cavanios, and soon made the enemy retreat down the hill, with little loss on our side. I ordered three bomb-vessels to anchor this night, to throw shells into the town, which they accordingly performed, under cover of the Edgar, Stirling Castle, and Echo.

On the 12th, a third ship being sunk in the entrance of the harbour's mouth, which entirely blocked it up, I ordered four ships of the line to continue cruising in the offing, and anchored with the rest off Chorea river, about four miles from the Havannah, which affords us plenty of good water and wood.

Having found it necessary to order 800 marines to be formed into two battalions, commanded by the Majors Campbell and Collins, Lord Albemarle signified his request they might be landed, and encamped on this side. At the same time his Lordship ordered a detachment of 1200 men over, under the command of Colonel Howe; accordingly they were landed the 15th, and have proved very serviceable.

Commodore Keppel remains on the east side, at anchor off Coximar river, with such ships of war and transports as we find necessary, where he constantly keeps a number of seamen on shore, which the Earl of Albemarle thinks is necessary to assist the army in landing their cannon and ordnance stores of all kinds, or manning batteries, making fascines, and supplying the army with water from this side, there being no water nor wells on the Cavanios, as the weather has been for the greatest part very dry. We have landed cannon that have been desired, of different calibres, from the ships of war, two mortars

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from the Thunder bomb on the east side, and two from the Granado on this side, with old cables made up for erecting defences, and old canvas for making sand-bags, with ammunition, and every other assistance in our power; and the utmost cordiality and harmony subsists between the two corps.

On the 20th, the bomb batteries began to play against the Moro; but the want of earth retarded our batteries of cannon from being ready till the 1st of this month, when it was thought three large ships would prove serviceable to be placed against the north-east part of the Moro. I therefore ordered for that service the Dragon, Marlborough, and Cambridge, Captain Hervey having readily offered to command the attack, and made very judicious dispositions in placing the three ships. The Stirling castle was ordered to lead until the first ship was properly placed, and then to have made sail off; but Captain Campbell not having performed that service agreeable to the orders he received from Captain Hervey, he has complained of him, and desired his conduct may be inquired into, which shall be done as soon as the present affairs will permit.

As the ships were to move from the eastward, where Mr. Keppel is stationed, (who in justice to him, I am glad to say, executes the duty intrusted to him with an activity, judgment, and diligence, no man can surpass), I directed him to superintend the attack, and to give Captain Hervey his orders to proceed when he saw it convenient. Accordingly, the ships were ordered to weigh the evening of the 30th of June; and next morning went down (Captain Hervey having the signal out for the line) the Cambridge, Dragon, and Marlborough, and were placed as well and as near as their stations would admit of, against a fortress so high as the Moro, with an intention to dismount the guns, as well as beat down the wall. They began to cannonade about eight o'clock, and after keeping a constant fire until two in

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the afternoon, the Cambridge was so much damaged in her hull, masts, yards, sails, and rigging, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, that it was thought proper to order her off; and soon after the Dragon, which had likewise suffered in loss of men, and damage in her hull; and it being found that the Marlborough, Captain Burnett, could be of no longer service, she was ordered off likewise.

The Dragon on the water's falling had touched aground, and was forced to stave her water casks to lighten her, but has received no damage as can be perceived from it. The captains behaved becoming gallant officers, as they expressed great satisfaction in the behaviour of the officers and men under their command; and we have to regret the loss of Captain Goostrey, who though soon killed after the Cambridge brought up, carried her down with the greatest calmness and spirit. Captain Lindsay of the Trent supplied his place during the remainder of the action, and approved himself a brave man. I offered him the command of that ship, or of the Temple or Devonshire, the former being vacant by the death of Captain Legge, and the latter by Captain Marshall's going into the Cambridge.

The Earl of Albemarle signified to me the ships had done incomparably well, having drawn much fire from our batteries, by which means they had an opportunity of dismounting some of the Moro's guns which played against them.

The Defiance and Hampton-Court being ordered to cruise between Port Mariel and the Bay of Honda, in going down saw two sail at anchor off Port Mariel harbour, which Captain M'Kenzie of the Defiance brought out after some firing had passed; all but 20 men had left them; they were the Venganza frigate of 26 guns, and the Marte of 18 guns, which had been out on a cruise. I sent the Sutherland, Cerberus, and Lurcher, to cruise off the Metances, and reconnoitre the Bay; and the Richmond and Alarm to cruise off the Capes

St. Antonio and Coriantes. They took a schooner on the 22d of last month off the west end of Cuba, loaded with coffee from Hispaniola, bound to New Orleans. The cruisers are now all returned without any particular intelligence.

The Alcide, Sutherland, Cerberus, and Ferret sloop, have joined the fleet since we have been here. The Centaur sprung her main-mast in heaving down, but Sir James Douglas (who arrived here on the 12th with the Jamaica fleet) informs me she will soon be here also.

The Penzance brings the next convoy from Jamaica, which will sail the 25th instant, and will be reinforced with a ship of the line hence, to proceed with them to England.

On the 13th of last month Captain Walker of the Lurcher cutter, in going up Chorea river, out of mere curiosity, was killed by the enemy.

*Journal of the Siege of Havannah, 1762.
Published by Authority.*

June 6. After a very fortunate passage through the Old Straits of Bahama, the fleet arrived within sight of two small forts to the eastward of the Havannah, situated upon two rivers about three miles distant from each other. The whole fleet brought to, and Sir George Pococke, with 12 sail of the line, some frigates, and all the store-ships, bore away for the mouth of the harbour, to block up the Spanish men of war that were there, and to make a feint on the other side, in order to facilitate our landing on this. Commodore Keppel with several sail of the line, and several small frigates, was ordered to remain with the transports, to protect and conduct the debarkation of the troops, which was deferred till the next day. There was too much wind, and too great a surf from the shore to effect it at that time.

June 7. By break of day this morning the army landed without opposition, between

tween the two forts Bacarans and Coximar. The one was silenced and taken possession of by the Mercury and another frigate, the other was taken by the Dragon of 74 guns. They were defended by a considerable number of peasants and Negroes in arms, who very soon abandoned them and fled into the woods. The Earl of Albemarle, with the light infantry and grenadiers of the army, passed the river Coximar, where his Lordship took his quarters that night. The rest of the army lay upon their arms along the shore, with the piquets advanced into the woods.

June 8. Lord Albemarle marched the main body of the army early in the morning to a village called Guannamacoa, about six miles from the landing place, and sent Colonel Carleton through the Coximar wood, with a small corps of troops to the same village, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of a corps of the enemy, said to be assembled there, and which his Lordship determined to attack. The enemy were drawn up to receive us, and very advantageously posted upon a rising ground between us and the village. Their cavalry marched down in a large body to the light infantry, who were upon the right of Colonel Carleton's corps. They were very soon repulsed, and the whole body dispersed before the army got up. They were about 6000 in number, chiefly militia mounted, with the regiments of Edinburgh dragoons, two companies of grenadiers, and many Spanish officers. This morning Colonel Howe, with two battalions of grenadiers, was sent through the woods to the Moro, to reconnoitre and secure the communication to that fort from the Coximar.

June 9. Lord Albemarle marched the army from Guannamacoa, and encamped in the woods between the Coximar and the Moro, leaving a corps at Guannamacoa, under the command of Lieut.-General Elliot, to secure the avenues on that side, and a large tract of country, which could

supply the army with water, cattle, and vegetables.

We now discovered the enemy dismantling their ships in the harbour, at the entrance of which they laid a boom.

June 10. The Moro hill, called the Cavanios, where the enemy were said to have a post well fortified, was reconnoitred; and in the evening Colonel Carleton, with the light infantry and grenadiers from Coximar, went and invested that hill and the Moro fort.

June 11. Colonel Carleton attacked the redoubt about one o'clock in the afternoon, and carried it with very little loss, and little resistance on the side of the enemy. Here was a post established, and the work called by the name of the Spanish redoubt.

June 12. The Moro fort was farther reconnoitred by his Lordship's order. It was difficult to reconnoitre it with much accuracy, it being surrounded with thick brushy woods, which could not be seen through, and were mostly impassable. It was observed the parapet was thin, and all of masonry, and it was therefore judged advisable to erect a battery against it, as near as the cover of the woods would admit of; there was accordingly a plan fixed upon, at about 250 yards distance, and preparations were accordingly made, and parties ordered out for fascines, and collecting earth, which was a work of great labour, the soil being exceedingly thin and scarce. The landing of the stores was at the same time carried on with great diligence by the fleet.

June 13. The battery mentioned yesterday was begun, as also a howitzer battery beyond the Spanish redoubt, to remove the shipping farther off up the river. They threw a great deal of random fire into the woods, and annoyed us very much.

Colonel Howe with 300 light infantry and two battalions of grenadiers, was detached to land at Choreia, about 7 miles to the westward of the town, to secure a

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footing, and engage some part of the enemy's attention upon that side.

June 19. There was a mortar battery begun upon the right near the sea, for one 13 inch, two 10 inch, and 14 royal mortars.

June 20. Parallels cut in the woods to the right and the left of the battery, and a fascine line begun to secure the guards from the enemy's fire.

June 23. Another battery made upon the beach, to advance the royals in the battery on the 19th nearer the fort.

June 24. A battery for two howitzers begun near to the lime kiln; likewise against the shipping to remove them further up the harbour, which had its effect.

June 25. A battery for a 13 inch mortar begun near the lime-kiln against the shipping.

June 26. A battery begun against the fort for four guns and two mortars, upon the left of the first battery.

June 29. The enemy at day-break landed two detachments of 500 men each, of grenadiers and chosen men, with a detachment of armed Negroes and Mulattoes with each corps, one upon the right under the Moro, the other upon the left of the lime-kiln. The piquets and advanced posts prevented the success of these detachments, by repulsing them, killing, and taking near 200, besides wounding a great number, who mostly got off by the favour of the woods. Our loss was only 10 men killed and wounded.

June 30. This day was chiefly taken up in carrying ammunition and carriages to the several batteries to provide for their opening next morning, which was done by the soldiers and 500 Blacks purchased by Lord Albemarle at Martinico and Antigua for that purpose.

July 1. This morning we opened two batteries of cannon, which with our mortars, made up a fire as follows, viz.

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	Guns.		Mortars.	
	24lb.	13 inc.	10 inc.	Roy.
Battery on the left, called Williams' Battery.	4	2	0	0
Grand battery	8	2	0	0
Left parallel	0	0	2	12
Battery on the beach	0	2	1	14
Total	12	6	3	26

The enemy's fire exceeded ours upon the front attacked in the number of guns, which amounted to 16 or 17, from 6 to 12 pounders. They played one mortar of 8 inches, and that very seldom. Upon the whole, we reckoned our fire superior to theirs considerably, besides the difference of the security of our works, theirs being only a parapet of thin masonry.

About 10 o'clock, the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Dragon of 74 guns, and the Marlborough of 66, went in and lay against the fort; the Cambridge lay within grape shot. They continued firing for above three hours, which the fort received and returned with great steadiness; at length the ships were ordered off. The Cambridge and Dragon suffered much, particularly the former. The attacked front of the fort did not seem to suffer much from their fire, it was so much above them; but they still did us a considerable service in taking up the enemy's attention for that time, which gained us a superiority in the number of guns.

July 2. Our batteries continued their fire with great success, and beat down the front, attacked as fast as could be wished or expected, particularly the eight gun battery; but unhappily about noon we were obliged to slacken, that battery being in danger of catching fire, from the constant fire kept up, and the dryness of the fascines, having had no rain for 14 days; however, before the evening the enemy's fire was reduced to two guns which fired but seldom.

July 3.

July 3. We flattered ourselves the fire was quite out, but about two in the morning it broke out again with great violence. Both water and people were sent as fast as possible, but unhappily too late; the fire had intimated itself where water could not reach it, nor earth stifle it. Thus 17 days labour of 500 or 600 men, and which must have let us into the fort in a few days, was now baffled and to do over again. There was another embrasure added this night to Williams's battery.

July 4, and 5. These two nights our endeavours still continued to extinguish, and with much difficulty there were two embrasures saved upon the right, and the epaulment for mortars upon the left. The fire of these two embrasures was continued until the guns were disabled, and two more served en barbette, until the enemy's fire obliged the men to give it up.

It was now determined to convert the mortar battery in the left parallel, into a battery for cannon, which was accordingly begun with some improvements to the other works, which the enemy's fire from the town, Fort la Punta, ships of war, and the floating batteries, had rendered necessary.

July 6. Two more embrasures were added this night to Williams's battery, and a place fixed upon near the stone redoubt for another battery of four guns.

July 9. This morning we had 12 guns in battery, viz. Williams's battery of seven guns, and the left parallel of five guns, besides our mortars.

The enemy fired with about 8 or 9.

July 10. At night a battery of four guns begun in the right parallel.

July 11. This morning the four gun battery near the stone redoubt, and two guns upon the saved part of the grand battery newly repaired, opened, and played with success. We now had 18 guns in play to 8 or 9, which the enemy still kept up; for by their uninterrupted communication with the town, and the great assistance of their sailors who served their

guns, they always made the losses of the day good at night.

This forenoon two guns in the left parallel battery failed, one by running, the other by cracking, the carriage of a third was disabled upon Williams's battery.

In the afternoon the merlons of the grand battery again caught fire, and extended from right to left, and the whole was irreparably consumed.

July 12. The disabled guns in the left parallel, and in Williams's battery were replaced last night, so that we had still 16 guns in play; towards noon the carriages of the three guns in the stone redoubt battery were disabled.

July 13. This morning there was a battery of four 32 pounders opened on the right parallel against the left bastion, and made considerable havock.

There was another battery of four guns ordered to be made upon the right of it as soon as materials can be collected.

The ruins of the burnt battery was ordered to be converted into a line for musquetry at the same time.

There were two guns remounted in the night upon the battery near the stone redoubt, but there were two more dismounted immediately afterwards.

July 14. The four guns in the stone redoubt battery were last night mounted on sea carriages: we now had 20 guns against five or six, which the enemy began with in the morning; they were reduced to two before dark.

The whole front attacked appeared in a most ruinous condition, yet the enemy though kept in a constant hurry and confusion behaved with spirit.

Preparations for carrying on approaches had now been in hand some days. The 40th regiment was employed in making gabions, and several men of war in making junk, blinds, or mantelets, and some bales of cotton purchased to serve as woolpacks. As our approaches must be entirely raised above ground on account of the rocks, these precautions were necessary.

July 15.

July 15. We played with the same number of guns as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with six or seven guns, but were totally silenced before night.

July 16. Our fire as yesterday. The enemy fired in the morning with two guns, and only twice with each. They fired the rest of the day with musquetry and wall-pieces, but not much with either.

This evening the materials for the approaches began to be advanced.

The guns and ammunition are carrying up for the new battery, which is to open to-morrow morning. The enemy seemed to be employed in making up fresh merlons upon the face of the right bastion.

July 17. The Valiant's battery opened this morning between 10 and 11; the enemy had no fire on the front attacked, but fired two guns from the left bastion upon Williams's battery, and up along the Cavanios. This afternoon we began to stuff gabions with fascines for advancing our sap. In the evening our sap was begun, but there being a thick thorny wood to cut through, was advanced but a little way.

July 18. The enemy's fire this morning was the same as yesterday. We had two howitzers put in Dixon's battery to fire into the breaches; the sap was carried on this night about two thirds of the way to the small battery at the foot of the forties before the right bastion. There was likewise a small lodgement made at the edge of the wood, before the point of the west bastion.

July 19. The enemy fired this morning with three guns from the front attacked, but they were soon silenced. About noon we took possession of the covered way before the point of the right bastion, and the former sap carried on at night, and another began along the covered way before the right face, where we made a lodgement.

July 20. This morning the miners were entered under the right or sea face of the

right bastion, the only place where there was a practicability of doing it at the foot of the wall; for the ditch of the front attacked is 70 feet deep from the edge of the counterscarp, and upwards of 40 feet of that depth sunk in the rock, but fortunately there was a thin ridge of the rock left at the point of the bastion, to cover the extremity of the ditch from being open to the sea, and to prevent surprises; and by means of this ridge the miner passed with some difficulty to the foot of the wall, which he could do no where else without the help of scaling ladders, an operation which would be both tedious and dangerous. This ridge was so narrow that there was no possibility of covering a passage upon it from the fire of the opposite flank; but we took our chance, and were glad to find it, even with that disadvantage; it cost us only three or four men during the whole time. We began the same afternoon to sink a shaft without the covered way, for mines to throw the counterscarp into the ditch to fill it up in case of occasion. We continued our sap along the glacis, and got a gun into the salient angle of the covered way against the opposite flank. In the day time we had parties for making fascines, and other preparations against the town, after the Moro should be taken.

July 21. Our sappers and miners continued to carry on their work; in this they were much retarded by meeting often with very large stones, which cost them much labour to remove. In the night there being a suspicion that there were very few men in the fort, there was a serjeant and 12 men that scaled the sea-line a little to the right of the mine, and found only about 9 or 10 men asleep in that part of the work; they awakened before our men got to them, and ran off immediately to alarm the rest; the serjeant and his party then came down, and being ordered up a second time, found they had taken the alarm, and a considerable number assembled and ready to make an opposition;

sition ; had it been practicable to succour them briskly, the fort might have been carried at that time, but the attempt was not to be repeated.

July 22. About four this morning there was a sally made from the town, which by the information of prisoners, amounted to 1500 men, divided into three different parties ; one pushed up the bank behind the shepherds battery, they were stopped for near an hour by the guard posted there, consisting only of about 30 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 90th regiment, until he was joined by about 100 sappers, and the third battalion of Royal Americans ; the fire continued hot all that time ; the enemy were then driven down the bank with great slaughter ; as many as could get into their boats, and many leapt into the water, where there were 150 drowned. Another party endeavoured to push up by the salient angle of the Moro, to attack our sappers upon the glacis and their covering party, but they were beat off in a very short time, the third party went up the bank of the Spanish redoubt, but finding our people ready to receive them, they returned very peaceably from whence they came. The alarm was entirely over, and our people returned to their work by eight o'clock. The enemy's loss was said to be near 400 men, killed, drowned, and taken ; besides the wounded that got off. We had about 50 men killed and wounded. The enemy cannonaded us most violently when their troops were beat down the bank from the Punta west bastion, and from the lines and flanks of the entrance, and from their shipping ; they even killed some of their own men, so eager they were to kill us. At the same time their troops were attacking, we saw they had great numbers parading in the town, and some of them going into boats to sustain the attack, but when they perceived the rough treatment their comrades had met with, they prudently dropt the attempt.

July 23. The former works continue in hand, viz. sapping, mining, and making fascines. This day a sketch of the batteries against the town, and defence of the harbour, to be erected along the Cavanios after the Moro should be taken, were laid before the Earl of Albemarle, and approved of by his Lordship.

July 24. The former works in hand, and the materials collecting for a four gun battery, to the left of the Spanish redoubt.

This battery to be opened against La Fuerza, and to enfilade the two next flanks, facing the entrance of the harbour. There was a party of 600 Negroes ordered this day, for fascine making, and to be continued upon that service, but they seldom amounted to above a half, or even a third of that number, occasioned by sickness, and other pressing duties.

July 25. The same work in hand as yesterday. There was a road made from the rear of Williams's battery up to the Spanish redoubt, covered from the town, to serve as a communication to the new designed batteries upon the Cavanios. This afternoon there was a battery for five guns begun to the right of the rear of Dixon's battery, to open against the Punta.

July 26. The former works in hand, and the battery begun to the left of the Spanish redoubt. This morning a two decked merchant's frigate, across the entrance before the west bastion, within the boom, and near the sunk ships, was sunk by a howitzer near Dixon's battery ; this ship had annoyed us very much.

July 27. The former works in hand, and a mortar battery begun at the Spanish redoubt ; there was likewise a battery begun for three guns to fire upon boats landing at the Moro, which would have been of considerable use all along, if it could have been served without erecting other batteries to check the fire of the Moro itself upon that side ; but that could not be undertaken, as our troops were already sufficiently

sufficiently employed in the works of the real attack. Brigadier Burton arrived with the first of the troops from North America, and was ordered to the west side.

July 28. The former works in hand. This afternoon a large merchant ship of the enemy's caught fire by lightning within the harbour, and blew up in 10 minutes. At night there was a battery for two mortars begun to the right of the Spanish redoubt; and one for five guns against Fort la Punta upon the left of our sap, near the point of the Moro.

July 29. The former works in hand. The mines were this day preparing for being sprung to-morrow morning.

July 30. About two this morning the enemy sent two boats and a floating battery out of the harbour, to fire into the ditch where our miners were at work; they fired grape and small arms, but without any other effect, than a short interruption of the work; the covering party fired so smartly upon them that they were soon obliged to retire. About two o'clock in the afternoon the mines were sprung; that in the counterscarp had not a very considerable effect, but that in the bastion having thrown down a part of both faces, made a breach, which the general and chief engineer thought practicable, upon which the troops under orders for the assault, were ordered to mount, which they did with the greatest resolution; and forming very expeditiously upon the top of the breach, soon drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts; the Spaniards had about 130 men with several officers killed; about 400 threw down their arms and were made prisoners; the rest were either killed in boats, or drowned in attempting to escape to the Havannah. Our loss in this glorious affair, amounted to two officers killed, and about 30 men killed and wounded.

July 31. Our preparations were carried on with all possible diligence, for erecting the intended batteries upon the Cavanios. The enemy's fire continued very hot against

the Moro; they pointed chiefly at that part of the work where the cistern was, in hopes no doubt of letting out the water. Lord Albemarle went this evening to the west side of the town to reconnoitre the ground there, and see in what manner attacks might be carried on with most advantage on that side, in case of occasion.

August 1. The enemy's fire still continued against the Moro. This evening General Keppel determined to erect the remainder of the batteries to be erected upon the Cavanios; some by the 1st and 3d brigades, and some by the sailors, and to begin to them to-morrow night.

August 2. This morning before day, the enemy sent down a 74 gun ship into the entrance, and moored her opposite to the Fuerza; she directed her fire likewise against the Moro; there were two howitzers run into the battery to fire at her, which incommoded her a good deal. The batteries mentioned yesterday were begun this night by the two brigades, and sailors, they consisted of 35 pieces of cannon.

August 3. The former works in hand, and carried on with diligence. This morning the chief engineer was ordered to the westward of the town to reconnoitre the ground, for attacking that side in case of occasion. This evening the enemy's ship opposite to the Fuerza, mentioned yesterday, was removed by our howitzers, with a good deal of confusion.

August 4. The chief engineer reported to Lord Albemarle, that as the Moro was in our possession, there was to the westward of the town, a very advantageous attack to be formed against the piligons next the Punta, by the cover of a bank running along shore from the Lazaro to Fort la Punta, supposing that fort silenced, that there was a road upon the bank, which was for a considerable way covered both from Fort la Punta, and every part of the town, that the road was at present stopped up by trees felled on each side, but might be easily cleared; but as attacks upon that ground would in some degree stand

stand in the line of fire of our batteries upon the opposite side, it would be most advisable to delay them until these batteries had in some measure effected their design; and especially as they might of themselves, perhaps, answer the end without farther trouble.

August 5. The works and batteries on the Moro side in hand as before, and some of the platforms begun to be laid; it was now difficult to get materials for this purpose, those from England and Martinico being expended, but by the Admiral's assistance the materials were got. Lord Albemarle took up his head quarters this evening on the west side.

August 6. The works in hand as yesterday, and being considerably advanced, and the men much fatigued, there was none allowed for this night. There were 30 carpenters from the Provincial troops lately arrived, now employed to assist in making platforms. There was a command of engineers, and a proportion of intrenching tools ordered to the west road, the former to go as soon as the batteries and works on the east side should be ready, and the tools to be shipped immediately. The chief engineer was ordered to repair to that side and there remain.

August 7. The former works upon the east side were going on, and fascine parties ordered to work on the west side.

August 8. The former works in hand on the east side, but fascine making was retarded considerably on the west side for want of tools. This afternoon the ship arrived on the west side with the intrenching tools, but the ship being sickly, there was none landed. In the evening Lord Albemarle went himself to reconnoitre the road and ground between the Lazaro and the Punta, and ordered some posts to be taken up farther advanced.

August 9. The intrenching tools were landed this day, by the assistance of the men of war, in the afternoon. The enemy having discovered our reconnoitring towards the Punta for some days past, set

some houses near the road on fire to prevent their being a shelter for us. In the evening there was a party of 200 men ordered to make a redoubt upon the road to Punta, with a covering party of the same number; the place intended for the redoubt, which was partly upon the road, being much encumbered, as mentioned before, all they could do was to clear off the trees, and form an abbatiss in the front and flanks for present defence.

August 10. At day-break this morning the enemy having discovered the covering party, and suspecting our having been at work, began to cannonade along the road pretty warmly, but with little execution. About 10 in the morning our batteries being ready to open on the east, and we to open ground on the west side, Lord Albemarle sent a flag of truce by an aid-de-camp to acquaint the Governor with the ruin that threatened the place, and summoned him to capitulate; the Governor after keeping the flag from that time till between three and four in the afternoon, in the open fields, at some hundred yards distance from the works, sent him back, and before he had got two thirds of the way began to fire; we at the same time saw many people leaving the town with loads of different sorts; in the evening there was a party sent to carry on the works as before.

August 11. At day-break this morning all our batteries opened, consisting of 45 pieces of cannon and eight mortars. The advantage of position, as well as superior fire, became visible very soon. Fort Punta was silenced between 9 and 10. The north bastion almost in about an hour afterwards, but now and then fired a shot. Between one and two we discovered a great number of the enemy running off from the Punta, as if they had abandoned it. About two o'clock there were flags of truce hung out all round the garrison, and on board the Admiral's ship; soon after there arrived a flag of truce at our headquarters by Don ———, fort-major, his

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son, and interpreter, which proved to be with proposals for a capitulation.

Sir George Pococke was then sent for, and the business entered upon as soon as he came. The works were stopt for this night, and the flag returned about dusk.

August 12. The truce continued. This day the flag was sent in, and returned; and sent in again in the evening. The works were ordered to be carried on as before, which gave room to expect the hostilities were to be renewed in the morning, but the capitulation was settled before that time.

August 13. This day the capitulation was signed and sealed; the long time it took to be settled, is said to be owing to an unreasonable earnestness in the enemy to save their shipping, which they at length gave up.

August 14. About 10 this morning, General Keppel took possession of Fort la Punta, and about noon of the Punta Gate and bastion, at both which places there were British colours hoisted, having been evacuated by the enemy. Brigadier Howe took possession of the Land Gate with two battalions of grenadiers, much about the same time.

To the former journal, we shall add an extract from the journal of an officer, of a short but very interesting space of time, in which the enemy proposed to themselves nothing less than raising the siege by one blow; their scheme was bold, manly, and judicious; an effeminate timidity, and want of military knowledge appeared in the execution; good fortune favoured us, and we were saved; for had they but effected their design to have burned the fascine batteries, the languid labours of many sultry days, in the then sickly, and still sickening state of our troops, few in the army would have proposed to make new ones; perhaps all had not kept up their hopes even to that hour.

July 22. Two o'clock in the morning, the miners were advanced about 18 feet

under the face of the bastion opposite our right. The sap in some degree formed before its face, and a small portion of the curtain near the pallisades; where the engineers fearing it should be taken in flank of the town, had directed it should turn off from the glacis, and run along the height, from whence the ground, or rather the bare rock, slopes on either side to the sea and harbour. The brigadier of the day disapproving this turning off from the glacis, where only there was earth to carry on a work difficult and tedious, in open view of the batteries from the town and harbour, and which would draw their fire on that flimsy line we called a sap, which, towards the sea, advanced from our batteries to the glacis, the only communication we had; he therefore sent for Captain Dixon, engineer of the night, took him close along the pallisades to the left, shewed him that there and there only, our sap could be easy and safe to carry on, and when made, would command the entrance of the ditch and front attacked; the engineer approving of this alteration, directed the workmen accordingly.

The appearance of the atmosphere foretelling the approach of day, a serjeant and twelve men were ordered to look into the spur, which advanced from the Moro a little towards the sea; but something lower than the level of the rampart, from whence it run out. They had orders to make no noise, to observe that work, the nature of its communication with the body of the fort, and, if possible, the state of the garrison. They got over the narrow slip of rock, which led to the entrance of the mine, then descending a ladder, in a confined notch in the rock to the edge and level of the sea, from thence mounted a taller ladder, and got up to the top of the parapet (these ladders had been placed the night before by two engineers, who reported they had been discovered, and large stones thrown down upon them) but the third man was scarcely now on the top of this ladder, when about 12 Spaniards, who

who were lying close on their faces, bounced up, ran into the rampart and gave the alarm. The serjeant immediately returning was sent back to obey his orders more perfectly; he was soon fired on in his return, but received no harm; this fire ran quite along the front attacked, and even beyond towards the harbour; its violence plainly shewing the numbers in the fort to be much more considerable than many would believe. The alarm bell rung in the Moro. The reveille was beat by all the drummers in the town; the day was then faintly broke upon the horizon and no more. Our posts at a distance fortunately took the alarm. These at the glacis saw no cause, though something very serious was on the point of execution; in a little time two or three dropping shots were seen and heard towards our left, and quickly after a close and heavy fire from musquetry, which appeared dangerous from the first instant. Our workmen throwing down their tools ran to their arms. Dixon's battery, and another about 200 yards behind it, called Williams's, were the first exposed, being nearest the harbour; a party of about 30 men covered each, advanced still nearer the harbour in the coppice, which almost covered all the ground, leaving clear only about 200 yards close to the glacis and harbour side. Lieutenant Henry of the 34th commanded that party near Dixon's, these were placed in a stone quarry as in a kind of covert-way; Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart of the 90th, commanded the other, his men were placed behind some fascines, which had been thrown there for other purposes, besides an abbatis of a prickly sort of West-Indian shrub ran before, a little without the coppice: the guards on these batteries, near at hand, were also small, but 150 men under the command of Major Farmer of the 34th, were posted in the burnt battery about 100 yards from Dixon's; he had his men under arms before the alarm, and had marched off 100 without delay, to sup-

port those posts, conformable to the orders he had received a few hours before; the brigadier of the day passing there soon after, took the remaining 50, but in a little was joined by the Royal, who to oppose such attempts, had been encamped close by under the shelter of the rock, and these being also under arms, on receiving an order came up full speed; the 50 men were then sent back, for the fire had spread towards the sap, which the burnt battery in some sort protected. The Royal were led directly to Stuart's post, and found Major Farmer marching out to the left; they passed close upon his right hand till clear of the coppice, when turning full to the right, to gain the enemy's flanks, they marched in file straight to that rock, which sloping gently to the land, covered our men from the floating batteries, and from those of the town; but to the harbour it falls at once a steep precipice: such is the ground back to the Spanish redoubt, but advancing to the Moro, slopes down to the harbour so as to afford an easy ascent, and is exposed to the fire of all those batteries; there they landed 1500 men, and up these heights they marched to attack our posts, expecting to be soon joined by their remaining force from the town; they had forced neither, and we had suffered little; Stuart's, two or three wounded; Henry's suffered more, being taken in front and flank, and thus seven fell by the first fire. They also attempted our sap; Lieutenant Forbes of the Royal, an experienced officer for that rank, and the same who without hesitation led the first 50 men that assaulted the Moro, and when possessed of the rampart, disposed of them judiciously till further supported; this Lieutenant had the charge of the sap the moment of the attack. All our troops remained firm; the enemy, ignorant and timid, immediately shrunk aside from before their fire; it had lasted about 10 or 15 minutes, if in such circumstances one may guess at time; but not having know-

ledge to make use of their numbers in the first moments, and being taken in flank by the Royal and Major Farmer's party, no wonder they soon were driven down the hill in confusion. Lieutenant Ashe, a valiant young officer, not wanting prudence, who brought up the Royal with so much speed, was mortally wounded on this attack. The foremost of the flying enemy, seizing what boats remained, put off; the rest shifting from place to place, and calling on their friends across the harbour as people in despair. Our affairs required that they should smart for such attempts, which hazarded our all; the faintness of the light was no small advantage to those troops, whose strength was not in numbers. The whole was therefore ordered to advance; the Royal, Major Farmer's corps, and parties that had been sent from each of these into the coppice between Stuart and Henry, when first they marched up; these, in all about 230 men, pushing forward formed a curved line of a single rank on the top of heights, from whence their shot centering on these trembling herds, stung them severely; while they, confused from their bad situation, returned a faint and unequal fire; thus having continued for some time, it was judged prudent to order the troops to return, for insensibly they had descended half way the hill, and the light becoming stronger would have exposed them clear marks to the cannon of their floating batteries, to those of their frigate, to those of Punta fort, to their north bastion, and to those of their lines; all which were the more formidable, as we were within grape shot, and as yet we had not one cannon to oppose them. The troops for these reasons being ordered back, the brigadier of the day went to inquire how matters had passed near Dixon's battery; passing by Stuart's post, he sent that officer to repeat his orders and quicken the execution. Having gone far enough to see all was well and quiet at Dixon's, and hearing the fire still continue on the side of

the hill, and growing more uneasy as the day advanced, he returned to those troops, repeating order upon order, and urging them to be expeditious, got them fortunately back to the heights before one cannon was fired. Our troops no sooner regained the top of the hill but they perceived a party of the enemy, nearly within musquet-shot; they had been permitted to pass by the Spanish redoubt, and came to relieve their distressed friends below, but too late. The brigadier of the day being wounded, Major Farmer then took the command, attacked, and soon drove them from whence they came; then placing his men near the edge of the precipice, they with safety fired down into the boats; there they were soon joined by some regiments who began to arrive from camp. Shortly after began a violent cannonading; General Keppel was arrived at Dixon's battery, and the Royal Americans, these he ordered down the hill.

Thus ended their sally, about sun-rising, with little loss to us, if we compare the number of our killed with those of the enemy, or if we consider that our all was then contended for; but when we reflect on the then feeble state of our troops, and the worth of those who fell, we must confess every man we lost was much to be regretted."

Explanation of the References to the Plan of the Siege of the Havannah, inserted here for the Illustration of the Engineer's Journal of that Siege.

- 1 Place where the troops landed June 7.
- 2 March of the army after landing.
- 3 The Dragon against Coximar.
- 4 Where the army first encamped.
- 5 Where the cannon, &c. were landed.
- 6 Batteries against the Moro.
- 7 The Dragon, Cambridge, and Marlborough, against the Moro.
- 8 The bombs against the Punta.
- 9 Belleisle against Chorea fort.
- 10 Batteries against the Punta.

11 Batteries

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- 11 Batteries on the Cavanios hill.
- 12 Howitzers against the shipping.
- 13 Three Spanish men of war sunk.
- 14 One company's ship overfet.
- 15 The chain and boom.
- 16 Spanish Admiral and fleet.
- 17 Two ships on the stocks.
- 18 Admiral Pococke with the men of war and transports.
- 19 Commodore Keppel with ditto.
- 20 Camp at the water-mills.
- 21 Fortified houses.
- 22 Head-quarters.

Letter from the Earl of Albemarle to the Earl of Egremont, dated Head-Quarters, near the Havannah, August 21, 1762.

" My Lord,

I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that the town of the Havannah, with all its dependences, and the men of war in the harbour, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation on the 13th instant.

Inclosed is a copy of the capitulation. The Moro fort was taken by storm the 30th of last month, so much to the honour and credit of his Majesty's troops, and to Major-General Keppel, who commanded the attack, that I should do them injustice if I did not mention them in a particular manner to your Lordship. Our mines were sprung about one o'clock, and a breach made just practicable for a file of men in front. The enemy was drawn up on the top of it, in force, with a seeming determination to defend it: the attack was so vigorous and impetuous, that the enemy was instantaneously drove from the breach, and his Majesty's standard planted upon the bastion.

On the 11th in the morning, by a signal from the fort, we opened our batteries against the town and Punta fort. The guns and mortars were so well served by the artillery and sailors, and their effect so great, that in less than six hours all the guns in the fort and north bastion

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were silenced. The Governor hung out the white flag, and beat a parley; and at the same time sent out an officer to propose a cessation of arms for 24 hours, in order to prepare the articles of capitulation.

I sent on board the *Namur* to the Admiral, to inform him of the Governor's proposals.

Sir George Pococke immediately came to my quarters, and we agreed to a suspension of hostilities to the 13th at 12 o'clock.

I summoned the Governor on the 10th. His answer was very civil and proper; at the same time said, he would defend his town to the last extremity.

The difficulties the officers and soldiers have met with, and the fatigues they have so cheerfully and readily gone thro' since the army first landed on this island, are not to be described. They deserve the greatest commendations; as do the officers and sailors of his Majesty's fleet, for the zealous manner with which they have carried on the service, and for the great assistance I have received from them.

Sir George Pococke and Commodore Keppel have exerted themselves in a most particular manner: and I may venture to say, that there never was a joint undertaking carried on with more harmony and zeal on both sides, which greatly contributed to the success of it. I am, &c.

ALBEMARLE."

To shew the importance of this acquisition, we are induced to give the Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Sir George Pococke, Knight of the Bath, and the Earl of Albemarle, and the Marquis of Real Transporte, Commander in Chief of the squadron of his Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havannah, for the surrender of the city and all its dependences, with all the Spanish ships in the harbour.

Preliminary Article.

Fort la Punta, and the Land Gate, shall be delivered to his Britannic Majesty's troops to-morrow morning, the 13th of August,

August, at twelve o'clock; at which time it is expected, the following articles of capitulation shall be signed and ratified.

Art. I. The garrison, consisting of the infantry, artillery-men, and dragoons, the different militia of the towns in this island, shall march out of the Land Gate the 20th instant, provided in that time no relief arrives, so as to raise the siege, with all the military honours, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, six field pieces with 12 charges for each, and as many rounds to each soldier. The regiments shall take out with them their military chests. And the Governor shall have six covered waggons, which are not to be examined upon any pretence whatever.

Ans. The garrison, consisting of the regular troops, the dragoons dismounted, (leaving their horses for his Britannic Majesty's service), in consideration of the gallant defence of the Moro Fort and the Havannah, shall march out of the Punta Gate with two pieces of cannon, and six rounds for each gun, and the same number for each soldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war. The military chests refused. The Governor will be allowed as many boats as are necessary to transport his baggage and effects on board the ship destined for him. The militia without the town, as well as those within, to deliver up their arms to the British commissary.

II. That the garrison shall be allowed to take out of this city all their effects, and transport themselves with it to another part of this island, for which purpose shall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the said city, all the beasts of burthen and carts. And this article is to extend to and include, all other officers belonging to his Majesty, employed in the administration of justice, intendant of marines, commissary of war, and treasurer-general, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

Ans. The officers of the above garrison will be allowed to carry with them all

their private effects and money, on board the ships which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, to transport the garrison to the nearest port of Old Spain. The intendant of marines, commissary of war, and those employed in the management of his Catholic Majesty's revenues, as soon as they have delivered over their accounts, shall have liberty to leave the island if they desire it.

III. That the marines, and the ships crews in this harbour, who have served on shore, shall obtain, on their going out, the same honours as the garrison of the city, and shall proceed with those honours on board the said ships, that they may, together with their commander in chief, Don Gulierres de Hivia, Marquis del Real Transporte, sail in their said ships, as soon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to some other port belonging to the dominions of Spain, in doing which they will oblige themselves, that during their navigation to their designed port, they shall not attack any squadron or single ship belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or any of his allies, nor merchant vessels belonging to his subjects: and likewise they are not to be attacked by any squadron or single ship belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or any of his allies. Likewise liberty shall be given to go on board the said ships, the aforementioned troops, and ships crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, with the equipages, and effects in specie of gold or silver, belonging to the said Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices; granting them likewise every thing that should be necessary to protect them and their ships, as well as in the fitting them out from his Catholic Majesty's stores, and whatever more should be wanted, at the current prices of the country.

Ans. The Marquis del Real Transporte, with his officers, sailors, and marines, as making

making part of the garrison, shall be treated in every respect as the Governor and regular troops. All ships in the harbour of the Havannah, and all money and effects whatever, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed by Sir George Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle.

IV. That all the artillery, stores, and ammunition and provisions, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, (except such as are well known to belong to the squadron), an exact inventory shall be made thereof, by the assistance of four persons, subjects of the King of Spain, which the Governor shall appoint, and by four others, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who shall keep possession of all till both sovereigns come to another determination.

Ans. All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval stores, without reserve, shall be delivered up to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle.

V. That as by mere accident were residing in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, major-general of his Majesty's forces, and late governor of Carthage, both here in their return to Spain; these gentlemen and their families, shall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing them to possess their equipages, and other effects belonging to them; and to grant them vessels to transport them to Spain.

Ans. The Count Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majesty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Knight of the order of St. James, major-general, and late governor of Carthage, shall be conveyed to Old Spain in the most commodious ships that can be provided, suitable to the rank, dignity, and character of those noble per-

sons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at such time as may be most convenient to themselves.

VI. That the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, shall be maintained and preserved in the same manner and form, as it has hitherto been in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majesty, without putting the least restraint to any of their public worships; and the different orders, universities, and colleges, shall remain in the full enjoyment of all their rights, in the same manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Ans. Granted.

VII. That the Bishop of Cuba is to enjoy all the privileges and prerogatives that as such belongs to him, with the nomination of curate, and other ecclesiastical ministers, with the annexed jurisdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his bishopric; which privileges shall extend likewise to all other ecclesiastics in those shares belonging to them.

Ans. Granted, with a reserve, that in the appointment of priests, and other ecclesiastical officers, it shall be with the approbation of the British Governor.

VIII. That within the monasteries of religious men and women, shall be observed and kept the same interior government as hitherto, without any novelty or variation.

Ans. Granted.

IX. That in the same manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, is to be shipped on board of the squadron in this harbour, to transport the same to Spain, all the tobacco which likewise belongs to his Catholic Majesty. And it shall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majesty, to purchase tobacco on the said island, in the district subject to the King of Great Britain, at the established prices, and the free exportation of the same to Spain in Spanish or foreign vessels; and for which purpose, and receiving and keeping, and curing

curing the same, shall be kept and possessed the warehouses, with all other buildings, which are destined for that purpose; and likewise shall be allowed and maintained here, all such officers as should be necessary to manage the same.

Ans. Refused.

X. That in consideration that this port is situated by nature for the relief of those who navigate in those parts of Spanish and British America, that this port shall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in such refreshments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their vessels, paying the current prices for every thing; and that they are not to be insulted nor interrupted in their navigation, by any vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or his subjects or allies, from the Capes Catoche, on the coast of Campeche, and that of St. Antonio, to the westward of this island, nor from the Tortuga Bank to this port, and from here till they get into the latitude of 33 degrees north, till both their Majesty's agree to the contrary.

Ans. Refused.

XI. That all the inhabitants, Europeans and Creoles, in this city, shall be left in the free possession and management of all their offices and employments which they have by purchase, as well as of their estates, and all other effects whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than those on which they did to his Catholic Majesty.

Ans. Granted. And they shall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themselves properly.

XII. That the said offices shall preserve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and they shall be governed in his Britannic Majesty's name, under the same laws and administration of justice, and under such conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominion of Spain, in every particular, appointing

their judges and officers of justice agreeable to their usual custom.

Ans. Granted.

XIII. That to any of the aforesaid inhabitants of this city who should not choose to stay, it shall be permitted them to take out their property and riches in such specie as should be most convenient to them, and to dispose of their estates, or to leave them under the administration of others, and to transport themselves with them, to such of his Catholic Majesty's dominions as they should choose, granting them four years to execute the same, and vessels to transport them, either upon purchase or on freight, with the necessary passports, and authority to bear arms against the Moors and Turks, upon this express condition, that they shall not use them against his Britannic Majesty's subjects, or his allies, who are not to insult them nor abandon them: and that this and the two foregoing articles, are to comprehend and admit to be included, all his Catholic Majesty's ministers and officers, as well civil as marine and military, who are married and established with families and estates in this city, in order that they may obtain the same privileges as the other inhabitants.

Ans. The inhabitants will be allowed to dispose of, and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions, in vessels at their own expence, for which they will have proper passports. It is understood that such officers as have property in this island, shall have the same indulgence allowed to the rest of the inhabitants.

XIV. That to these people no ill consequence shall arise on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being enlisted in the militia, on account of the necessity of war; neither shall the English troops be permitted to plunder; but on the contrary, they shall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other subjects of his Britannic Majesty, allowing them to return without the least hindrance or impediment, from the

the country into the city, with all their families, equipages, and effects, as they went out of the city on account of this invasion, and who are to be comprehended in the present articles; and that neither of them shall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houses, but that they shall be lodged in particular quarters, as it has been practised during the Spanish government.

Ans. Granted. Except that in cases of necessity, quartering the troops must be left to the direction of the Governor. All the King's slaves are to be delivered up to the persons appointed to receive them.

XV. That the effects detained in this city, belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different register-ships, and in which are interested all the European nations, a sufficient passport shall be granted to the supercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the same with the register-ships, without running the risk of being insulted in their passage.

Ans. refused.

XVI. That those civil or other officers, who have had charge of the management of the administration and distribution of the royal treasure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature from his Catholic Majesty, they are to be left with the free use of all those papers which concern the discharge of their duty, with free liberty to carry them to Spain for that purpose; and the same shall be understood with the managers of the royal company established in this city.

Ans. All public papers to be delivered to the secretaries of the Admiral and General for inspection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majesty's officers, if not found necessary for the government of the island.

XVII. That the public records are to remain in custody of those officers who possess them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being mislaid.

Ans. Answered in the foregoing article.

XVIII. That the officers and soldiers who are sick in the hospital, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be granted horses or vessels to transport themselves where the rest of the garrison goes, with every thing necessary for their security and subsistence during their voyage; and before which they shall be provided with such provisions and medicines, as shall be demanded by the hospital keepers and surgeons thereof: and all others under them, who are included in this capitulation, are to stay or go as they shall prefer.

Ans. Granted. The Governor leaving proper commissaries to furnish them with provisions, surgeons, medicines, and necessaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, while they remain in the hospital.

XIX. That all the prisoners made on both sides, since the 6th of June, when the English squadron appeared before this harbour, shall be returned reciprocally, and without any ransom, within the term of two months, for those who were sent away from the city to other towns in this island, which was done for want of proper places of security here, or before, if they can arrive.

Ans. This article cannot be concluded upon till the British prisoners are delivered up.

XX. That as soon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hostages given on each side for the performance thereof, the Land Gate shall be delivered into the possession of his Britannic Majesty's troops, that they may post a guard there; and the garrison shall have one themselves, until the place is evacuated; when the Earl of Albemarle will be pleased to send some soldiers as a safeguard to the churches, convents, and treasuries, and all other places of consequence.

Ans. The number of safeguards required for the security of the churches, convents, and other places, shall be granted.

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The rest of the article is answered in the preliminary article.

XXI. That it shall be allowed to the Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Squadron, to dispatch a packet boat with advice to his Catholic Majesty, as well as to other people who have a right to the same advice, to which vessel there shall be granted a safe and secure passport for the voyage.

Anf. As the troops are to be sent to Old Spain, a packet is unnecessary.

XXII. That the troops of the Punta castle shall have the same honours as the garrison of the town, and that they shall march out by one of the most practicable breaches.

Anf. Granted.

XXIII. That the capitulation is to be understood literally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever of making reprisals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing.

ALBEMARLE.

G. POCOCKE.

EARL MARQUIS DEL REAL TRANSPORTE.

JUAN DE PRADO.

Head Quarters near the Havannah, 12th of August, 1762.

Return of Guns, Mortars, and principal Stores, found in the Moro Castle, City of Havannah, and Punta, the 14th of August, 1762.

Brass Ordnance. One of 42, four of 36, three of 32, eleven of 26, one of 24, three of 20, eight of 18, fourteen of 16, five of 15, thirty-one of 12, six of 10, three of 8, one of 7, four of 6, three of 5, one of 4 1-half, and three four pounders. Total of Brass Ordnance 102.

Iron Ordnance. Two of 36, twenty-five of 26, sixty-eight of 24, sixty-seven of 18, forty-seven of 16, sixteen of 12, six of 11, and eighteen 8 pounders. Total of Iron Ordnance 249.

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Brass Mortars. One 9 inch. one 8 inch. three 5 inch. four 1 half inch.

Iron Mortars. One 13 inch. one 12 inch.

Powder, quintals, - - 537

Musquets of different calibres 4157

Ditto cartridges filled - - 125,000

Hand grenades fixed - - 500

Musquet ball, quintals, - - 30

Empty shells of sorts - - 460

Round shot, 24 pounders - - 7603

18 ditto - - 1613

16 ditto - - 5650

12 ditto - - 1458

8 ditto - - 80

SAMUEL CLEVELAND,

Lieut. Colonel, Royal Reg. of Artillery.

N. B. There are many articles of small stores, the particulars of which, at present, cannot be ascertained.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Pococke to Mr. Cleveland, dated off Chorea River, near the Havannah, the 19th of August, 1762.

“The Moro Fort was taken by storm the 30th of last month, after a siege of 29 days; during which time, the enemy lost above 1000 men, and a brave officer in Don Lewis de Velasco, captain of one of their men of war, and Governor in the Moro, mortally wounded in defending the colours, sword in hand, in the storm. And on the 11th instant, the Governor of the Havannah desired to capitulate for the town, which was granted, the articles agreed to and signed, and we were put in possession of the Punta and Land Gate the 14th. With this great and important acquisition to his Majesty, has also fallen 12 large men of war of the line, as per list; three of which were sunk, with a company's ship, in the entrance of the harbour; nine are fit for sea, and two upon the stocks; a blow that I hope will prove the more capital to the enemy, as they receive

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receive it so early in the war; and I may venture to say, will leave all their settlements in this part of the world exposed to any attempt that may be thought proper to be made on them. But however trivial, with the possession of the Havannah, it may appear, I yet cannot help mentioning the discovery and possessing the harbour of Mariel, about seven leagues to the leeward of this, and which we had made ourselves masters of, though the enemy had endeavoured to ruin it by sinking ships in the entrance; and we had lately sent near 100 transports, with some men of war there, for security against the season, in which we are already advanced.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
G. P O C O C K E."

A List of the Ships that were in the Harbour of the Havannah, under the command of the Marquis del Real Transporte, Commadore and Commander in Chief of all his Catholic Majesty's Ships in America, and surrendered with the City the 12th of August, 1762.

Tigre, 70 guns, Earl Marquis del Real Transporte, Don Juan Ygnacio Mada-riaga, surrendered with the city.
Reyna, 70 guns, Don Lewis de Velasco, ditto.
Soverano, 70 guns, Don Juan de Postego, ditto.
Infante, 70 guns, Don Francisco de Medina, ditto.
Neptuno, 70 guns, Don Pedro Bermudas, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.
Aquilon, 70 guns, Earl Marquis Gonzales, surrendered with the city.
Asia, 64 guns, Don Francisco Garganta, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.
America, 60 guns, Don Juan Antonio, surrendered with the city.
Europa, 60 guns, Don Joseph Vincente, sunk in the entrance of the harbour.
Conquestadore, 60 guns, Don Pedro Castellon, surrendered with the city.

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San Genaro, 60 guns, a new ship, and no captain appointed, ditto.

San Antonio, 60 guns, ditto, ditto.

Frigates.

Vinganza, 24 guns, Don Diego Argote, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762.

Thetis, 24 guns, Don Joseph Porlier, taken by the Alarm in the Old Straits of Bahama, June 2, 1762.

Marte, 18 guns, Don Domingo Bonochea, taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour.

N. B. There are two ships of war on the stocks, and several merchant ships in the harbour.

Extract of a Letter from Sir George Pococke to Mr. Cleveland, dated off Chorea River, the 16th of August, 1762, inclosed in the foregoing of the 19th.

"On the 28th of July the Intrepide arrived, with 11 sail of transports, with troops from New York. They sailed from thence the 11th of June. The Chesterfield and four transports run on Cayo Comfite, the entrance of the Bahama Straits on the Cuba side, the 24th of July, an hour before day-light, and were stranded, but lost no seamen or soldiers. The Intrepide met the Richmond the day after, who was looking out for the convoy. Captain Elphinstone returned with three transports, which were cleared in order to bring away the seamen and troops who were on shore; and to make all possible dispatch, I sent away the Echo, Cygnet, and Thunder bomb, to meet the Richmond and take the men out of her; and ordered Captain Elphinstone to take the Cygnet with him, and proceed up the Straits to meet the second division of the transports.

The 2d instant, the Echo and bomb returned with the second division of transports, which sailed from New-York the 30th of June. The Richmond, Lizard, Enterprize, Cygnet and Porcupine sloop,

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arrived

arrived the 8th, bringing with them all the seamen and foldiers from the ships that were wrecked. Captain Banks informed me, that on the 21st of July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, being near the passage between Maya Guanna and the North Caicos, he discovered two French ships of the line, three frigates, and six sail of brigantines and sloops; that the men of war and frigates gave chase to the convoy, and that five of the transports were taken, with 350 regulars of Anstruther's regiment, and 150 Provincial troops on board of them. All the rest of the troops arrived and landed in perfect health.

I have thought it necessary to order the Sutherland and Dover to be fitted as flags of truce, taking out their lower tier of guns, in order to accommodate the late Spanish Commodore, the Governor of the Havannah, the Viceroy of Peru, and the Governor of Carthagena, to Old Spain, and then return to England. Transports are getting ready for the Spanish soldiers and sailors, agreeable to the terms of capitulation, which I hope we shall be able to dispatch in a few days.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE TAKEN. A port town of France, in the province of Normandy, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Seine. During the civil wars which happened in France on account of religion, the French Protestants made themselves masters of Havre; and in consideration of the succours they received from Queen Elizabeth, put that place into the hands of the English. But in the year 1563, soon after the death of the Duke of Guise, their mortal enemy, they concluded a peace with the French King, without taking care to have their generous friend and sole protectress, the Queen of England, included in it. Nor was this all: Charles IX. the French Monarch, having laid siege to that town, the Hugonots distinguished themselves by driving the English out of the place, which they themselves had put into their hands. This conduct was by no means inconsistent

with the opinion the world had generally entertained of French honour in regard to treaties, but quite irreconcilable to true policy. The truth is, they could not have done any thing more prejudicial to their own interest. The Earl of Warwick, however, defended the place for some time with great intrepidity: but of the succours that were sent from England 200 perished by shipwreck, together with their commander, Sir Thomas Finch, and two brothers of the Lord Wentworth; besides, the plague unhappily got into the town, and raged to such a degree, that it daily carried off 50 or more of his garrison. These discouraging circumstances reduced him to the necessity of submitting to a capitulation, by which the town was delivered into the hands of the French King; and the garrison returning to England, brought the infection along with them, which made such terrible ravages in this country, that in London only, not to mention other places, 2000 died of it in a day.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE BOMBARDED IN 1694. Lord Berkeley arriving before this place with the English fleet, on the 15th of June, began to bombard it about four in the afternoon, under the direction of Captain Benbow, which had so good an effect, that the town was in flames in several places, and burnt all that night and the next day. The wind blowing very hard, the firing ceased for that day; but the fire continued, nor was it extinguished the 18th. Towards the evening of the 18th, the weather being calm, 250 bombs more were thrown into the town, inasmuch, that it might be reasonably conjectured at least, a third part thereof was consumed: though Pierre Daniel will allow no more than 20 houses to have been destroyed. But Bishop Burnet says great part of the town was burnt.

This town was again bombarded in 1760, for an account of which, see BELLEISLE.

HEIDELBURG TAKEN. A city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, the capital of the Palatinate, situated

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ted on the river Necker, 43 miles south of Franckfort, and 13 north-east of Spire. In the year 1693, Heidelberg was invested by the French, to the amount of 20,000 men, commanded by the Marquis de Chamilli. The Duke de Lorge, with 30,000 men, crossed the mountains to oppose Prince Louis of Baden, the Imperial General, and hinder him from coming to the relief of Heidelberg. This caution was scarcely necessary, as that Prince was in no condition to act but merely on the defensive. Heidelberg was in no condition to endure a long siege; for besides the weakness of the garrison, there was a division between the townsmen and the soldiers, which was of service to the French; for while they were disputing, the French General had an opportunity to seize a redoubt, from whence he could with ease batter the back part of the town; and on the 21st of May they entered the suburbs with very little opposition, and the grenadiers fell with fury on the besieged, who fled to the castle gate with such haste, that they left above 600 of their soldiers behind, who were all put to the sword. The Governor fearing that the same fate would fall on the rest, sent a capuchin with proposals to the General, which were so far from being liked, that he prepared for an assault; upon which the Governor accepted of the terms the French offered: and on the 2d of June, the garrison, consisting of 1200 men, with two pieces of cannon, and 12 waggons laden with baggage, were conducted to Wimpel; after which the French burnt the city and castle, and committed many other barbarities.

HELENA. An island on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean; and which, during the war Charles II. had with the Dutch, four of their East India ships, having about 500 or 600 soldiers, attacked it in 1672; when the Governor and his garrison, after having repulsed the Dutch several times, finding the fort not defensible on the land side, embarked with their most valuable effects on board some Eng-

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lish and French ships, and carried them off, leaving the island in possession of the Dutch, who enjoyed their conquest but a short time: for Commodore Richard Monday being sent the same year with four men of war to convoy the English East India fleet, and seeing at his arrival at this place what had happened, immediately prepared to retake it, which he did without any great resistance. This loss was the more fatal to the Dutch, because soon after three of their East-India ships, very richly laden, coming in to water, fell into the hands of the English. For this piece of service, the King knighted Monday on his return to England.

HENGISTON-HILL, BATTLE AT. This place is near Launceston, Cornwall, where the Danes, who had lately made a descent on the coasts of this county, were met by Egbert in 835, with a powerful army, who defeated them; which defeat delivered the English from Danish invasions for some time.

HERBEROI, BATTLE AT. A town of Pisle de France, near Beauvais, about 43 miles north from Paris, and 32 south from Amiens. This battle was fought in the year 1434, between the English and the French, during the claim which Henry VI. asserted to the crown of France. Towards the close of this year the war, which had been prosecuted with remarkable vigour, dwindled into petty excursions, and trifling skirmishes, and except this battle, nothing material happened.

The French having surprised Rue, a town of Picardy, the English, under the conduct of the brave Earl of Arundel, determined upon the retaking it; and accordingly that General began his march, on which he had not far proceeded, when he was informed that the enemy had fortified Herberoi, with a view to intercept him: he thereupon redoubled his diligence, and reached the town before the fortifications were finished, and laid siege to it, till hearing that Vignoles and Xaintrailles, two French generals, were marching to its relief,

dief, when he raised the siege in order to give them battle, which was fought on the 11th of May, 1434. The action was remarkably obstinate, considering the inequality of numbers. The French amounted to 1200 men, whereas the English were not 800. The superiority of the French at length prevailed, and the English retired, but in extreme good order. Perhaps their retreat was not a little owing to the wound which the Earl of Arundel received, and which occasioned his quitting the field. He only survived two days after the defeat, to the great grief of the army, as well as all those who knew him. The other particulars of the loss we do not find mentioned by any historian of credit.

The Lord Talbot soon after arrived from England with a reinforcement, which he joined to the rest of his countrymen, and quickly obliged the French to abandon all the conquests they made in consequence of their late victory.

HERRINGS. See ORLEANS.

HERSAN, BATTLE AT. A little town of Lower Hungary, near Mohatz, and not far from the Danube, about 17 miles north from Esseck. This battle was fought in the year 1687, between the Imperialists and Turks. At this time the Imperial army was very much harrassed, by the misconduct of the Duke of Lorraine, who had advanced too far, without knowing the enemy's situation, who being advantageously posted, and seeing the dilemma of the Duke, played their artillery in such a manner that it did great execution, whilst that of the Imperialists was of little service. At length he determined, rather than risk a battle against so superior a force, to repass the Drave, from whence he could receive subsistence. Prince Eugene covered the infantry in their retreat with his own dragoons, and some regiments of horse. The Turks began to fire off their artillery in triumph, imagining the Imperialists had taken flight; but the large parties that pursued them found to the contrary, being

driven back with precipitation. The Duke passed the river on a bridge of boats, which was immediately broke: and the conduct of Prince Eugene hindered the Turkish horse from doing any damage to the German infantry: but the whole army suffered greatly in the marches afterwards, being spent with hunger and fatigue. The Elector of Bavaria, who commanded the rear-guard, being closely pursued by the Turks, could not avoid an engagement, though he had orders not, if possible. Having got possession of a wood, the Turks thought to take the Imperialists in flank, which the Duke of Lorraine perceiving, drew up in order of battle, and passed the night under arms. In the morning, the Grand Viziar had placed some new-raised troops against the German right wing, commanded by the Duke; his best foldiers against the left, led by the Elector; and the rest in the center; which was a scheme intended to amuse the Duke, whilst with all his strength he pushed the left wing, which having forced, he should beat the rest of his army in order: but the Duke saw his design, and took measures accordingly; and being reinforced by General Piccolomini, they charged the enemy with such force that they gave way; but returning again to the charge, the engagement became very hot on both sides. The Turks at first repulsed the Imperialists, but the Elector putting himself at the head of his horse, fell on the Turks with such fury that he put them entirely into disorder. Prince Eugene was the first who charged the Spahis, and made them give way, and pursued them to their camp, and perceived them to be intrenched, after a short pause gave the signal for his men to follow, and jumped in first himself, notwithstanding a continual discharge from the enemy of great and small shot. He was followed by several regiments of horse, who soon routed the Spahis; but the Janissaries, though exposed to the Imperial cavalry, kept their ground till the Duke of Lorraine attacked them

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them on his side, and completed the victory.

The Grand Viziar fled first, abandoning his camp, his artillery, and all his baggage, leaving an immense booty in ready money and jewels, 6100 elephants and camels, and his own tent, with all his rich movables. Prince Eugene's dragoons, who first entered the camp, had the flower of all the pillage, which in general was so great, that though wine was then a crown a bottle, many of the common soldiers were found every day drunk with it for some time after.

The loss of the Infidels, according to a list which the Grand Viziar himself published at Esbeck, was no less than 30,000 killed. The Christians, as they said, had only 700 killed and 300 wounded. The Duke of Lorraine was not insensible that he owed this victory, and even the safety of his army, in a great measure, to the courage and capacity of Prince Eugene. Him, therefore, he chose for the messenger to carry the joyful news to his Imperial Majesty. The letters which both the Duke and the Elector wrote on this occasion, to inform the Emperor of what had passed, contained a panegyric on the young Prince, which was at once the most noble and the most simple that can be imagined. "Prince Eugene of Savoy," said they, "by his wise conduct, preserved the infantry of your Imperial Majesty. He was the first who put the Infidels to flight, and the first who entered their intrenchments."

Though Vienna was distant 100 leagues, he arrived there in three days. The Emperor was so charmed with all that he heard concerning him, that having made him a present of his picture set with diamonds, he assured him verbally, that he would soon give him more convincing proofs of his acknowledgement. Eugene wanted no such assurances to animate his courage, his future services were superior to all recompence, though conferred by Leopold himself.

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HEXHAM, BATTLE AT. A market town in Northumberland, about 16 miles from Newcastle. This battle was fought in the year 1463, in the reign of Edward IV. during the contest between him and Margaret, the heroic consort of Henry VI. in that unhappy dispute between the Houses of York and Lancaster. After many bloody conflicts between Margaret and Edward for the succession, Edward detached Baron Montague to retard her progress in the northern parts of England, till he himself should follow with a numerous army and fleet, to overturn all her projects.

It was with good reason Edward apprehended a storm, from her having just made a descent on England with supplies from France, and from her supposed interest in the north, where she landed at the mouth of the Tyne, but was forced to re-embark with precipitation, as she met with a repulse from a body of troops. She again landed at Berwick; and Montague having heard on the road that she was landed at Northumberland, he advanced as far as Durham, and first defeated a detachment of the Queen's army, headed by the Lords Hungerford and Rofs, on Hedgeley-Moor. Encouraged by this success, he marched to Hexham, where Henry lay intrenched, and resolving to have the honour of defeating Margaret before Edward should come up, he attacked them in their lines before they had any intimation of his approach, and obtained a complete victory.

The Duke of Somerset, one of the Queen's chief adherents, was taken prisoner, together with the Lords Rofs and Hungerford, who, with Sir Ralph Percy, had violated their oaths of submission to Edward. Sir Ralph Percy lost his life on the occasion; but Henry, the Queen, and son, escaped into Scotland; though they were so hotly pursued, that some of Henry's attendants were taken by his side, and among them the very person who carried Henry's cap of state, which was delivered to Edward.

Somerset,

Somerfet, Ross, Hungerford, W. Tailboy, Earl of Lyme, and Sir John Finderne, were immediately beheaded; the first at Hexham, and the others at Newcastle. Sir Humphry Nevil, and 12 gentlemen of distinction were executed at York, and their estates distributed among the adherents of Montague, who was, on the victory, created Earl of Northumberland. The Lord Henry Percy, submitting to Edward in the sequel, was restored to his honours, with the consent of Nevil, who contented himself with the Marquis of Montague.

HICKAMUCT, EXPEDITION TO, IN 1778.

A river in the province of Connecticut, North-America; for an account of which, see the following letters sent to General Sir Henry Clinton at New-York, Commander in Chief of the British forces.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton, dated New-port, May 27, 1778.

" Sir,

In a former letter I had the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of General Sullivan at Providence, to take the command of the troops of this state. You was likewise informed, that it was the prevailing opinion he was sent there on purpose to make an attack upon this island, whenever a convenient opportunity offered. Every day since has afforded new and sufficient cause to confirm this suspicion; and having procured intelligence that a great number of large boats and a galley were ashore on the west side of the river, and below Hickamuct bridge, all under repair, with a number of cannon and stores, Commodore Griffith and myself were of opinion, that no time should be lost to take advantage of this unguarded situation of the rebels, having certain information that there was only a guard of 10 men upon the boats, and not more than 250 men on the whole peninsula, from Warren to Bristol Ferry, and that it was

not possible any considerable force could be assembled and come to their assistance before the boats were destroyed, the whole business finished, and the troops safely re-embarked. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the 22d regiment, being ordered for this command, with eight battalion companies of the 22d regiment, the flank companies of the 54th regiment, and Captain Noltenius's company of Hessian chaf-seurs, the whole making about 500 men, marched the evening of the 24th instant from Newport to Arnold's Point, where they embarked about twelve o'clock, on board the flat bottomed boats, under the direction of Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Knowles of the navy: and it is with pleasure I send you the following agreeable report of Colonel Campbell's success and proceedings while on this expedition. He has acquainted me, that the boats proceeded up the harbour to Warren River, his Majesty's ship Flora then moving up above Papasquash Point, to cover the operation of the troops; and the other ships changing their stations, so as to give every assistance in their power. Soon after day-break the troops landed undiscovered a mile above Bristol, and three miles below Warren; and Colonel Campbell detached Captain Seix of the 22d regiment, with 30 men, to Papasquash Point, to take and destroy the rebel battery of one 18 pounder, which was easily effected, and a captain of artillery and seven privates made prisoners. The main body moved on to the town of Warren; and after taking the precaution of establishing posts to secure the passes, proceeded to Hickamuct River, where they found the boats without a guard, or any one to molest them. They were immediately collected in several heaps, and the whole set fire to, amounting to 125 boats, many of them 50 feet in length. A galley of six twelve pounders, two sloops, one of them loaded with stores, with a quantity of materials for building and repairing, were likewise burnt; as was a mill, and a bridge across the

the river. The guns of the galley, together with three 18 pounders mounted on travelling carriages were spiked, the trunnions knocked off, and the carriages burnt. These services being effectually performed, the troops returned to Warren. The party of chasseurs left there had destroyed a park of artillery consisting of two 24 pounders, two 18 pounders, and two 9 pounders mounted on travelling carriages, with side boxes, ammunition, and side arms complete, by spiking up the guns, burning the carriages, limbers, &c. In the town of Warren they discovered a house full of ammunition, combustibles, and other warlike stores, and some casks of rum, rice, and sugar, which was blown up, and the whole destroyed. A new privateer sloop mounting 16 4 pounders, and fit for sea, was burnt in Warren river. The town-house, church, and several houses were likewise burnt to the ground. The objects of this enterprize being thus far effected, the troops returned by the way of Bristol. On the march near Warren two field pieces were spiked up, and a light 3 pounder, abandoned by the rebels, was rendered useless by being spiked, and the carriage broken to pieces. Two 3 pounders in a redoubt on the road were destroyed in the same manner. In marching through the town of Bristol, one 18 pounder was spiked, and a military store was blown up, and the church and some houses burnt. By this time a party of rebels had assembled, and kept up a constant fire upon our rear from two field pieces and a number of small arms, till the troops gained the heights above Bristol Ferry, where they spiked up two 18 pounders in the rebel battery, and then made the signal for the flat-bottomed boats to advance from Papasquash river. Upon their arrival the whole detachment embarked with regularity and order, under cover of our fort on the opposite shore; and the *Flora* man of war and two galleys (the *Pigot* and *Spitfire*), the latter having been taken from the rebels the same morning by Lieut.

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Kempthorn of the *Nonfuch*. The rebels ventured to ascend the hill with one field piece, but not before the troops were all embarked, and the boats at a great distance from the shore. This essential service was performed with very inconsiderable loss; Lieutenant Hamilton of the 22d regiment, 4 Hessian soldiers, and 8 British, were wounded; and two drummers missing. It is impossible to ascertain the loss the enemy sustained, but believe it to be of no great moment; for though they kept up a heavy fire upon our rear at times, it was always at a great distance, under cover of their field pieces, and from behind walls, which rendered the fire of our men very uncertain. The following is the number of prisoners taken: 1 colonel, 3 field officers, 2 captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 58 persons, most of them soldiers or belonging to the militia.

The great regularity and good order observed by Captain Clayton and Lieutenant Knowles of the navy, in conducting the flat-bottomed boats during the night with such secrecy along the enemy's shore, and in landing the troops and re-embarking them with so much expedition, could not have been performed by any but those who have had so much practice and experience in that part of the service, and has contributed greatly to the success of the expedition.

To the above account I have the pleasure to add, that about two o'clock the same morning the *Pigot* galley and six armed boats, commanded by Captain Reeve of the navy, passed the rebel battery at Bristol Ferry, and tho' hailed by the sentries, the enemy were made to believe the galley was one of their own vessels. So soon as she came to an anchor in Mount-Hope-Bay, Lieutenant Kempthorn moved forward to the entrance of Taunton river with the armed boats, and took the rebel galley, carrying two 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, and six 6 pounders, without opposition. The same morning, in order to fix the attention of the rebels at How-

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land's Ferry to the Seconnet shore, Lieutenant D'Auvergne of the Alarm galley landed a party of marines at Fogland Ferry, and set fire to the rebel guard-house without receiving any hurt."

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Pigot to General Sir Henry Clinton. Dated Newport, May 31, 1778.

" Sir,

A few days ago I had the pleasure of acquainting you with Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's success in destroying the rebels' shipping, boats, cannon, magazines, &c. and having information that there was a large quantity of boards and planks at Fall river, and the only saw-mills that are in this part of the country; the Commodore and I were of opinion it would be doing good service if the whole could be destroyed. To effect which, 100 men of the 54th regiment, commanded by Major Eyre, embarked last night in flat-bottomed boats at Arnold's Point, having the Pigot galley and some armed boats for their protection and convoy. Unfortunately the galley got aground in passing Bristol Ferry, but the boats proceeded and arrived a little after day-break at the proposed place for landing. They were discovered some time before they approached the shore, and a general alarm was given by the discharge of cannon and small arms. When the troops attempted to land, they were fired upon by a strong guard; however, the gun-boat soon dispersed them, and they landed and pushed forwards to two mills, the one for sawing, the other for grain, which were set fire to and entirely consumed, together with a very considerable quantity of boards and planks for building boats or privateers.

The Major finding a greater number of men in arms than he expected, and being apprehensive the opposition would increase, thought it more prudent to retire than to advance farther to the other mill, as the chief object of the expedition was

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answered by destroying the principal saw-mill, and all the boards and planks. In returning to the boats they set fire to the rebel guard room, a provision store, and nine cedar boats; many sacks of corn were destroyed in the mills. His loss was two men killed, and Lieutenant Goldsmith and four men wounded. The rebels' loss is thought to be more considerable. When the tide made the galley got afloat, but in towing her off, Lieutenant Congleton of the Flora man of war was much wounded, and two men unfortunately killed. I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that on this expedition the navy and army behaved with their usual spirit and firmness.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. PIGOT."

HOCHKIRCHEN, BATTLE AT. A little village of Lusatia. The armies of the King of Prussia and Marechal Daun in October, 1758, kept each other at bay; both these generals seemed to entertain the greatest caution, they were both vigilant, but not presumptuous; they stirred not a step without having first well considered it.

The Marechal kept his advantageous camp at Stoplen, by which he preserved a communication with the army of the Empire. The army was secured by its inaccessible situation, but it enterprized nothing of consequence. The King of Prussia, on the other hand, having taken possession of the important post of Bautzen, which lies so opportunely for commanding at once both Misnia and Lusatia, extended his right wing to Hokirch.

By this position he preserved a communication with the army of his brother Prince Henry, he protected Brandenburg from the incursions of the Austrians, and at the same time that he secured these interesting objects, he was better situated for throwing succours into Silesia than he could be any where else, consistently with his general plan. The two armies kept the most watchful eye upon each other's

other's motions. The principal aim of the King of Prussia seemed to have been the preventing M. Daun from communicating with Bohemia. The great intention of M. Daun was to cut off the King from Silesia. Things were so balanced, that it did not seem possible by mere skill in marches and positions to answer these ends very fully; therefore a battle seemed inevitable. But it seemed too, that, considering the situations of both armies, a battle could not be attempted without extreme danger to the party who should begin the attack.

M. Daun saw that if any more time was lost without action, the very season must oblige him to evacuate Saxony, and thus give up all the fruits of the campaign. He came to a resolution of giving the King of Prussia battle. But even in the vigour of this resolution appeared the extreme caution which characterizes that able general. Having communicated his design to the Prince of Deux-Ponts, and settled measures with him, he marched in the dead of a very dark night, in three columns, towards the right of the King of Prussia's camp. Notwithstanding the darkness of the night (October the 14th), notwithstanding the necessary division of the Austrian army, the greatness of their numbers, and the length of way they had to march, yet such was the wise conduct and great good fortune of this design, that they all arrived at the same time at the Prussian camp, none having lost their way, without discovery, without confusion, and began the attack with the utmost regularity and resolution at five o'clock in the morning.

How the King's out-guards were kept, so as to make such a surprise practicable, is hard to say. It is hard to accuse the vigilance of so able a commander, or the attention of so many finished officers as served under him. To speak of treachery, is a way of accounting for misfortunes more common than reasonable; however it was, the Prussians had not time to strike

their tents when they found the enemy in the midst of the camp, and an impetuous attack already begun. Scarce had the battle begun, when the defeat seemed certain, not so much from the confusion of the troops, as the irreparable loss of two officers in the highest command, and of the greatest merit. M. Keith received two musquet balls, and fell dead on the spot. Prince Francis of Brunswick had his head shot off by a cannon ball as he was mounting his horse. The King of Prussia had then the whole of affairs to sustain alone, at the time when he most wanted assistance. But his presence of mind, his firmness, his activity, remedied in some measure the effects of this unforeseen attack, and the losses it had occasioned; he was every where present, and inspired his troops with an ardour like his own. The King ordered some detachments from his left, to reinforce his right wing; but in the moment the orders were received, the left itself was furiously attacked. General Retzow, who commanded in that quarter, with difficulty repulsed the Austrians, and was not able to afford any considerable assistance to the right, which was alone obliged to support the whole weight of the grand attack.

The Austrians in the beginning of the engagement, had beaten them out of the village of Hochkirchen; as the fate of the day depended upon that post, the hottest of the dispute was there. The Prussians made three bloody and unsuccessful attacks on the village, in the fourth they carried it; but the Austrians pouring in continually fresh troops upon that spot, drove them out at length after reiterated efforts, and a prodigious slaughter on all sides. Then the King despairing of the fortune of that field, ordered a retreat; his troops which had been suddenly attacked in a dark night by superior numbers, and had run to arms some half naked, and all in the utmost confusion, had, notwithstanding, made a most vigorous resistance, and maintained the fight for near five hours.

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They made their retreat in good order without being pursued, supported by the good countenance of their cavalry, and the fire of a numerous and well served artillery, which was placed in the center of their camp. They lost in this bloody action at least 7000 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, together with many cannon. The Austrian account allowed their own loss in killed and wounded to amount to near 5000.

The King of Prussia in retiring from Hochkirchen, in fact, only altered the position of his right wing, which fell back as far as Weissenburg. His left still remained at Bautzen. This position was nearly as good as the former. The great loss was the loss of reputation, which always attends a defeat, and the loss of two great generals which attended this in particular.

M. Keith was a Scotsman born. He engaged with his brother, the Lord Marshall, in the rebellion of 1715. Being obliged to relinquish his country on this occasion, he entered into the troops of Spain, and afterwards passing into Russia, he obtained a considerable command, and performed many signal services in their wars with Turkey and Sweden; and served them also in peace by several embassies. But finding the honours of that country no better than a splendid servitude, and not meeting with those rewards which his long and faithful services deserved, he left that court for one where merit is better known and better rewarded; and having been employed since the beginning of the war in a distinguished command in the King of Prussia's armies, he fell at last in a service that was worthy of him.

If the King of Prussia lost some reputation in suffering himself to be surprised in this affair, he fully retrieved it by his extraordinary conduct in the course of the action, and his admirable efforts after it. On the whole, perhaps, when all circumstances are considered, the King of

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Prussia will appear greater in this defeat than in any victory he ever yet obtained. The wing of his army that was attacked was surprised at a distance from him, the two generals that commanded it slain in the first onset, his other principal generals wounded, the whole wing in confusion without a leader; to come, in these desperate circumstances, in haste from another quarter, to recover all; twice to repulse the enemy; and at last to retire, overborne only by numbers and fatigue, without being pursued, is such an instance of great generalship, as perhaps has never been exceeded.

HOCHSTADT, BATTLE. See BLENHEIM.

HOGUE (LA) ENGAGEMENT OFF. A town and cape on the north-west point of Normandy in France. Previous to this illustrious engagement, which redounded so much to the honour of the British navy, we shall take a short retrospect to the situation of King William, who, in the year 1692, the happy era of this shining event, was now landed at Holland, to hasten the naval preparations of the Dutch, which otherwise might have been tardy; in consequence of his great assiduity, these preparations were soon ready for sea, and on his having received express intimations of the intended descent of France in favour of James, he detached General Talmash, with three of the English regiments from Holland. These, reinforced with other troops remaining in England, were ordered to encamp in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth; all other necessary precautions being taken by the Queen in England, such as securing the disaffected from doing mischief, Admiral Russel was ordered to put to sea with all expedition, and Admiral Carter with a squadron of 18 sail, cruized along the French coast to observe the motions of the enemy.

On the 11th day of May, Russel failed from Rye to St. Helen's, where he was joined by the squadrons under Carter and Delaval, and soon after reinforced by the Dutch

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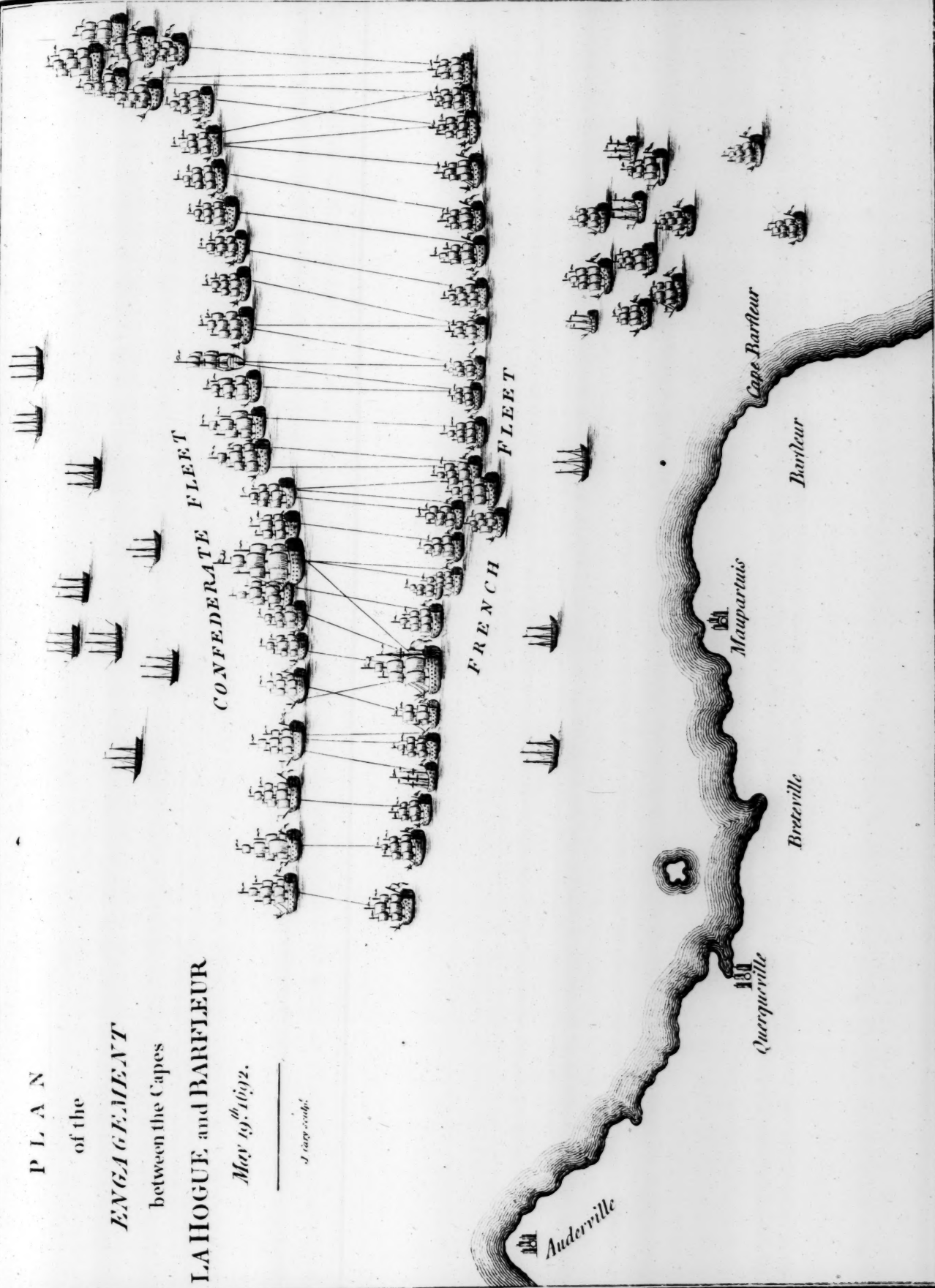
ENGAGEMENT

between the Capes

LA HOGUE and BARFLEUR

May 19th 1692.

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Dutch squadrons, commanded by Allemonde, Callemberg, and Vandergoes. On the 18th, they set sail for the coast of France, with a fleet of 99 ships of the line, besides frigates and fireships.

The Admiral's orders were to cruise between Cape La Hogue and the Isle of Wight, though he had proposed to lie off Beachy-Head. However, he plying it down through the sands with a very scanty wind, contrary to the opinion of many of his officers, and all the pilots, who were against his hazarding so great a fleet in so dangerous an attempt, and yet to this bold stroke of the Admiral's was owing all his success.

The Admiral, while he lay off St. Helen's, received a letter from the Earl of Nottingham, then secretary of state, written by Queen Mary's direction, wherein he was informed that a scandalous and malicious report had been propagated of her, by their enemies, as if some of the officers of their Majesties' fleets were disaffected, or not hearty in their service; but her Majesty charged the Admiral to acquaint his officers, that she was satisfied the report was raised by the enemies of the government, and that she reposed so entire a confidence in their fidelity, that she resolved to take no notice of such insinuations, and recommended to them a vigorous discharge of their orders and duty. They drew up an address of thanks, which was graciously received by the Queen, and published for the satisfaction of the public, with this additional mark of the Queen's approbation, published in the Gazette to this intent.

"I always had this opinion of the commanders; but I am glad this is come to satisfy others."

When all the ships, English and Dutch, were together, the Admiral proposed that a small detachment of six or eight frigates, might hover about the coast of Normandy, that at the same time the forces intended for a descent should embark and be landed at St. Maloes, and the grand fleet lie

westward of that place, in order to protect them from the enemy.

This proposition being in part approved, he detached six light ships to gain intelligence, and it being left to him to proceed as a council of war should advise, he ordered the scouts, who were westward of the fleet, to make signals of discovering the enemy, by firing swivel guns, which they did on the 19th of May. Orders were immediately given for drawing into a line of battle, and the signal made for the rear of the fleet to tack, in order to engage the sooner, in case the French should stand to the northward.

About three in the morning of the 19th, he discovered the enemy, under the command of Count Tourville, and by eight the line of battle was formed in very good order, the Dutch in the van, the blue division in the rear, and the red in the center. A little after four, the sun dispersing the fog, the enemy were seen standing to the southward, upon which the Admiral caused the signal for the rear to tack, and bore away with his ship so far leeward, as that each ship in the fleet might fetch his peak, and then he brought to, and lay by with his fore-top-sail to the mast, that so others might have the better opportunity of placing themselves according to the manner formerly directed on such an occasion.

The red squadron consisted of 31 ships, under the Right Honourable Edward Russel, Esq. Sir Ralph Delaval, Vice-Admiral; Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Rear-Admiral. The blue squadron was composed of 32 ships, commanded by Sir John Ashby, Admiral; George Rook, Esq. Vice-Admiral; and Richard Carter, Esq. Rear-Admiral. And lastly, the Dutch with 36 ships, under Admiral Allemonde, and Vice-Admiral Schoutby Natcht.

On the other side, the French fleet was but 63; 26 in the van, 25 in the center, and 12 in the rear, commanded by the Count Tourville.

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This was the strength of the respective fleets, when about 10 the French Admiral Tourville, bore down upon the Confederates with great resolution, and by the positive orders of the French King, who at the time of such orders expected that Tourville would have met with the enemy before a junction, and counter-orders being dispatched after the junction, were never received; so that the French Admiral fought contrary to his judgment, as well as the safety of the fleet under his command.

This was one great reason of the defeat of the intended enterprize, so hazardous in the execution, and so glorious to the British navy in the issue. Near 12, Count Tourville in the Royal Sun brought to, and engaged with Admiral Russel, being within three quarters of musquet-shot. The account Father Daniel gives is a glaring instance of French modesty and ingenuity, the substance of which is, that Tourville attacked the English corps de bataille with so much vigour, that all fled before him; that he maintained the fight all day, from morning till night; that he made a fine retreat (though the English fled before him), which would have been as happy as glorious, if the tide had not failed him. Indeed Monsieur Forbin begins his account with more modesty, and must be supposed to know more of the matter than Father Daniel. He says, that the English expected Tourville in very good order, and suffered them to come as near as they thought fit; the engagement was begun with a great deal of vigour, and even some advantage on the side of the French, but the wind, which in the beginning of the fight was in their favour, changed in an instant, which the English took the advantage with their van, wheeled round the French fleet, and by that means had them exposed to two fires; as the English fleet was superior to that of the French, no doubt the latter would have been all lost if the former had managed as they might have done, but their

slowness in attacking lost them that opportunity.

So far the French writers say on this memorable battle. Admiral Russel himself gives a very short account in a letter, dated the 20th of May, 1692, off Cape Barfleur, to this purpose:

"Yesterday about three in the morning, Cape Barfleur bearing south-west, distance seven leagues, my scouts made the signal for seeing the enemy. The wind westerly, the enemy bore down upon me; we continued fighting till half an hour past five in the evening, at which time the French towed away with their boats, and we after them. It was calm all day; about five there was an engagement to the westward of me, which I supposed to be the blue; it continued calm all night. I can give no particular account of things, but that the French were beaten, and I am now steering away for Conquet-Road, having a fresh gale easterly, but extremely foggy; I suppose that is the place they design for; if it please God to send us a little clear weather, I doubt not but we shall beat their whole fleet. I saw in the night three or four ships blow up, but know not what they were: so soon as I am able to give a more particular account, I will not be wanting.

EDWARD RUSSEL, Admiral of the Red."

To elucidate this particular, and throw a clearer light upon an event so much disputed on by both nations, it will be but just to mention the remarks of another French writer, Monsieur du Larrey, who in his *Histoires sous Louis XIV.* informs us, that when the fog was dissipated, Tourville was surprised to find the whole English and Dutch squadrons united; whereas he expected to meet them separately, not having supposed that Russel had, by his vigilance in plying down so fast, formed that junction. But on being disagreeably surprised, he considered his orders,

ders, which were to fight on that probability, and thinking that a confused or hasty retreat would bring his fleet into a precipitate embarrassment, and prove more hazardous than a real engagement, he continued to obey his orders for an immediate attack. He himself commanded the white squadron, consisting of 16 ships in the center. The Marquis de Himfreville commanded the blue and white of 14, in the van, and M. Gabaret had the rear, or blue squadron of 14 ships under his direction. The whole fleet, consisting of ships of the first and second rate, according to their way of reckoning in France.

Here historians differ as to the real strength of the French fleet, the author of the naval history makes it to be 63 ships of the line, and this account of Monsieur du Larrey's only 44. For as to the difference of frigates and other distinctions, they will perhaps bear a par upon the whole. But to be more explicit, it will be proper to subjoin Sir Ralph Delaval's account, in his letter to the Earl of Nottingham, dated from on board the Royal Sovereign, the 22d of May, 1692.

" I think it my duty to acquaint you, that on the 21st instant, Admiral Russel having made the signal for the fleet to cut their cables, I observed the French to be forced from the Race of Alderney, where they were anchored to the eastward, and finding that some of them endeavoured for the Bay of Cherbourg, I stood in for that place, where I found three three-decked ships of the enemy; but who were so close to the shore, and also within some rocks, that it was not safe for me to attempt them, till I had informed myself of the road, they being hauled into shoal water. I immediately took my boats, and founded within gun-shot of them, which they endeavoured to prevent by firing at us; and that no time might be lost, I went immediately on board the St. Alban's, where, for the encouragement of

the seamen, I hoisted my flag; and having ordered the Ruby, with two fireships to attend me, I stood in with them, leaving the great ships without, as drawing too much water; but coming very near, they galled us extremely, and finding the fireships could not get in, I judged it best to retreat without shot, and there anchored; I then immediately called all the carpenters, with whose advice and general approbation I resolved to attempt them in the morning, with all the third and fourth rates, and fireships. But after having drawn them into four fathoms and a half water, I found we could not execute the point, as it was then shoal; upon which I ordered three fireships to prepare themselves to attempt burning them, going myself with all the barges and tenders to take them up, if by the enemy's shot they should miscarry. Indeed I may say, and without vanity, the service was warm, yet, God be praised, so effectually performed, that notwithstanding all their shot, both from their ships and their forts, two of our fireships had the wished-for success, and burned two of their best men war. My other fireship was by an unfortunate shot set on flames, being just going on board the enemy; indeed so brave was the attempt, that I think they cannot be too well rewarded, and I doubt not but their Majesties will take them into their royal consideration. The third French ship being run on shore, and observing the enemy going in boats full from her, I ordered the St. Alban's, the Reserve, and others to fire upon her, judging it might cause them all to quit her; and after having battered her some time, I observed she made no resistance, upon which I took all my boats armed, and went on board her, where to my surprise I found abundance of men on board, several wounded, many dead, but no officers; and having caused all the people, as well those that were wounded as the rest, to be taken out, I set her on fire, and if I had not had notice by my scouts that 30 ships were standing with

with us, I had sent all their prisoners on shore, who now are a great burden to me.

The ships we saw proved to be the blue squadron, Sir John Ashby, and the Dutch coming from the westward. We are now proceeding together eastward to La Hogue, where I am informed three or four of the enemy's ships are, and if so, I promise myself, with God's assistance, good success, and to give a good account of them; I expect to find the Admiral to-morrow, when I hope to hear he has destroyed some of the enemy's ships, having left him in chase of them last night, standing to the eastward, and pretty near them as I judged. My Lord, I hope you'll excuse me, if I presume to pray you will use your interest with the Queen, that a reward may be given to the three captains of the fireships, for their undaunted bravery and extraordinary service, as also to several others; for more firmness and alacrity I never saw. I pray your excuse for being thus tedious and particular. Heaven preserve their Majesties; and that their arms may be ever crowned with success both by sea and land, shall be the prayers, as well as the endeavours of your most obedient servant,

RALPH DELAVAL, Vice-Adm. of the Red.

P. S. Captain Heath burnt Tourville's ship, the Royal Sun, which was the most difficult: Captain Greenway burned the other, called the Conquerant: the Admirable was burned by our boats. Captain Fowler attempted the Royal Sun, but was set on fire by the enemy's shot, yet is equally deserving."

We shall now return to the particulars of the engagement. Some time after that Tourville had towed off in great disorder, the wind shifted to the north-west by west, and in a little time five ships of the enemy's blue squadron posted themselves three ahead, and two astern of their Admiral, and fired very briskly till morning.

Admiral Ruffel and his two seconds, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Aylmer, had all these ships to deal with. There was so great a fog, that the firing respite for some time, but clearing up again, the French Admiral was discovered towing off to the northward; upon which our Admiral, the better to come up with him, ordered all the ships of his division to do the like, making the signal for chasing; and notice was sent to every ship within reach, that the enemy were standing away. At this time, about six in the morning, many guns were heard to the westward, and though the ships which fired could not be seen through the fog, it was concluded that it was our blue squadron, which had by a shift of the wind weathered the French; but it proved to be the Rear-Admiral of the red, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who got to windward of Tourville's own squadron, between him and their Admiral of the blue; after they had fired some time the fog increased, which obliged the ships of both sides to come to anchor. About this time it was that Captain Hastings in the Sandwich was killed, as he was driving through those ships of the enemy, because his anchors were not clear. Things now being in great confusion, our Admiral thought it most advisable to order the ships which were nearest him to chase westward all night, and to inform them that he intended to follow the French to Brest, believing it more eligible than to continue at anchor; and it proved to be the best expedient, for next morning he found himself nearer the enemy than those ships were that had dropped their anchors. About eight at night there was a firing heard westward, which lasted about half an hour; part of our blue squadron having fallen in with some of the enemy's ships in the fog. In this encounter Rear-Admiral Carter was killed, whose last words effectually confuted the bad reports spread to blemish his character, as well as the reputation of other officers; for in his expiring moments, when he found himself

self mortally wounded, he recommended it to Captain Wright, who commanded his ship, to fight her as long as she could swim; for it had been reported to his prejudice, that he had taken 10,000 pounds to fire upon the French with powder only, who were to return the like favour, and then he was to go over with his squadron to the enemy; but the manner of his death vindicates his memory, and as he died like a man of honour in the cause of his country, it is but just to believe that he was strictly such while he lived.

The 20th of May it proved so dark and foggy, with very little wind all night, that none of the enemy's ships, and very few of ours could be seen, till about eight in the morning; the weather then clearing, the Dutch who were to the southward, made signals of discovering the French fleet, when shortly after about 34 sail were seen about two or three leagues off, the wind being then north-east, and then the whole fleet began to chase the enemy, who were crowding away west south-west; but we did not keep the line of battle, as we did after the fight off Beachy-Head, for the signal for the line was taken in, so that every ship might make the best of her way. About four in the afternoon, the tide of ebb being over, both fleets anchored, Cape Barfleur then bearing south by west. About 10 they weighed again, and two hours after Admiral Ruffel's foretop-mast came away by the board, it having been shot in several places.

On the 22d of May, about seven in the morning, we continued the chase with all the success we could desire, and the tide of ebb being over, anchored in 46 fathoms water, Cape La Hogue bearing south by west, and the island of Alderney south south-west; but by reason of our Admiral's wanting a top-mast, the Dutch squadron, and the Admiral of the Blue, with several of his ships, got considerably to the windward of him. Part of the French ships which had advanced towards the rocks of Alderney, were now perceived

driving eastward with the tide of flood, without ground-tackle to tide by; for they had in the engagement and the subsequent morning cut away all their heavy anchors. When they were driven so far as that our Admiral judged he could reach them, he made the signals for the ships nearest him to cut and chase, which they did; but Sir John Ashby, Admiral of the Blue, with his division, and several Dutch ships which were weathermost rid fast, according to Admiral Ruffel's orders, that they might the better observe the motion of the enemy, which continued at anchor in the Race. Three of their great ships tacked about 11, and stood westward, but after making two or three short boards, the largest of them, being the French Admiral's own ship, the Royal Sun, ran ashore, and presently her masts were cut away; upon which her two seconds plied up to her, and other ships began to hover about them; this they did, as was judged, because they could not get to windward of the weathermost ships, nor stretch out ahead eastward. The English Admiral perceiving that many ships of his fleet hovered about him, sent orders to Sir Ralph Delaval, Vice-Admiral of the Red, who was in the rear, to keep a strength near him sufficient to destroy the enemy, and to order the rest to follow the body of the fleet, which service was effectually performed; and accordingly Captain Heath of Sir Ralph Delaval's division burned Tourville's ship, the Royal Sun, of 104 guns, as before related. The Conquerant of 80 guns was destroyed by Captain Greenway, with three more of lesser note, among which was the Admirable. In the evening 18 of the French ships which were got eastward of Cape Barfleur, hauled in for La Hogue, where our ships anchored about 10 at night, and lay until four next morning, at which time the Admiral weighed, and stood in near the land, but the flood coming on, he anchored again, and got under sail by two in the afternoon, plying close in with La Hogue,

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where he found 13 of the enemy's ships very near the shore. On the 23d of May, he sent in George Rooke, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with a squadron, the fireships and the boats of the fleet to destroy those ships; but they were got in so far that none but the small frigates could advance near enough for service; however, the boats burnt six of them that night, and about eight the next morning the other seven were set on fire, together with several transport ships, and some small vessels with ammunition; in the execution of which signal service, both officers and men behaved with unusual gallantry.

Thus at La Hogue and Cherbourg were burnt two ships of 104 guns each, one of 90, two of 80, four of 76, four of 60, and two of 56 guns.

This service being over the Admiral sailed out of La Hogue Bay on the 25th of May, having ordered Sir John Ashby, Admiral of the Blue, who was returned without doing any execution on the other part of the enemy's fleet, to run with a squadron of English and Dutch along the French coast, as far as Havre-de-Grace, and to look out for those five ships which he said he had seen standing eastward; but in this he had no better success than before. Bishop Burnet tells us, that Sir John did pursue them five leagues, but then the pilots pretending there was danger he returned; so that 26 of the enemy's ships, which had he pursued them, in all appearance he had destroyed, got into St. Maloes.

The conduct of Admiral Tourville is blamed by M. Fourbin, contrary to the opinion of Father Daniel: he says that Tourville neglecting to improve the opportunity he had of escaping, resolved (for what reason no one can imagine) to come to an anchor at the entrance of the Race of Alderney, instead of steering quite off as he should have done, both by the laws of prudence and judgment, not being in any condition to continue the fight. At last, says Fourbin, an unexpected acci-

dent completed his ruin, the ship in which he was, with several others slipped their anchors, and were thereupon driven by the tide on the enemy. M. de Tourville, who saw himself in danger, being unwilling to expose the whole fleet, which was about to follow him, and would infallibly have been either sunk or taken, took down his admiral's flag; upon this M. de Pannetier, commander of a squadron, put up a flag as a signal to rally, and thereby saved the remainder of the fleet. Those which followed the General's fate, ran ashore at La Hogue, where 14 of our first men of war were unfortunately burnt. I saved my own ship, continues M. Fourbin, though bored through, and following the remainder of the fleet, which were in no better condition than myself, we made for the road of St. Maloes.

According to a relation which we find in Kennet, the French lost five capital ships in the fight, which, however, Father Daniel contradicts, one of which was M. Gabaret's, Admiral of the Blue squadron, of 90 and odd guns, so that in the whole 21 of their largest were destroyed, besides the two frigates, with other small vessels, and had it not been for the foggy weather, few of the rest would have escaped. On our side not one ship was lost, except the fireships, and they were spent upon action; and what was as fortunate, not one commissioned officer, except Rear-Admiral Carter, and Colonel Hastings died in the action.

It will not be doing justice to the Dutch nation, to omit an account given of this action by their Admiral, Allemonde, in a letter to the States-General, dated on board the Prince, near Cape Barfleur, the 3d of June, 1692, new style.

“ High and Mighty Lords,

Since my two last of the 31st of May, and first instant, which gave an account of what had passed in the defeat of the French fleet, I came to anchor under this Cape, where I have been since yesterday with

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with your Highnesses' Squadron, and that of Sir John Ashby, Admiral of the English Blue Squadron, and some other British troops. At my arrival here, I was informed by the captain of a French fireship, who was taken prisoner, that about 12 of the ships which had engaged your Highnesses' Squadron had got in among the rocks; upon which I prepared to go and destroy or burn them, but as soon as I was ready to put my design in execution, I found that Admiral Russel was giving orders to the same purpose; I immediately offered him your Highnesses' light frigates and fireships to assist him in this enterprise, and immediately gave the necessary orders in case he should make use of them; but as yet I know not whether those frigates and fireships were employed or not; all that I can assure your Mightinesses is, that the same day they took a resolution to put the scheme of destroying those ships in execution, they burnt five of the largest, being ships of three decks; and this day the rest which remained incurred the same fate, being burnt with all their ammunition and provision, together with six other small vessels which they had lightened of their guns, to try whether it were possible to save them by towing them any higher; so that this expedition has completed the ruin of the French ships. I understand this day that Admiral Russel has issued orders to burn the transport vessels which are in the Bay of La Hogue, to the number of 300, if it may be done with service; but I apprehend it will be a difficult attempt, as the water is very shallow where those vessels lie, and great resistance will undoubtedly be made from the land side; I therefore leave the success of this arduous undertaking to Providence. On the other hand; it has been resolved in a grand council of war, to reduce our fleet to 50 or 60 great ships, sail away to the isle of Ushant, and endeavour to take all the enemy's ships that shall come off, or design to go into Brest, as also to send the rest of the men of war, with some

fireships, to scour the coasts of France as far as Dunkirk, to seek and destroy, if possible, the scattered remnants of the French fleet, that have steered their course to the east.

I am,
Most High and Mighty Lords,
Yours, &c.
O. ALLEMONDE.

The Dutch Admiral seems to be misinformed as to the true intent of the intended separation of the fleets, which was rather to draw away the French troops to the coast, in order to weaken the power of Louis by land, an object very much in the contemplation of King William, and which was adopted by our acting minister, Mr. Secretary Pitt, in the late war. To harass their coasts, to embarrass their arms by such a diversion, and to draw their attention to their maritime towns, must always have its desired effect, when Great-Britain is any ways connected with continental interest, and will always prove the most salutary expedient to strengthen the hands of our Allies.

In the conducting this great and glorious expedition, so wisely planned, and so bravely performed, the two chief commanders, Russel and Tourville, were very much talked of by the public; the former for not having done more than he did, and the latter for doing what he was commanded to perform; therefore to come at the secret springs, the reasons, causes, and motives of actions and events, it will be proper to state their cases separately, and by that scrutiny to lay an appeal before the public, for the justice or imprudence, misconduct or good behaviour of both and each.

First, as to Admiral Russel. It was alledged by his enemies, and believed by some of his friends, that the bare suspicion of his fidelity had awoke in him a spirit of jealousy and resentment against individuals, as well as the interests of King William. It was too much propagated,

gated, and perhaps invidiously supported, that if this success of his had been pursued with as much vigour as it was begun, considering the consternation with which the French were struck, upon such an unusual and surprising blow, the victory had been more complete as well as more splendid. But Admiral Russel (as Burnet insinuates) was provoked by some letters and orders which the Earl of Nottingham sent him from the Queen, which he thought the effects of ignorance, upon which he fell into a gloominess of disposition. To be at once suspected, commanded, countermanded, thwarted, and crossed, will sour the temper of the most patient; such perhaps he construed those reiterated orders and dispatches, and therefore (as Burnet says) he found fault with almost every order that was sent him, but would offer no advice on his part. His letter above recited, indeed, seems not to be written in the best of humours, for he says, "I can give no particular account of things, but that the French were beaten." These words might be dictated from hurry and confusion, but it bears the stamp of Spartan laconicism. He certainly came to St. Helen's, which was much censured, for though (says Burnet) the disabled ships should have been sent in, there was no apparent reason for bringing in the rest that were untouched. Cross winds kept them in port, so that a great part of the summer was spent before he went out again, and this gave time to the French to recover from the consternation which had dispirited them. Now it has already appeared, that the Admiral had sent in Sir George Rooke to destroy the ships that had taken shelter in the Bay of La Hogue. He accordingly went in person to encourage the attempt, burnt six that night, seven the next morning, together with a great number of transports and other vessels of ammunition; this, it would appear, was a signal piece of service, and indeed it was much the greatest that happened during the whole transaction, for it was

performed against a prodigious fire from the enemy's batteries on shore, within sight of the Irish camp, and with the loss only of 10 men; it appears also by the Dutch Admiral's, Allemonde, letter to the States-General, that this was a most difficult and dangerous undertaking, and his letter was dated the very morning the action was performed, and he seems to insinuate the execution of it to be unlikely, which evidence of his in favour of the Admiral, as well as Sir George Rooke, seems to be much stronger proof of their distinguished merit in that performance, than any other written by an English admiral.

Notwithstanding which, Bishop Burnet by an odd stroke, either of ill-humour or partiality, has thought fit to blame Sir George, as if he had not been inclined to fight. As to Sir John Ashby's part in this conduct, he did with his own squadron and some Dutch ships pursue the remainder of the French fleet, till they ran through the Race of Alderney, among such rocks and shoals as our own pilots were against following them; for which he was also censured, though perhaps without cause, since some of the ablest seamen in England were of opinion, that there could not have been a more desperate undertaking, than even the flight of the French ships through that passage, it appearing a more eligible step to have suffered themselves to be taken than lost. But though despair might justify them, it seems to be no convincing argument, that because they were fool hardy, Sir John ought to have followed them; and the reader will be satisfied of this, if he runs his eye over a sea chart, and considers the great risk the French run in order to get through the Race of Alderney; and this circumstance is particularly taken notice of in our tar's song on the victory, which shews what the seamen thought of it.

It is very remarkable, that though the Confederate fleet was near double to that of the French, yet scarce half of it could engage,

gage, which was owing to the original disposition of the fleet, by which the Blue squadron, Sir George Rooke, Vice-Admiral, was directed to tack northward and to the weather; not in the least to any deficiency in that Admiral, as Bishop Burnet alledges. Yet the defeat was the most signal that ever happened at sea, since besides the Royal Sun, of 104 guns, the French lost another of 104, one of 90, two of 80, four of 76, four of 60, and two of 56.

If indeed Sir John Ashby could have safely reached those that took shelter in St. Maloes, it had in a great measure put an end to the French power at sea; as it was, we must acknowledge, a most glorious victory, not to be gained by malevolence, or want of spirit in the conductors; and as such we are bound in gratitude to pay a just tribute to the memory of those brave men who achieved it, as well as our most humble thanksgiving to the Providence that favoured it.

Notwithstanding all the ruinous consequences that attended the French affairs by this event, we find it treated in such a style by the French writers, as must appear amazing, even to such as are well acquainted with their gasconade, and most of this founded on their first attacking of the English fleet. In order to explain this, we may remember that Count Tourville found himself obliged to take this step in obedience to his orders, which were so express that they did not leave any room for his Lordship to exercise his judgment. He called a council of war indeed the night before the engagement, wherein most of the officers gave their opinions, that, considering the superiority of the Confederate fleet, and the situation themselves were in, it was most prudent to decline fighting: upon this, after declaring his own sentiments to coincide with theirs, he produced the King's orders, which appeared to be so precise for fighting, nay, for attacking the English, whether strong or weak, that it was then directly and unanimously resolved to obey the orders.

Several reasons have been assigned for the French King's giving such orders; and amongst these the most probable is, that he was deceived in the strength of both fleets: as to his own, he looked upon it as certain that Count d'Etrees, with his squadron, would have joined the fleet before any opportunity offered of fighting, and that Count Tourville's line of battle should have consisted of 66 ships at least. He was, however, deceived in both: Count d'Etrees met with such bad weather in passing the Straits of Gibraltar, that notwithstanding all the pains he could take, his squadron did not arrive at La Hogue till after the battle; and though there were at that time 66 French men of war at sea, yet from the detachments made for particular services, but 44 were actually under his command when he took this resolution to fight. On the other side, it was presumed that the English and Dutch fleets would not have joined so early, and that if they had, still it would be impossible for them to unite with their two great squadrons then at sea, before the junction of the French fleets.

In this too the French King was overseen, but then it was owing to that bold stroke of Admiral Russel beforementioned, by which he joined the Dutch squadron ten days sooner than he could have done, if he had been ruled by his pilots, who advised him against that precipitate step, as they then judged it to be.

There is yet another circumstance mentioned by French authors, as supposed by by some to have been the reason for the King's orders; and it was really this, that he expected the greater part of the English fleet would have deserted and come over to King James, from whence it is pretended by French writers, that they were deterred by finding Count Tourville so weak: however, all authors agree, that upon the junction of our fleet, the French King sent two orders by different routes to Count Tourville, to forbid his fighting for that reason: but the master of a small vessel,

vessel, which carried one of those orders, was taken off Barfleur by Captain Wyvill, before he could reach the French fleet; and the other, which came over the land, was too late by several days. This, however, sufficiently proves that Louis did not expect the desertion of the English fleet, but rather their inability to form the junction with the Dutch.

The Marquis of Quincy, another French writer, after having given a particular account of the first day's engagement, proceeds to parade in this extravagant manner.

As to the advantage gained in this fight, it must be allowed us, that Count Tourville did not lose so much as a ship, nor had he any that were disabled; while on the other hand, the enemy lost two, one sunk, and one disabled: the rest of their ships were as well treated as his, besides their spending a vast number of fireships without any effect. Thus, in spite of the prodigious inequality of the fleets, the success was at least equal in the first day's engagement. It is true, it happened otherwise in the succeeding days; in which, however, there fell out nothing that ought to tarnish the reputation of the French nation, since, while there remained any room for courage to exert itself, they not only acted gallantly in their own defence, but made themselves respected by their enemies. What afterwards followed was the effect of unforeseen accidents and inevitable misfortunes: and yet, after this fine flourish, the Marquis fairly confesses that the French flag ran for it, and that their other ships did their best to follow them. But partly through the want of safe ports on their own coasts, and partly through the vigorous pursuit of the English, they were burnt and destroyed in the manner before related.

Neither this writer, nor any other of the French historians, pretend to diminish their loss, or to say that our Admirals did not well and truly perform their duty in the most minute as well as the most

important branches; on the contrary, they ascribe the safe retreat of part of their ships into the road of St. Maloes, to their lucky passage through that dangerous Strait, and not to any want of vigilance in our Admirals. Fourbin says, that the views of France, and the projects previous to the defeat at La Hogue, of making a vigorous descent upon England, were no longer kept a secret. It was well known that King James was already gone to La Hogue, where he was ready to embark at the head of 20,000 men, and waited only the success of a battle with the English, which M. de Tourville had orders to give at all events, as on that issue depended all the hopes of James.

It was indeed necessary to run the hazard of a battle, in order to make the descent secure; for there was nothing could prove an impediment to the invasion, but the interposition of the English fleet. It is not to be doubted, but if the English had been worsted, which probably would have happened, if we had hindered their fleets from joining, this projected descent, which fell to the ground by the blow our fleet received, would have caused the English a great deal of uneasiness and pains. But the contrary winds, which lasted three whole weeks, and several other intervening accidents, gave the enemy time to form a junction; so that instead of 45 ships, which the English were supposed by us to be, proved to amount when joined to 96.

This loss at La Hogue was so sensibly felt by King James, and so intimately connected with his interests, that he thereupon wrote an affecting and pathetic letter to the French King, which should be preserved, and is to this purpose: That he had hitherto, with some constancy and resolution, supported the weight of his misfortunes, so long as he himself was the only sufferer; but he acknowledged that this last disaster deeply overwhelmed him, and that he was become altogether comfortless, in relation to what concerned

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his most Christian Majesty, through the great loss which had befallen his fleets: that he knew too well, that it was his own unlucky star which had drawn this misfortune on his Majesty's forces, ever victorious, but when they fought for his (James's) interests, which plainly proved that he now no longer merited the support of so great a Monarch. He therefore entreated his most Christian Majesty no longer to concern himself about a Prince so unfortunate as himself, but permit him to retire with his family to some corner of the world, where he might, in retreat, no longer obstruct the usual course of his most Christian Majesty's prosperities and conquests, and where nothing could more contribute to his consolation, than to hear of the quick return of all his wonted triumphs both by sea and land, over both your enemies (says he) and mine, when my interest shall no longer be intermixed with yours.

The French King endeavoured to alleviate his misfortunes and afflictions by a kind answer, wherein he promised never to forsake him in the worst and last extremity.

Queen Mary, the Consort of King William, no sooner heard of the victory obtained off La Hogue by her fleet, than she sent 30,000*l.* to be distributed amongst the sailors. She ordered medals to be struck, as tokens of honour to the officers; and caused the bodies of Admiral Carter and Colonel Hastings to be honourably interred. And thus ended this great and glorious event, to the immortal honour of the British flag, and to the extirpation of all future hopes of James's title to the crown.

To the French King it proved a most mortifying defeat, who had been so long flattered with an uninterrupted series of successes. To the friends of James in England it was no less ungrateful, as it reduced them to the last ebb of despondence, frustrated the whole scheme of a descent, and broke all the measures of the

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French ministry in his favour. It has been observed, that Ruffel was accused of not improving his victory with all the advantages which might have been obtained before the enemy recovered from their consternation. His enemies alledged, that his affection to the service was in a great measure cooled by the disgrace of his friend the Duke of Marlborough; that he hated the then secretary, the Earl of Nottingham, whom he thought not qualified to issue dispatches or orders in the naval department; and that he adhered to the letter rather than to the spirit of his instructions. But this seems a malicious insinuation, and a very great injury to his memory, as well as an ungrateful return for his manifold services. He behaved during the whole progress of this expedition like a gallant and wise officer, as well as an expert admiral. His forcing down the Nore to the Downs with a small wind, and through dangerous shoals, was truly brave, and executed with policy and design, though contrary to the judgment of his pilots, as by this bold step he effected a junction with the Dutch and the other squadrons, which otherwise the French would have attacked, if not defeated singly. In a word, he obtained so decisive a victory, that during the rest of the war, the French never dared to attempt fighting by sea, or in the least disputing the ocean with the British flag.

HOLMEDON - HILL, BATTLE NEAR. Near Wallowover, on the borders of Northumberland, towards Scotland. In the year 1402, Archibald Earl of Douglas, with the flower of the Scottish nobility, made an irruption into the English marches, at the head of 13,000 men, and ravaged the country for some time without opposition; but on their return to Scotland, they found themselves intercepted by a strong body of English troops, commanded by the Earl of Northumberland, his son Henry Hotspur, George Earl of Dunbar, who was a refugee in England, and the Lord Greyfcoke. The two armies engaged

gaged each other at Holmedon-Hill. The Scots were drawn up on the declivity of the hill, so as to stand quite exposed to the arrows of the English archers, who plied them so vigorously, that no armour could resist their force. Douglas perceiving their advantage, ordered his men at arms to advance and attack the English bowmen, who retired as they approached, still letting fly their arrows, until that body of Scots was fatigued with the weight of their armour, and the rest of their army left exposed to the English archery, who made such havock among them, that they could no longer stand the shock, but fled with great precipitation. In this battle, which was fought on Holy-Rood day, 700 Scots were left dead upon the field of battle, besides a great number that perished in the Tweed.

The Earl of Douglas, who was dangerously wounded, and lost an eye in the engagement, was taken prisoner, together with Mordock, Earl of Fife, son to the Duke of Albany; the Earls of Murray, Angus, and Orkney; the Lords Montgomery and Erskine, and about fourscore knights of distinction.

HOLOWZIN, BATTLE AT. A town on the river Wabitz, in Russia, near the Boristhenes. In the year 1708, Charles XII. King of Sweden, hearing that the Mettman Mazeppa was on the march with 25,000 men to join the Russian army, that the great General Siniairski was also in motion, and that another body of between 15,000 and 20,000 Russians were moving from another part, he resolved to attack these different bodies before they could effect a junction, or at least, to prevent their having any communication.

On the 25th of June, he found at the river Berezhine, over against Borislau, the Russians under General Goltz, to the number of between 12,000 and 15,000, encamped ready to dispute that passage with him, which, however, he succeeded in, by one of those fine feints so usual to him. Thus evading his foes, he arrived at the

neighbourhood of Holowzin, which, on his approach, the Muscovites abandoned, and after breaking the bridge after them, joined a body of their troops on the other side of that river. They had a wood in the rear, and their intrenchments were defended by several pieces of cannon. There was a large ditch behind them, and the river was difficult to pass. The King of Sweden viewed the ground, and caused his artillery to move in the night a quarter of a league to the right, where he had observed a post, from whence he could fire into the Russian intrenchments on their left: he also observed, that there was a pretty large opening between their right and left, which the Russian General had left so, thinking it impassable, because of a morass which extended to a very thick wood.

The King of Sweden having thus reconnoitered the place, and finding that he could improve the advantage of that opening, came at three in the morning to the banks of the river, at the head of five regiments of foot, and soon after followed part of the cavalry. He then began to cannonade the Russian camp with so much success, that such of their battalions as were most exposed were forced to give way. As soon as the rest of the infantry came up, he determined to assault them sword in hand; so leaping into the water, at the head of his foot guards, he crossed the river and the morass, the water being up to his arm-pits. While he thus marched against the enemy, he ordered the horse to pass round the morass, and fall upon them in flank; but the ground on the other side was so marshy that they could not keep their ranks. In the meantime the Muscovites turned all their cannon on them; but in spite of the fire, and the difficulty of the ground, the Swedes got over the morass, and posted themselves between the two wings of the Muscovite army. This obliged General Goltz, who commanded the Russians, to withdraw his infantry from the camp, and post them at
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the entrance into the wood, to which the King of Sweden followed him with his regiment of guards, ordering the rest of the troops to join him, as soon as they should all have passed the morasses, which they did, and he attacked the Russians with a terrible fire about four in the afternoon.

The Muscovites in amaze, that no barrier could defend them from the fury of the assault, which lasted four hours with great slaughter and uncommon bravery on both sides, were at last obliged to retire, and leave the King master of the field of battle, where the Russians left behind them several pieces of cannon.

This is said to be one of the most glorious battles he ever fought, as one wherein he shewed the greatest skill as well as bravery. The Swedish horse had made their way through the enemy, and joined the King in the midst of the battle; for he himself began the fight on foot. He then mounted on horseback; but some time after, finding a young Swedish gentleman, named Galensteirn, whom he had a great esteem for, to be wounded in the field, and unable to march, he obliged him to take his horse, and continued to command on foot at the head of the infantry.

The memory of this battle at Holowzin, and the defeat of the Russians at that town, is preserved by a medal with this inscription on one side;

SYLVÆ, PALUDES, AGGERES, HOSTES VICTI.

And on the reverse,

VICTRICES COPIAS ALIUM LATURUS IN ORBEM.

Englished:

Woods, morasses, intrenchments, enemies overcome.

The other,

On the point of leading his victorious troops into another world.

(Meaning Muscovy.)

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The Muscovites, thus obliged to fly before him, repassed the Boristhenes with precipitation, which river separates the dominions of Poland from their own country. Charles lost no time in the pursuit; he crossed that great river after them, as far as Mohilon, the last frontier town in Poland, where he rested, as well to refresh his army, as to consult measures proper to be taken in an unknown country, into which he was penetrating with no less an intent than to follow the Muscovites to the capital of Moscow.

HOPE, ACTION THERE IN 1667. Charles the II. growing tired of the war with the Dutch, from which he had reaped no solid advantage, overtures of peace were made, and the conferences were opened at Breda by all the belligerent powers. Charles, relying on a peace being speedily concluded, unrigged his large ships, and kept only a squadron of frigates in commission. De Witt, the Dutch Pensionary, resolving to take the advantage of this unpardonable negligence, caused preparations to continue in Holland, for fitting out a fleet in the spring, under pretence of protecting their trade from the privateers of Scotland. The better to conceal his real design, he sent Admiral Van Ghendt with a considerable fleet into the Forth, with orders to burn the coasts, and recover such ships as were in those ports.

He came into the Forth on the 1st of May. If he had at first hung out English colours, and attacked Leith harbour immediately, which was then full of ships, he might have done what mischief he pleased; for all were secure, and were in expectation of Sir Jeremy Smith with some frigates, for the defence of the coast. Van Ghendt did nothing in the Forth for some hours. He shot against Burnt Island without doing any mischief. For this was all a feint to amuse the King, that he might not dive into the real design of the Dutch. All being ready, Van Ghendt with his squadron returned, and joined De Ruyter, who, with 70 sail of ships, appeared

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peared in the Thames' mouth, the 7th of June, and on the 10th, sending in a squadron, possessed themselves of the fort at Sheerness, and burnt or plundered the magazine of stores; though as bravely defended by Sir Edward Spragge, as a place then unfinished and of no defence could possibly be. The Duke of Albemarle, who was Lord General, with all expedition hastened down thither with some land forces, and to oppose the enemy's progress sunk some vessels in the entrance of the Medway, and laid a strong chain across it. But the Dutch, with a high tide, and a strong easterly wind, on the 12th, broke their way through and burnt three ships, the Matthias, the Unity, and the Charles V. (all taken from them this war) which lay to defend the chain.

The advantage of wind and tide continuing, they advanced, the 13th, with six men of war, and five fireships, as far as Upnore castle; but were so warmly received by Major Scott from the castle, and Sir Edward Spragge from the opposite shore, that they received no small damage in their ships, but more in the loss of a great number of their men. However, in their return, they burnt the Royal Oak; and having much damaged the Royal London, and the Great James, fell down the river again on the 14th, carrying off with them the hull of the Royal Charles, which the English twice fired, to prevent that dishonour, but the enemy as often quenched again. In this action one Captain Douglas, who was ordered to defend the Royal Oak, which was burnt, when the enemy had set fire to it, receiving no commands to retire, said, "It should never be told that a Douglas had quitted his post without orders," and resolutely continued on board, and was burnt with the ship, falling a glorious sacrifice to discipline, and obedience to command, and an example of so uncommon a bravery, as, had it happened among the ancient Greeks or Romans, had been transmitted down to immortality with the illustrious names of

Codrus, Cynægyrus, Curtius, and the Decii.

The Dutch got out to sea again, with the loss of two ships, which ran aground in the Medway, and were burnt by themselves, and eight fireships spent in the action, with no more than 150 men, (according to their accounts), but probably a far greater number was lost.

Part of the fleet being left to block up the mouth of the Thames, under the command of Lieutenant-Admiral Van Nes, De Ruyter with the rest proceeded to Portsmouth, with a design on the shipping in that harbour; but the Earl of Macclesfield and Captain Elliot, had so well provided for their reception, that they thought fit to desist from any attempt; and sailing to the westward, entered Torbay with intent to land there; but being repulsed, returned to the Thames' mouth; and though they knew the peace was now actually concluded, they came up with 25 sail as far as the Hope, where lay all the ships of force we had then fitted out, which were about 18, under the command of Sir Edward Spragge. Sir Edward happening not to be on board, the enemy did considerable damage with their fireships, but he immediately repairing to his command, and being presently joined with some small vessels, under Sir Joseph Jordan, the Dutch were forced to retire with loss. They then appeared off Harwich, where they made an attempt on Landguard fort, with 1600 land forces, under the command of Colonel Doleman, a republican; but they were repulsed with great loss; and Van Nes sailed away again for the Thames; and venturing up as far as the Hope, attacked Sir Edward Spragge's squadron, of 5 frigates and 17 fireships, which proved a sharp engagement. One of the English fireships grappling with a Dutch fireship, they both burnt down together, but so close to another of the Dutch ships, that she likewise took fire and blew up. Soon after, another of their ships took fire and burnt down; and after that,

that, another of our fireships and one of theirs being grappled together were both burnt. All the time of this fight, the English made good their place, insomuch, that another of the Dutch men of war ran aground, and fired herself; and another of their fireships was burnt, with the loss of one of ours. When they were about to draw off, they sent one man of war and four fireships towards the English, but with bad success; for the foremost of their fireships, seeing the English ready with their ketches to cut off their long-boats, forsook the vessel, which was presently seized. And the other three fireships fearing to meet the same fate, burnt themselves, which, when the Dutch man of war saw, she retired, and joined the fleet. The English Admiral then bore up with his own ship to the whole fleet of the enemy, and sent off a fireship, which got up very near one of the enemy's largest men of war, being stoutly seconded by our man of war; but being galled by the shot of the whole fleet, they thought it convenient to come off.

The English now thought it most proper to withdraw to Gravesend, and leave the enemy at anchor in the Hope; but the next day, they, with the help of their fireships, attacked the Dutch in their turn, and after a sharp dispute, in which they themselves set fire to the only fireship they had left, to prevent her being taken, obliged them to retreat. They then sailed down the Channel to the western coasts (after having been again attacked at the mouth of the river, and suffered some damage), and having alarmed the country with several offers of landing, as first at Wenbury in Devonshire, and then near Cowland in Cornwall. At length, when they could dissemble the knowledge of the peace no longer, De Ruyter invited some of the Cornish gentlemen on board him, gave them a liberal entertainment, and excusing some of his latter acts of hostility, he dismissed them civilly, and then with his fleet made sail to their own coasts.

While the Dutch loitered before the river, and at Torbay, without effecting any thing remarkable, the English found means by their privateers, and a squadron of frigates, commanded by Sir Jeremy Smith, in the North Sea, abundantly to repair the damage sustained at Chatham, by taking great numbers of their merchant ships, bound from the Baltic and Norway, as also from and to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Straits. And some English frigates took a man of war, called *Het Raedt-Huis Van Haerlem*, which was going with some others to rejoin their fleet.

Among others, a gallant action of Captain Dawes must not be omitted. This brave officer, who commanded the *Elizabeth* frigate, meeting with 15 sail of Rotterdam men of war, fought with their Rear-Admiral of 64 guns and five others, of 48 and 50 guns, and presently after with the Admiral of 70 guns, and two of his seconds; yet got clear of them all, forcing the enemy to lie by the lee.

Not long after, the same frigate engaged with two Danish men of war, of 40 guns each; in which action, after four hours fight, the brave Captain Dawes was slain by a cannon ball; but was heard with his last breath to cry, "For God's sake do not yield the frigate to these fellows." Soon after, the lieutenant being desperately wounded, and the master who succeeded him slain, the gunner took place, who so plied the two Danes, that they were glad to steer to their own coasts.

HOPTON-HEATH, BATTLE AT. Near Stafford. This battle was fought on the 19th of March, 1642, between the Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, and the Parliament forces, under Sir John Gill, who being timely reinforced by Sir William Brereton from Nantwich, advanced to Stafford in quest of Spencer Compton, the said Earl, and found him on Salt-Heath or Hopton, and gave him battle.

The engagement lasted with great obstinacy on both sides for four hours. Though Sir John Gill's exceeded that of

the Earl of Northampton by three to one, his horse was at first immediately routed; but unfortunately the Earl being dismounted, was himself slain, after he had given repeated proofs of his undaunted bravery and firm allegiance, refusing quarter, by which the forces of the Parliament became victorious.

HOXON, BATTLE NEAR. This is an obscure village near Horleston, in Suffolk. The Danes having ravaged and plundered the north of England, landed in Suffolk in 870, where Edmund was chief of the East Angles. This young Prince, more used to acts of devotion than arms, having given the Danes battle near this spot, was easily defeated, and soon after ordered to be tied to a tree, and shot at with arrows.

HOYA, BATTLE AT. A town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, the capital of the county of Hoya, on the river Wefer, 43 miles north-west of Zell, subject to the Elector of Hanover. This battle was fought on the 24th of February, 1758, in the late war. A considerable detachment under Count Chabot, was posted at Hoya, a strong fort on the Wefer, a place of such consequence that Prince Ferdinand, Commander in Chief for Hanover, resolved to dislodge the enemy from it. He appointed for that service the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, with four battalions of foot and some light horse. This Prince, though not twenty years of age, had already entered into the course of glory under the auspices of his uncle, and being full of ardour to signalize himself, with joy embraced the occasion; and herein he gave an earnest of his future fame, in one of the most lively and best conducted actions in the war. The first fruits of this young hero were such as would have done honour to the most experienced veterans: he had a broad and deep river to pass, without means of transporting his men, except by the help of a single float, so that a long time would necessarily be spent in getting them over: what was worse, before half his men had

passed, a strong wind arose, which rendered the float unserviceable, and by an unforeseen calamity, cut off all communication between him and the most considerable part of his force; while on the other side, to increase his apprehensions, the party he was going to attack was superior to him, though his whole body had been joined with him. In this exigence, he came to a resolution worthy of himself, and resolved not to spend any fruitless time in attempts to bring over the rest of his troops, much less to make any attempts to return to them, but to push on boldly, in such a manner as to possess the enemy with an opinion of his strength, and to attack them briskly before they had time to be undeceived: therefore, upon this sudden crisis, between four and five in the morning, he marched with the utmost speed to Hoya; when near the town, another accident was on the point of defeating the whole enterprize. One of his detachments fired by mistake upon four of the French dragoons, who were patrolling; the firing was caught from one to another, and at last became general. This seemed sufficient to discover their motions, and to alarm the enemy; but the same spirit influenced the conduct of every part of this affair: a bold countenance became necessary, which was immediately assumed: he marched with the utmost diligence to the town, and encountered the enemy at the bridge; a fierce fire on both sides ensued. The ground was such that the Prince could not bring up his whole detachment equally; sensible of that disadvantage, he formed a design to overcome the difficulty. The design was as judicious as it was resolute, which was to turn the enemy by attacking them in the rear. To execute then this design, it was necessary to make a circuit about the town. Every thing succeeded. The attack on the enemy's rear was made with bayonet fixed: a terrible slaughter ensued. The French abandoned the bridge, and fled in confusion. The Prince of Brunswick having

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ing cleared the town of the enemy, joined the party he had left. The Count de Chabot threw himself with two battalions into the castle, with a resolution to maintain himself there, but in a little time he capitulated, surrendering the place, stores, and magazines, his troops being permitted to march out. The Prince who had no artillery, and who, on account of the badness of the roads, despaired of bringing up any heavy cannon, suffered them to depart. Six hundred and seventy men were made prisoners in this action, and a place of much importance, as it opened a passage over the Weser, secured to the Hanoverians, and this with not 100 men killed and wounded.

HUGELY, TAKEN. See the Article **CALCUTTA.**

HULL, ATTEMPT UPON. A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Hull, sometimes called Kingston upon Hull. During the memorable contest between King Charles I. and the Parliament; the former influenced by a promise from the Governor of Hull that he would surrender it to him if he would attempt it, assembled a number of militia, with about 700 horse, and formed the blockade of this place, after having published a proclamation, specifying his reasons for undertaking the siege, and therefore he summoned the town to surrender. He had sent to Hull the day before, the Duke of York his second son, with the young Elector Palatine his nephew, under colour of seeing the place; Hotham and the Mayor received them with all the respect due to their rank. The young Princes were entertained the first day by the Mayor, and invited to dine with the Governor on the morrow, being St. George's day; but the entertainment was disturbed by the arrival of an officer, Sir Lewis Diver, who told the Governor that the King was coming after to dine with him, and had sent him before to acquaint him thereof, as he had with him a train of 300 horse. Hotham, surpris'd at this message, consulted with

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some of his friends, with whom it was resolv'd to send a message to the King, humbly desiring him not to come, as he could not, without betraying his trust to the state, set open the gates to so great a train as he then had with him. The messenger returned to Hotham with a dubious answer from the King, but certifying Hotham of his advancing: he directly drew up the bridge, shut the gates, and armed the walls. The King coming to Beverley gate, called for the Governor, who appearing on the walls, he commanded him to open the gate. The Governor answered, that he was intrusted with the town by the Parliament for his Majesty's honour and security, as well as the kingdom's use, which he intended by God's help to do; profering, however, that if his Majesty would be pleas'd to enter the town with 12 gentlemen only, he should be welcome, otherwise he could not without betraying his trust to the state, admit entrance to so great a guard; but the King refusing to enter on these terms, repeated several times his command to set the gates open, and as often received the same denial: presently after the Duke of York and the Prince Elector quitted the town and came to the King, who gave Hotham one hour to consider of it; but he still persisting in his denying entrance, the King offer'd at last to enter with 30 horse only, which was refused. About five in the evening of the 23d of April, the King appeared before the gates again, commanding Hotham once more to open them; and upon his refusal he order'd him to be proclaimed a traitor by two heralds he had with him, and then retired to Beverley, where he pass'd the night: the next morning he sent a herald to Hotham once more to order him to open the gate, with a promise of pardon for what was past; but not being able to prevail on him, he was forced to return to York.

When it is considered that the King had formed a design to secure Hull, one would imagine

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imagine that he had also contrived means to accomplish the undertaking, the success whereof was of so much importance. The King was not ignorant that Hotham was a member of the House of Commons, and that they had chosen him for the government of Hull as a man they could confide in; the King was certainly over credulous in giving ear to a promise of Hotham's, however so specious; but from this time all confidence vanished. Some say he had no other design than to visit the place, to examine the magazine, to know what might be taken for the service of Ireland, or for arming the Scots, who were to serve in that country. These pretenses were not solid enough to deceive the Parliament, who saw but too plainly into the King's design, and of what consequence the evacuation would have been.

The King was extremely mortified at the disappointment of his intentions upon Hull, and seeing no other way to palliate his proceedings, he resolved expressly to deny that he had ever intended to become master of Hull. By this he meant to represent Sir John Hotham's action as a manifest treason, and accordingly demanded open reparation on him as such; he cited the laws and statutes which placed in the King the care of defending the realm, and the command of the forts and magazines; he also said the forts and magazines were his own proper goods, and particularly that of Hull, which being purchased with his own proper money, could not be withheld from him with any shew of justice, without rendering his condition worse than that of his meanest subject. But the Parliament did not grant those suppositions; they pretended that the forts and magazines were committed to the King, as a trust to be employed for the preservation, not the destruction, of the people; and that the King's claim to the property of the forts and magazines was groundless. It is no wonder, that, upon such differing principles, papers should abound between the King and Parliament

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without producing any great effects. The King, however, had this advantage, that the Parliament could not evidently prove their assertions against him; and that the authority assumed by both Houses was founded on bare suspicion of the King's ill designs, which would have rendered it plausible had they been averred; but they did not think proper to wait for a demonstration to be assured of the King's secret intentions; it was enough for them to have so public a reason for suspecting him (which to them appeared to be sufficiently strong) to oblige them to take precautions, which might come too late, in case more convincing proofs were expected. The Parliament therefore openly supported Sir John Hotham with respect to his conduct at Hull. So that after reiterated complaints, arguments, letters, declarations, and answers on both sides, the King had no way left to become master of Hull but by surprise or force; the last of these ways did not seem to him very practicable, because he could depend but on a very small number of troops, and had no artillery, arms, or ammunition; indeed, he expected some from Holland, but the time was very uncertain, and therefore he attempted by another channel to make himself master of Hull, namely by correspondence. In the execution of this design he made use of Mr. Beckwith, a gentleman from Beverley, who had a son-in-law an officer in Hull; but this officer discovered the plot to the Governor, who was so civil as to send the King word he might save himself the trouble of carrying on the intelligence, and then sent an express to the Parliament. Beckwith retired to the King at York; the Parliament dispatched a messenger to seize Beckwith and bring him to London, but the messenger could not execute his orders.

With the Queen's assistance, who was now busy in Holland in procuring artillery, arms, and ammunition, and that of several gentlemen in England, he hoped to possess Hull; he expected also to prevent the Parliament,

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Parliament, and to be beforehand with them as to the affair of that town, which he determined they should never possess, both to revenge his honour on the collusion and treachery of Sir John Hotham, who had drawn him into that premunire with his people; he next flattered himself, that when he was master of Hull and Portfmouth, and had received arms from Holland, many people, who were afraid of the Parliament, though well affected to his cause, would then openly declare themselves in his favour, and publicly take his part. Shortly after his disappointment at Hull, he summoned all the Yorkshire tenants in chief to appear at York, which was followed by a deputation from both Houses, under a pretence of bringing a message concerning Hull, but in reality to be spies on his actions and motions; as he was quicksighted enough to penetrate into their design, he gave them audience, and dismissed them; but they told him they had orders not to quit York. Upon which, when the gentry he had summoned met, he complained that both Houses had braved him even in York; that they were on the point of taking from him his magazine at Hull; and therefore, as the treason of Sir John Hotham was openly countenanced by them, he expected they would grant him a guard for the security of his person and family, which after some altercation, and four different answers, they granted him, and the guard was put under the command of the Prince of Wales. And now both parties being embittered, prepared for hostilities, of which the affair of Hull was the apparent cause and spring of action, as it put an end to all further confidence between the King and Parliament.

HULST, SIEGES OF. A town of French Flanders, the capital of the county of Waes, 15 miles from Ghent. This town was invested in the year 1598, during the dispute about the Austrian Netherlands between the Spaniards and the States-General; the conquest of Calais by the Arch-

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duke of Austria preceding it, struck such a terror into the inhabitants of Andres, that they surrendered upon the first summons. He next had the reduction of Ostend in his contemplation, the only seaport town in the hands of the Confederates on that coast; but Prince Maurice by his assiduity timely prevented it, so that the Spaniards thought fit for that time to lay aside the thoughts of besieging it; and at length the Archduke, to revenge the ravages of the Dutch in the province of Brabant, laid siege to Hulst, a place that could boast of no other strength than its situation, being inclosed by an artificial canal, branched out of the river Hont, in the form of an isle, and by the old wall, with round antique towers, defended only by some outworks. Various opinions were formed about the carrying on this siege, most of the officers looking upon the matter as impracticable, or at least subject to no small hazard, since the enemy being masters of the river, they were in a condition to supply the place from time to time with all manner of necessaries for a long and vigorous defence; besides that, it appeared difficult to transport their forces over the branch of the river that surrounded the town. Claudius Barlotta, one of the Flemish colonels, finding the Spaniards make great difficulties about the transportation of the forces, told them he would undertake that task himself, and that once done, they must leave the rest to fortune, who generally encouraged the bold. His persuasions prevailed, and the siege being resolved upon, a flying body was ordered immediately to pass the river Schelde, in order to amuse Prince Maurice, as if they intended to invest Breda, or Bergen-op-Zoom, which first had the desired effect.

The Prince, to observe their motions, was then obliged to leave the government of Hulst to Count Solms, while he himself followed the Spaniards at a distance, his whole body consisting only of 2000 men, a slender force for the defence of

so considerable a country ; but, besides that, part of their troops were sent as auxiliaries to the French King, others on board the English fleet. The States, to save charges, had disbanded lately some German troops, being resolved to keep no more on foot than was just sufficient to keep their garrisons ; but the loss of Hulst taught them afterwards to take more secure measures.

In the meantime, Barlotta having brought together a great number of boats at the fort that lies opposite to Hulst, embarked in them about 1500 chosen men, most Walloons and Germans, and under favour of the darkness of the night transported them to the opposite side ; the Dutch guard vessels thinking every thing so secure, that they did not perceive it till too late for remedy ; not even the garrison took to their arms till the enemy was landed, and had made themselves masters of a small fort, guarded only by 30 men, which afforded them at the same time a safe retreat, and furnished them with some great guns, both which they greatly stood in need of at that juncture. It is true, after the besieged had made a most desperate and furious sally, they forced the Germans to retire ; but being rallied by Barlotta himself, they again obliged the besieged to retreat in their turn ; at the same time possessing themselves of the adjacent dikes, which were but poorly guarded, contrary to the express orders of Prince Maurice.

This unexpected ill news had no sooner reached the city of Brabant, but the Prince, as well as the Spanish army, hastened towards Hulst ; the former to dislodge the besiegers before they should be reinforced, and the latter to assist their friends. The Spaniards effected their point, by transporting eight regiments more before the Prince could oppose their landing, while the Archduke Albert himself lay encamped at the same time on the opposite side. The Prince was intrenched upon the borders of Zealand, to furnish the place with

fresh supplies as occasion should require ; to effect which, the States ordered strong detachments to be drawn out of the garrisons, lest they should be exposed to the enemy, and new levies to be made in England and elsewhere. The main point which Barlotta had in contemplation was the reduction of the two forts facing the Schelde, and the Dutch camp, which he thought to carry sword in hand ; but as they lay under the fire of the city, he failed of his intentions. Thus being taught that nothing was to be effected without the assistance of heavy cannon, he contrived a kind of engine, composed of several large flat-bottomed boats chained close together, filled with earth, and covered with boards and hurdles, upon which they planted two pieces of cannon, and under cover of the fort on the Spanish side, advanced towards the isle : while their whole artillery was gradually transported in the same manner, and levelled against the fort, they renewed the assault, but still meeting with more opposition than they expected, Barlotta commanded a strong detachment of Italian troops about midnight to take post on the middlemost dike, between the town and the fort, and from thence to attack the latter ; which being done, there ensued a bloody conflict, without any considerable advantage on either side ; the Dutch being as obstinate in repelling as the Spaniards were in attacking. At length some Germans of Barlotta's party advancing through the marshes, on the back-side of the fort, they broke down the palisades, cut to pieces the centinels, and made their way through every obstacle, while a party of those employed against the Italians, hastening to the defence of those on the other side, were beaten back by the Italians, who possessed the bridge. Barlotta was not idle to second this advantage the ensuing day, by battering the walls of the fort, which were composed of earth, with the utmost fury ; so that the garrison, consisting of 8000 men, threw down their arms, and would have forced the

the officers to capitulate, but this they bravely refused. The soldiers marched off in the evening towards the town, just as Count Solms was coming to reinforce them with fresh supplies.

The Spaniards highly rejoiced at this unexpected success, which secured them a free communication with their army on the opposite side, together with supplies of all sorts of necessaries. They next began to drain the adjacent grounds, in order to make themselves masters of the other outworks, which the besieged had laid under water; but the Spaniards being in possession of the dikes, they found means to divert the waters to another course; but as they could not effectually carry their intentions into execution so as entirely to drain the lands, the besieged made frequent sallies, most of which proved very successful, and cost the enemy many of their best officers. On the other hand, the besieged were kept in continual alarm by the Spanish cannon, and vast numbers of fire balls, which nearly laid the town in ashes, there being now no other shelter left for the garrison but the cellars and the back side of the walls. Count Solms having by this time received a wound in one of his legs, was forced to keep his bed; but Prince Maurice, who lay encamped on the other side of the river, sent constant supplies under the care of Count Ernest Nassau, and took all other necessary precautions to preserve the place.

The besiegers began now to doubt the success of the siege, unless they could find means to prevent the Dutch from being supplied by the river's side, to which end they erected batteries and forts on both sides the harbour, to dispute the passage of those supplies; but this also they failed in, being for the most part out of the reach of their cannon, while they themselves were exposed to the fire of the fort of Nassau, and the inconveniences of the high tides.

Count Solms, in the meantime, having ordered a small fort to be made to cover

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the gate, against which the enemy had directed the main attack, a detachment of Italians was directed to assault it, but were repulsed by the Zealanders. The Spaniards resolving to carry the fort at all events, ordered the assault to be renewed by detachments out of all the different nations in the army, divided into different bodies, that being so selected, it might raise among them a spirit of emulation: the first attack to be made by a body of volunteers, who bore a certain kind of flags or streamers instead of colours, such as the ancient Spaniards made use of in their wars against the Moors. Thus they mounted the assault with incredible fury, but were as bravely received by the besieged, for the fight continued three days, and at length proved in favour of the besieged: then the besiegers had recourse to their mines, some of which being sprung with good success, they renewed the assault, and forced the enemy to retreat into another half-moon made within the breach of the wall; upon which the besieged set fire to the mine made under the fort, and blew it up into the air. The besiegers continued incessantly to labour in draining the lands and battering the walls, which the others endeavoured to repair by fascines, bushes, and palisades; but they met with more than ordinary resistance at the fort upon the dike near the harbour, for while they were employed in battering it with their great cannon, the powder designed for that use taking fire, blew up many of the cannoneers into the air, with so terrible an explosion, that it was heard as far as Middleburg in Zealand. The besieged laid hold of their present distress, and detached 600 of their choice men over to the other side, where the Spanish army lay encamped, broke into their lines, forced them to retire, and nailed up their cannon; upon which successful sally, 800 Spaniards, who were sent to relieve their friends, were also repulsed, and permitted the Dutch to repass the river unmolested. Notwithstanding

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this and several other sallies, the Spaniards by perseverance in battering, had now made a considerable breach in the wall, and in so critical a place, where there wanted intrenchments, for which Prince Maurice had given positive orders. The Spaniards perceiving this deficiency, resolved to improve it, and sent a peremptory summons to the town for an immediate surrender, without which they were to expect no quarter; but Barlotta receiving a resolute answer, he durst not venture upon an assault, as he had lost in the several preceding attacks 2000 of his best men and ablest officers; he therefore resolved to continue mining till he found a fairer opportunity to assault with less hazard, which was still prevented by the fresh reinforcements sent by Prince Maurice. In this uncertainty, chance brought to pass what in reason he could scarcely have hoped for; the besieged amazed at the remissness of Barlotta, were seized with a panic, apprehending he had some secret design in view, which, if executed, must tend to their ruin; prepossessed with this fear, they ran in bodies to the Count de Solms, demanding that the place might be surrendered; as they insisted it was no longer tenable against an army of 20,000 men. There were, notwithstanding, divers officers of resolution, and among them one Matthew Hall, who declared for maintaining the place, and by making a retrenchment, before neglected, to venture another assault, if it should be made, till they should consult Prince Maurice who was so near at hand with his army. This opinion was, however, over-ruled by the rest; and at last by Count Solms himself it was agreed to capitulate, before the enemy could have any intelligence by deserters of the true condition of the place. The conditions were soon agreed upon, as the Archduke, being overjoyed at such an unexpected surrender, was willing to grant them whatever they desired, and the garrison marched out towards the latter end of August, leaving the fort Nassau un-

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touched by the enemy's cannon; and thus ended that memorable siege, to the great consternation of the States.

The siege of this town was again undertaken in the year 1702, while the Confederate armies were victorious and triumphant in Spanish Guelderland; fortune likewise favoured them in Flanders. The Marquis de Bedmar having declared war in the Spanish Low Countries, in favour of King Philip V. against the Emperor; Queen Anne, and the States-General, assembled an army, and formed a project to besiege Hulst. He began that siege by the attack of four forts which he became master of; but the fort which is called Great Hykuy made a better defence; he bombarded and cannonaded it five days successively, but without any effect, and was at last, after the loss of 600 men, obliged to retire. This saved Hulst, and very much abated the haughtiness which the Marquis discovered at the beginning of the expedition.

HUY, SIEGE OF. A strong town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maes, 16 miles north-east from Namur. On the 16th of August, new style, 1703, Count Noyelles with a detachment from the grand army arrived before Huy, which had a strong castle, three forts, and four churches; upon his approach the Governor broke down the bridge between the two towns, and retired with his garrison into the castle, and the forts St. Joseph, Picard, and Rouge, or Red Fort. The trenches were opened on the 17th in the night: the attack against fort St. Joseph was commanded by the Prince of Anhalt, and that against fort Picard by Colonel Frederick Hamilton, the only English brigadier in the army. The trenches against the former were carried on 190 paces; but the engineer who was to conduct the workmen to fort Picard, fell into a hollow way in the dark, which carried him off from the said fort, and was the occasion that the trenches on that side were deferred till next night. The approaches were continued

continued with a great deal of success, and some of the besiegers batteries being ready by the 21st, began to throw some bombs into the works of the enemy, and the next morning to play with cannon and mortars upon fort Picard, fort St. Joseph, and the castle, which continued till three in the afternoon, when fort St. Joseph beat a parley, as did also fort Picard, and the Red Fort at seven in the evening on the 21st of August. The garrisons desired to retire with their arms and baggage; but being denied, and no other terms offered them, than either to surrender prisoners of war at discretion, or retire into the castle; the continual fire of the besiegers obliged them at length to abandon the forts, of which the Confederates took possession on the 23d, and M. Millon, Governor of the castle, refusing to admit his own men into it, they were forced to return into the town, where they were made prisoners of war, and disarmed. Upon taking the forts, the batteries which had been raised against them were removed, and began to play upon the castle. The 25th of August, the dispositions were made for the attack, and all the batteries firing without intermission, the besieged had above 100 men killed and wounded, in which last were many officers, and the Governor himself. The Confederate troops advanced in the meantime, and placed several ladders at the foot of the castle; this was designed only for a feint, but the enemy being alarmed by it, beat a parley about six in the evening, offering to surrender upon condition that they might retire to Namur, with the usual marks of honour. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough thereupon sent a message to the Governor, that notwithstanding the advantage he had, if they would lay down their arms, all that belonged to them, the officers and soldiers should be allowed them, and they should be exchanged for a like number of our men, whenever the Marechal de Villeroy should desire it. Time was allowed them till three the next

morning to send a positive answer; upon the Governor's refusal, orders were given for renewing the assault, whereupon the soldiers in the garrison refusing to defend the place any longer, the Governor accepted the terms offered, whereby he and his garrison, which consisted of 900 men, including those in the forts, were to remain prisoners of war, till the two regiments taken some months before by the French at Tongeren were released. On the 27th in the morning, the garrison marched out of the castle, and were all disarmed, except the officers, who, by the generosity of the Duke of Marlborough, were allowed to keep their swords.

During the siege, the Confederates had not more than 20 men killed, and 35 wounded.

Huy was a second time invested by the French in 1705, under the command of the Marechal de Villeroy, on the 28th of May. On the 30th, the Marechal and the Count d'Artagnac, having several times summoned the town, it was thought proper, as it was not defensible, and in order to prevent the ruin of the inhabitants, to come to such an agreement as was made in the Duke of Marlborough's investiture; and in consequence the garrison returned, as the French had done before, into the castle. The next day, being the last of May, the enemy stormed the fort of St. Joseph three times, but were repulsed with a very great loss. On the 3d of June, after a vigorous attack on the one side, and resistance on the other, they made themselves masters of fort Picard, and the Red Fort, and then battered the castle and fort St. Joseph; the necessary preparations for a general assault being then made; the Governor beat a parley on the 10th; but could obtain no other conditions than that the garrison should march out of the breach with their arms, and should afterwards lay them down, and surrender themselves prisoners of war.

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JAGO, (St.) CITY, DESTROYED IN 1585. One of the Cape de Verd islands, on the coast of Africa.

The fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 14th of September for the coast of Spain, strictly examining every ship by the way, amongst which was a French brig, deserted by its crew, and detained by the Admiral to serve him as a tender; and a Spanish banker laden with poor jack, which the Admiral made a prize, and ordered the fish to be distributed among the whole fleet. Two days after the wind slackening, the fleet came to anchor before Bayonne; and the Admiral preparing to surprise that city by a select number of men well armed in boats, with his own galley commanded in person at their head, was met in the way by an English merchant, sent by the Governor to demand the reason of their coming into that port, whom the Admiral detained; and sent Captain Sampson to demand of the Governor, whether he knew that there were any wars between Spain and England? and why the English merchants and their ships were arrested and detained in the harbours of Spain? To which the Governor replied, that he knew of no wars between those nations; and that he had received command from his Spanish Majesty to discharge all English merchants, goods, and ships, confirming the same by the attestation of those English merchants then trading at Bayonne.

The night approaching, and the Admiral with his boats being advanced almost to the city, thought it most advisable to land

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for that night; and accordingly being lodged ashore in a convenient place, and under a proper guard, he was presented by the Governor with a regale of bread, wine, oil, apples, grapes, marmalade, &c. About midnight the weather overcasting, it was thought necessary to make the best of their way on board; but before they could recover the ships, many of them were driven from their anchors, the Talbot and Hawkins were driven out to sea, and the Speedwell as far as England by a sudden tempest. This storm continued three days; at the end of which Lieutenant-General Carlisle was detached with his own and three more ships to plunder Vigo, where amongst other booty he seized on a boat, as it was carrying off a great silver cross of curious workmanship, double gilt, and other church furniture. He was followed by the whole fleet, and they all anchored a little above Vigo to take in fresh water, which was permitted by the Governor of Galicia, who on this occasion had marched into that neighbourhood with 2000 foot and 300 horse; on promise that the English, having taken on board what water they wanted, and other provisions to be provided by the Spaniards for ready money, would depart from that coast.

Admiral Drake leaving these parts, bent his course toward Cape Verd Islands, where he arrived on the 16th of November, coming to an anchor between the town St. Jago and another town called Plaje or Praje. A thousand men, under the command

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mand of Lieutenant-General Carlisle, landed here in the evening, surpris'd St. Jago, the chief town, sacked the place, and carried off a considerable booty of gold, meal, wine, and oil. And after a stay of about 14 days, neither the Governor, nor the bishop, nor any of the inhabitants, either of the town or island, coming near them to intreat some favour for the place, they destroyed the town, and all the houses in the adjacent country with fire, sparing none but the hospital.

From hence they sail'd for Dominica; but soon after their departure from the island there died near 300 men of a burning fever and continual ague; and many that recovered of this distemper were not able to do duty for a long time. In this condition the fleet arriv'd at Dominica, after a passage of 18 days; and after taking in fresh water it sail'd to St. Kitt's, where they went ashore and spent their Christmas, without seeing one inhabitant.

JAGO, (St.) EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1741. A city on the island of Cuba.

His Majesty in his instructions sent from Herenhausen the 10th of July, 1740, had particularly recommended to the Vice-Admiral to attempt the Havannah, La Vera Cruz, Mexico, Carthagena, and Panama; but of all these the most desirable acquisition was the reduction of the town and port of the Havannah. It was now impossible to attempt the Havannah, because Don Rodrigo de Torres was in that port, with an equal if not a superior force to the British squadron; and therefore the conquest of St. Jago seem'd the most preferable to be undertaken, as that port was the rendezvous of the Spanish privateers; and if the British forces were once in possession of Cuba, the whole world would not be able to dispossess them again. The inhabitants of Jamaica, sensible of the abilities of the Vice-Admiral, and grateful for the service he had done them, by ordering his cruizers to such advantageous situations for the protection of their valuable trade, and per-

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ceiving the too visible havock that had riotously rag'd among, and diminish'd the land forces, who from 12,000 were now reduced to 3000, offer'd to raise a body of 5000 Negroes for the present expedition; but it was judg'd most advisable, both in regard to the royal service, and to their own convenience to desire a smaller number, and to have only 1000 chosen Blacks, which were immediately collected; and the fleet and forces were as expeditiously prepared for the enterprize.

The Vice-Admiral, on the 25th of June, order'd Captain Renton, in the Rippon, to proceed immediately to sea. On the 13th of July the fleet assembled off the island of Navassa, when the whole squadron consisted of the following ships:

*Line of Battle.**Vice-Admiral Vernon.*

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Chester,	Long,	300	50
Grafton,	Rycout,	480	70
Boyne,	Vice-Adm. Vernon,	620	80
	Captain Watson,		
Worcester,	Cleland,	400	60
Tilbury,	Dent,	400	60

Frigates, &c. Shoreham, Alderney, Strombolo, Phaeton, Bonetta, Princess Royal, Pompey, Triton.

Rear-Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.

Kent,	Mitchel,	480	70
Cumberland,	Sir Chaloner Ogle,	615	80
	Captain Norris,		
Tiger,	Herbert,	300	50
Montague,	Chambers,	400	60

Frigates, &c. Experiment, Sheerness, Vefuvius, Scarborough.

The transports and storeships consisted of 41 sail, and the land forces and Blacks on

on board the fleet, made a body of 4000 men.

The whole fleet got into Walthenam harbour on the 18th of July, being 61 sail in all, where they had the pleasure to find themselves possessed of the finest harbour in the West-Indies, capable of containing any number of shipping, and secure against hurricanes; which, as that dangerous part of the season was approaching, yielded the fleet a much safer protection than the harbour of Port-Royal, against the violence of such dreadful encounters. To this harbour the Vice-Admiral immediately gave the name of Cumberland-Harbour, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The narrowness of the entrance into the harbour of St. Jago, and the singular difficulty of ships getting into it, occasioned by the obstruction of the eddy wind (that comes down the Moro castle and the Estrella, and would infallibly drive them on the western shore, without the assistance of a cable fastened to an anchor on shore, in the bight between the two castles), renders it impossible to attack the town by sea; for this reason Vice-Admiral Vernon had fixed on Walthenam Bay, distant 11 leagues W. S. W. from St. Jago, as the nearest and most commodious situation to embark the troops, for their proceeding to march and attack the town on the land side, where, as they did not expect to be surpris'd, the Spaniards were at present entirely open and defenceless. Walthenam, now Cumberland-Harbour, is about 24 leagues from St. Jago, and in the dry season of the year, which is from October to June, the roads are very good, and even in the rainy season passable without much difficulty.

As Vice-Admiral Vernon was possessed of a good pilot for the harbour, on his arrival he lost no time in making the best use of him, having detached Captain Forrest in the bombketch, one of the fire-ships, a brigantine and sloop tenders, and the bomb tender, who entered the La-

goon going up to the Salinas, with part of this flotilla, that evening. And by day-break, on the 19th of July, Captain Watson was dispatched with all the barges and yawls manned and armed, to help to tow the flotilla as high up as it was navigable for them; and he returned the same night, after having posted the sloop as high as the upper Salinas, and the bombketch and brig tender as high as the lower Salinas, just above which was a bar on entering the fresh water river, on which was not more than 9 feet water.

Admiral Vernon summoned a general council of war, which assembled, and was composed of the Vice-Admiral, General Wentworth, Sir Chaloner Ogle, General Blackeney, Colonel Lowther, Col. Cochran, Captain Mayne, and Captain Cotterell.

At a General Council of War, held on Board his Majesty's Ship the Cumberland, the 20th of July, 1741.

The Council having assembled to consider of the properest methods of proceeding, in execution of the resolution of the Council of War of the 26th of May last, and in compliance with his Majesty's general instructions:

And having laid before them, by Vice-Admiral Vernon, his Majesty's instructions, the information of John Drake, in relation to the practicability of the roads between Walthenam and St. Jago; the information of Henry Cavalier in relation to the situation and strength of the Moro castle, and other batteries for the defence of the harbour of St. Jago, and the practicableness of surprising the Estrella and Catarina, by coming on the back of them:

And having personally examined Captain Watson and Lieutenant Lowther, who had been sent to reconnoitre the approaches to the village of Catarina, as far as they were navigable, and had both reported, That they found every thing exactly to agree with the information of John Drake:

And

And Captain Renton likewise attended ; but the Council thought his opinion by letter sufficient, of the impracticability of attacking the harbour of St. Jago immediately by sea :

And the goodness of Walthenam harbour sufficiently recommending itself, the Council taking the whole maturely into consideration, unanimously resolved: "Immediately to set about doing every thing in their power, to comply with the principal view of his Majesty's instructions, that of possessing themselves of the island of Cuba ; and for advancing to attempt to surprise and take the batteries above the Moro castle, if the approaches to them were found practicable for the forces to get up to the village of Catarina with the utmost expedition, and at all events to secure that, and a communication with Walthenam harbour, as a probable foundation to acquire a footing in the island of Cuba, and waiting for further succours to enable them to complete the reduction of it.

And resolved, That the General be desired to acquaint the respective governors of the northern colonies with their resolution to establish themselves on Cuba, and wait for his Majesty's further instructions, and desire them to send what recruits they could raise ; and to assure the inhabitants of their respective colonies, that were willing to endeavour to settle themselves in Cuba, that they should be sure to meet with all possible encouragement.

Unanimously resolving, to do all jointly in their power to secure a footing in this island, till they received his Majesty's further instructions."

The landing of the troops was effected with the greatest celerity ; and General Wentworth pitched on the first place for halting the forces on the side of the river, about three leagues from the mouth of the harbour. On the 25th, the General sent out a detachment of 100 of the American troops, and 100 Negroes, with a guide,

under Major Dunster, to reconnoitre the country ; who meeting with an advanced party of the Spaniards of 50 men, under Captain Don Pedro Guarro, the Spaniards precipitately fled before the detachment without exchanging a shot, leaving them 11 horses, some of their ammunition, and a good deal of jerked beef : and though the Spaniards had another party of 25 men lurking in ambuscade, they never attempted to surprise the English, who continuing their reconnoitre, on the 26th arrived at Guantanamo, a house and savanna belonging to Don Pedro Guarro, about 15 leagues from St. Jago, where they discerned another house, about two miles and a half from Guantanamo, over a fine savanna called Cano Vaco, where Major Dunster ordered 50 soldiers, staying himself at the first house with the rest of the forces. On the 28th in the morning, Major Dunster set out for the village of Elleguava, leaving 50 soldiers to take care of the house, and took the other 50 from Cano Vaco, which made in all 150 men : they marched over a pretty steep hill, and disagreeable stony road, entering the village without resistance about four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants having all abandoned it. The village stands on a high bank, the river running half way round it, abounding with plenty of every thing but bread-kind, the plantations not being ripe. Major Dunster being cautious of a surprise by a superior force, at so great a distance from the camp, without advancing any further, continued making little excursions after the horses, cattle, and hogs, to the 2d of August, when he returned to Guantanamo with his detachment, where he found Colonel Cochran, and Lieutenant-Colonel Whitford, with 250 soldiers, and 100 Negroes, who, though they had now 500 men, and the Spaniards no parties considerable enough to oppose them, without marching any further, ordered the whole party to return to the camp, where they arrived on the 4th, having in their march had one man killed by an ambushing party

party of Spaniards, who had also three men killed on their part at the same time.

As the security of the army and all the transports, depended upon the squadron being in a condition to defend the harbour from any surprise on them, which was to be dreaded, as the Spaniards had so strong a force so near them as the Havannah, Vice-Admiral Vernon, therefore, took the safest and most prudent precautions for their security, by forming the best dispositions with his six capital ships of the line, to defend the entrance of Cumberland harbour, having dispatched the other part of the squadron to block up the harbour of St. Jago, and to watch the motions of the Spanish Admiral at the Havannah; and as he had procured such proper intelligence for the land forces to regulate their march to St. Jago, and knowing any dilatory proceedings would be attended with the same fatal consequences as the army had suffered at Carthagena, he grew impatient for a detachment of the army, pursuant to the resolution of the council of war, to advance, and attempt to surprise the batteries of Estrella and Catarina, which being, as mentioned in the information of the guide, easily practicable, the Vice-Admiral strongly recommended to the Generals, promising that either himself or Sir Chaloner Ogle would be off the mouth of the harbour of St. Jago, to second the attempts of the army in the best manner it was possible to do. But instead of finding a compliance with his friendly admonitions to the General, tending only to promote the success of the royal service, the Vice-Admiral was greatly surprised to find, by letter from the General of the 5th, that he was diffident of being able to proceed further, and that it was impossible for any number of men to subsist many days in the part of which they were then in possession; and that he intended calling a council of war to come to a final resolution.

The Vice-Admiral immediately communicated this letter to Sir Chaloner Ogle, which gave them both a very sensible

mortification, to find the expedition on the point of being abandoned, when there was the greatest probability of crowning it with a glorious termination. The country was entirely deserted, except an inconsiderable body of Spaniards that lay lurking up and down, without either the power or inclination to face the English: and the flying of the women and children to St. Jago must increase their scarcity of provisions, and add to their terror and confusion, which was so great, that the Governor and principal inhabitants were constantly in the utmost dread from an attack over land; and so much were they persuaded of this, that the Governor and grantees would not trust themselves to sleep in the towns and forts, but repaired every night into the woods to sleep in security. So that if the General had improved on this consternation among the Spaniards, and ordered a chosen detachment of 1000 men, with 1000 Negroes, to have gone with them for carrying a week's provisions, and attacked the upper batteries of the Estrella, and Santa Catarina, which they might have done in three days, he would thereby soon have determined the fate of St. Jago; for such a general confusion having prepossessed the Spaniards, they must have easily succeeded; which was afterwards supported by the intelligence procured from all the Spanish intercepted letters.

Had this design been executed, as the Vice-Admiral would have been at hand to have pushed into the harbour, the town of St. Jago and all the rest would have fallen of course; especially as the Spaniards had but little ammunition of any sort, and the town being open, would have been under the command of the guns of the squadron. But by an unhappy fatality this opportunity was neglected; and the General having assembled a council of war on the 9th, it was resolved, "That they could not march any body of their troops further into the country, without exposing them to certain ruin; and that they

they were firmly of opinion, that their advancing with the army to St. Jago, in their present circumstances, was impracticable." The principal part of these objections were founded on the difficulty of marching the army to St. Jago without cannon, which was what the officers of the squadron never conceived to be necessary, as they had always advised a sudden attack on the batteries by a select number of the choicest troops.

On the 13th a general council of war assembled, at which were present both the officers of the navy and army; when the officers of the army declared, "They thought it impracticable to advance further into the country;" a circumstance extremely disagreeable to the naval officers, and quite contrary to their opinions: but as their instructions gave no authority to the naval officers to deliberate on the regulations of the army by land, Vice-Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle, after suggesting their opinions to the land officers, and leaving with them copies of all the evidence they had procured, exhorted them to do the utmost of their power for the honour and service of the British nation, and separated without thinking any new resolutions necessary to be formed.

The different sentiments of the officers in the sea and land service, gave Vice-Admiral Vernon the deepest concern; and under a concern for having so little done, where nothing had appeared to oppose the progress of so large a force as had been landed, and then lay quiet in their camp, he determined to go and personally view the entrance into the harbour of St. Jago: he sailed up there in the Orford, together with the Montague, on the 4th of September, and carefully reconnoitering the harbour of St. Jago, found it to be all an iron shore, and no anchorage off it; and that it was not a safe harbour even for a friendly ship to frequent; for they must run in close to the shore, to windward off the mouth of the harbour, and must drive

down close under the Moro castle, drop an anchor there, and then warp in. Had the scheme for attacking the town by sea been practicable in any light, the Vice-Admiral, vexed with a conduct that seemed to him unaccountable in the General, would have been as resolute as any man; but as he must encounter so many difficulties, he could not resolve to throw his Majesty's squadron away against the rocks, without the least appearance of success.

The General was determined to return for Europe, and urged for a reason, that his forces were so diminished by sickness that they could no longer maintain their footing. Upon which the re-imbarkation of the troops was effected on the 20th of November, without having a single shot fired at either the army or transports. But the naval officers resolved to proceed to meet a reinforcement of 2000 landmen daily expected from England, after seeing the transports dispatched under proper convoys, the Vice-Admiral having before dispatched part of the squadron to cruise for, and give him notice of their arrival.

The flotilla and transports having fallen down the river, to which the Vice-Admiral had given the name of Augusta, in honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, proceeded to sea on the 28th; and the Vice-Admiral, on the 6th of December, put to sea with his remaining squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line, a fireship, an hospital-ship, and two tenders, and proceeded to cruise off Hispaniola, in expectation of meeting the reinforcement from England.

By these unhappy dissensions between the naval and land officers, was this important enterprize abandoned, with a more shameful aspect on the part of the army, than their late fatal repulse before Carthage; a too signal instance how the most promising attempts are easily frustrated, by dividing the command between land and sea officers; which, on expeditions in this part of the globe, must frequently be prevented by dissension in opi-

nions. Nor did this undertaking prove materially detrimental to the Spaniards: though activity was preserved in the navy; and the Worcester, during the encampment of the troops, took a Spanish man of war of 24 guns, and 220 men. the Defiance took a register-ship of 350 tons, 12 guns, and 50 men, laden with provisions for Carthagea: and the Shoreham took another register-ship, with 70,000 pieces of eight on board.

JAGERSDORF. See NORKITON.

JAMAICA, ISLAND OF, IN THE WEST-INDIES, TAKEN IN 1655. As the expedition which reduced this island, was intended chiefly against St. Domingo, we think proper to insert here, the attempt made upon that island.

In the summer of the year 1654, the Protector ordered two great fleets to be provided, one of which was to be commanded by Admiral Blake, and the other by Vice-Admiral Penn. Neither of these had any knowledge of what the other was to attempt; so far from it, they knew not perfectly what themselves were to perform. Their orders were to be opened at sea; and they had no further lights given them, than were absolutely requisite for making the necessary preparations.

The fleet under Vice-Admiral Penn took on board a considerable body of land-forces, commanded by General Venables, whose instructions were as follows:

“Whereas we have, by our commission, constituted and appointed you Commander in Chief of the land-army and troops raised, and to be raised, as well in England as in the parts of America, for the ends and purposes in the said commission. You shall therefore,

I. Immediately upon the receipt of these instructions, repair, with the forces aforesaid, unto Portsmouth, where we have appointed the fleet designed for the aforesaid service, under the command of General William Penn, to take you, with the said army and land forces on board, and to transport you unto the parts aforesaid.

II. Whereas some additional forces, as the service shall require, are to be raised in the island of Barbadoes, and other of the English islands and plantations, you shall, upon your arrival there, and upon consideration had with the commissioners appointed to attend this service, or any two of them, (wherein also, if you think fit, you may advise with some of the most experienced men in those parts, concerning the present design, and the nature thereof), to use your best endeavours, by such means and measures as you, with the advice of the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall judge most convenient and expeditious, to levy and raise such numbers of soldiers, as shall be found necessary for the better carrying on of this design; the said soldiers to be either taken with you, upon your first attempt, or to follow you, as shall be, by the advice aforesaid, agreed and directed. And we have thought fit to leave unto your discretion, by the advice aforesaid, what numbers of men shall be raised, as also the manner and means of doing thereof; because you may not, at that distance, be tied up by any instructions, which may not suit with, and be agreeable to such accidents as may happen and fall out upon that place; but may be at liberty to proceed upon the design, either without any addition of forces, in the islands and plantations aforesaid, or with a less or greater addition, as you shall find the nature of the service to require. And you have also power and authority, from time to time, by your warrant, to cause such other supplies of men to be levied, in any of the said islands, for the aforesaid service, as you, with the advice aforesaid, shall find necessary.

III. The design in general, is to gain an interest in that part of the West-Indies in the possession of the Spaniards; for the effecting whereof, we shall not tie you up to a method, by any particular instructions, but only communicate what hath been under our consideration. Two or three ways have been thought of to that purpose.

The

The first is to land on some of the islands, and particularly Hispaniola, and St. John's island, one or both; but the first, if that hath no considerable place in the south part thereof, but the city of St. Domingo, and that not being considerably fortified, may probably be possessed without much difficulty, which being done and fortified, that whole island will be brought under obedience. The chief place of St. John's island is Puerto Ricco: and the gaining of these islands, or either of them, will, as we conceive, amongst many others, have these advantages.

(1.) Many English will come thither from other parts, and so those parts become magazines of men and provisions, for carrying on the design upon the main land.

(2.) They will be sure retreats upon all occasions.

(3.) They lie much to windward of the rest of the King of Spain's dominions, and being in the hands of the Spaniards, will enable him to supply any part which is distressed on the main; and being in our hands, will be of the same use to us.

(4.) From thence you may possibly, after your landing there, send forces for taking of the Havannah, on the island of Cuba, which is the back door of the West-Indies, and will obstruct the passing of the Spaniards' Plate fleet into Europe; and the taking of the Havannah is so considerable, that we have had thoughts of beginning the first attempt upon that fort, and the island of Cuba, and do still judge it worthy of consideration.

Second. Another way we have had consideration of, is for the present to leave the islands, and to make the first attempt upon the main land, in one or more places, between the river Oronoque and Porto Bello, aiming therein chiefly at Carthagera, which we would make the seat of the intended design, securing some places by the way thereto, that the Spaniards might not be to the windward of us upon the main land; wherein, if you have success, you will probably,

(1.) Be masters of all the Spanish treasure, which comes from Peru by the way of Panama, in the south sea, to Porto Bello, or Nombre de Dios, in the north sea.

(2.) You will have houses ready built, a country ready planted, and most of the people Indians, who will submit to you, there being but few Spaniards there, as is informed.

(3.) You will be able to put the country round about under contribution, for the maintenance of the army, and therewith, by the spoil and otherwise, probably make a great present return of profit to the Commonwealth.

Third. There is another consideration, and that is mixed, relating both to the islands, and also to the main land, which is, to make the first attempt upon St. Domingo, or Puerto Ricco, one or both, and having secured them, to go immediately to Carthagera, leaving that which is to the windward of it to a farther opportunity, after you have secured and settled that city, with what does relate thereto, if God doth please to give that place into your hands.

These are the things which have been in debate here, and having let you know them, we leave it to you, and the commissioners appointed, to be weighed upon the place, that after due consideration had among yourselves, and such others as you shall think fit to advise with, who have a particular knowledge of those parts, you may take such resolutions concerning the making the attempts, in the managing and carrying on the whole design, as to you, and the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall seem most effectual, either by the ways aforesaid, or such others as shall be judged more reasonable. And for the better enabling you to execute such resolutions as shall be taken in the premises, you are hereby authorised and required, to use your best endeavours, wherein General Penn, Commander in Chief of the fleet, is by us required to join with and

assist you, with the fleet and sea forces, as often as there shall be occasion, to land your men upon any of the territories, dominions, and places belonging unto, or in the possession of the Spaniards in America; and to surprize their forts, take and beat down their castles and places of strength, and to pursue, kill, and destroy, by all means whatsoever, all those who shall oppose or resist you therein; and also to seize upon all ships and vessels which you find in any of their harbours, and also upon all such goods as you shall find upon the land.

IV. Such resolutions as shall be taken by you, and the other commissioners, concerning the way and manner of making your first attempt, and what you do design thereupon, you shall certify unto us by express, and as many other ways as you can, to the end we may know whither to send unto you upon all occasions which may fall out.

V. In case it shall please God to give you success, such places as you shall take, and shall judge fit to keep, you shall keep for the use of us, and this Commonwealth; and shall also cause such goods and prizes as may be taken, to be delivered into the hands of the said commissioners, that so they may be brought to a just and true account, for the public advantage.

VI. You have hereby power, with the advice of the said commissioners, or any two of them, to place garrisons in any such places as shall be taken in, and to appoint fit governors thereof, and to give them commissions under your hand and seal accordingly, and to slight the said garrisons, and remove the said governors, as you, by the advice aforesaid, shall think necessary, and for our service.

VII. You have hereby power and authority, by the advice aforesaid, to give reasonable conditions to such persons as will submit to our government, and willingly come under our obedience; and also to treat and conclude, for the surrendering any fort, castle, or place into our hands;

having, in all your transactions, care of preserving the interest of this Commonwealth. And you are to use your best endeavours, as far as it is practicable, that no dangerous persons be suffered to abide long in any place possessed by you, unless they be in custody; and such as shall be taken as prisoners, you shall use your best endeavours, either by sending them into Europe, or otherwise, as you shall find most expedient, that they may not be again serviceable to the enemy in those parts.

VIII. You shall have power, by the advice aforesaid, to raise such forces as shall be judged necessary, in any of the parts which you shall gain the possession of, as aforesaid, and to appoint officers and commanders over them, and to arm, lead, conduct, and dispose of them for the purposes aforesaid.

IX. You shall give unto us as frequent accounts as may be of all your proceedings, that so you may receive our further directions thereupon, as shall be necessary.

X. Whereas all particulars cannot be foreseen, nor positive instructions for such emergencies so before-hand given, but most things must be left to your prudent and discreet management, as occurrences may arise upon the place, or from time to time fall out: you are, therefore, upon all such accidents relating to your charge, to use your best circumspection, and by advice, either by the said commissioners, or your council of war, as occasion may be, to order and dispose of the forces under your command, as may be most advantageous for the public, and for obtaining the ends for which these forces were raised; making it your especial care, in discharge of that great trust committed to you, that the Commonwealth may receive no detriment."

By the circumstances of these instructions, it is manifest they were drawn up by persons who had a perfect knowledge of the country. Burnet says, "It was reported that Thomas Gage, who had been a priest,

a priest, and was come from the West-Indies, engaged Oliver in this design, by giving him an account of the weakness as well as riches of the Spaniards in those parts." This intimation the Bishop had probably from Whitlock, who says the same thing; but the Bishop adds, "By this he reckoned he would be supplied with such a treasure, that his government would be established before he should need to have any recourse to a parliament for money. Spain would never admit of a peace with England between the tropics; so he was in a state of war with them as to those parts, even before he declared war in Europe. He therefore equipped this fleet, which he thought was of force sufficient to have seized Hispaniola and Cuba; and Gage had assured him, that success in that expedition would make all the rest fall into his hands." But it was full four months before the fleet was permitted to sail.

Under Admiral Penn were Vice-Admiral Goodson and Rear-Admiral Blagge. The squadron under their command consisted of about 30 men of war, ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth to take in the land forces. But when the time came, complaints were made to Venables of disorders and discontents among the people, and more particularly about the badness of the provisions. This being by this means made known to General Desborow, he by very harsh expressions signified his discontent theréat, and particularly charged Venables with a design of frustrating the intended expedition, by being the author of reports which were false. Penn, on the other hand, endeavoured to justify himself, and to shew that he intended no otherwise than for the public good: and there was a shrewd suspicion that Desborow's dissatisfaction herein, arose from his being concerned with those who had the management of victualling the navy.

Before he came to Portsmouth many of the troops were embarked, and the rest shipping off with the utmost haste, so that

he had no opportunity of viewing, much less of exercising them on shore, and thereby informing himself of their condition, with respect to their abilities, or otherwise. And though he was promised that the storeships with arms and other necessaries, should join him at Spithead, he was at last told, that no delay must be made in staying for them, but that he might expect their coming to him at Barbadoes.

He was likewise assured, that he should carry out 10 months provisions for 10,000 men; but the most part thereof was sent back to London to be shipped off there, under pretence that there was not sufficient room for them in the ships at Portsmouth; though the officers of the fleet found passage in them for no inconsiderable quantities of goods, which they designed to traffic with when they arrived at the islands.

The forces being embarked, and the wind presenting fair, the squadron sailed from Portsmouth the 24th of December, and arrived at Barbadoes the 30th of January, 1655. Soon after General Venables wrote to the Protector, the Lord President of the Council, Laurence, the Lord Lambert, and several others, to let them know in what a miserable condition the army was, and how destitute they were not only of provisions, but of arms and other necessaries proper for carrying on the intended design; insomuch that they were constrained to make the hardest shifts to supply themselves with the small quantities either of one or the other, that could be had in those parts.

The first thing that was done after the fleet's arrival at Barbadoes, was the seizing such Dutch ships and vessels as were found there, being 18 in number, which, in defiance of the late Act of Navigation, had presumed to trade in those parts; and General Penn appointed a nephew of his to take an account of their cargoes, and all things belonging to them, without admitting any check on him, as General Venables desired.

desired and insisted on, that so no embezzlement might be made.

At Barbadoes, Venables thought it necessary to hold a council of war of the land officers, to consider of the state of the army; and it was there resolved to make the following proposals to Penn among several others, viz.

I. That as the officers of the army had resolved not to desert the fleet, he, with his officers would reciprocally resolve not to leave the army, at least not till such time as their expected supplies arrived from England.

II. That it should be proposed to the commissioners, that a fitting quantity of shipping might be taken up for transporting the forces.

III. That they might not proceed on service with less than 20 tons of ball, and that they might likewise be furnished from the fleet with 200 fire arms, 600 pikes, besides pistols, carbines, and 200 half pikes.

To this Venables received no satisfactory answer from Penn; and the stores not arriving from England, he again desired to know from him what arms, shot, match, and other necessaries he could furnish from the fleet; General Desborow having assured him, when in England, that the commissioners had power to dispose of what might be on board the ships to the necessary use of the army; but to this Penn returned him an answer that 15 shot a man, and a few tons of match, was all he could spare; to these he at length prevailed with him to add a few half and quarter pikes, which gave occasion to one of the commissioners to let fall some words as if he doubted they were betrayed.

Besides all these disappointments, and the badness of the provisions sent from England, yet even of that the soldiers were put to short allowance, while the seamen were at whole, which occasioned no little discontent, and rendered them very sickly and weak. And as the commissioners were empowered and required to dispose of all prizes and booty taken,

towards defraying the charge of the expedition, and only a fortnight's pay was offered to the officers and soldiers, in lieu of whatever booty should be taken at St. Domingo (whither they were first designed from Barbadoes) it very much increased the dissatisfaction of the army; for most of the officers when they set out on this expedition, were in hopes of bettering their fortunes very considerably.

At length General Venables prevailed with the officers and men to accept of six weeks pay instead of their plunder; and thereupon himself and Penn issued out orders to restrain all persons from pillaging without license, or from concealing any thing on pain of death, and forfeiture of their pay; but although the officers were willing to submit to this, yet the commissioners refused to sign to it; insomuch that the soldiers publicly declared they would return to England, and never more strike a stroke where there were commissioners who should have power to controul the army.

The fleet being now in a readiness to sail, General Venables with some of the officers of the army, proposed that they might proceed directly into the harbour of St. Domingo; but (for what reason it doth not appear, unless it was for want of experienced pilots) that was refused, and a resolution taken to land the troops at the river Hine, that so they might endeavour to force the fort and trench.

They sailed from Barbadoes the 31st of March, and the 13th of April the fleet made the land of Hispaniola, and discovered the town of St. Domingo, upon which a council of war was held.

At that council it was resolved among the land officers:

“ That the regiments should cast lots which of them should go on shore first.

That two or three regiments should be landed at once.

That the seconds to each regiment should be appointed.

That

That the ships wherein the regiments were, should keep near each other for their more regular landing.

And it was farther determined, that if the surge of the sea ran high, and that the enemy were prepared to defend the fort and trench, the army should be landed behind the second point to leeward, and that when on shore, one regiment should be ordered to march eastward of the city, provided Admiral Penn would engage to furnish the army with all necessities."

Lots having been cast, pursuant to the resolution there taken, it fell to Colonel Buller's regiment to land first; and there was one Cox, who had lived in those parts many years, was to have been their guide; but he had been sent on some errand by Penn, so that he was at this time absent; and Vice-Admiral Goodson declaring that he neither had orders to go into Hine river, nor pilots to conduct the ships into it, the army was constrained to land at the West Point, (which Venables protested against) and by that means were exposed to a tedious march of 40 miles, through a thick woody country and deep sand, without any guide; insomuch that both horse and men, by the fatigue and extremity of heat, fell down with thirst, and were miserably afflicted with the flux, by their eating of oranges, and other green fruit, having no water to moisten their mouths with, so that many of them died outright, and the rest were so faint and fatigued, that they were not in a condition to resist, much less to attack the enemy.

After four days march, the army came to the place where they might have at first been landed; but by that time the enemy had summoned in the whole country to their assistance, and even now many of the soldiers had no more than one day's bare provisions of the three that had been promised them from the ships.

Colonel Buller being sent with his regiment to a particular station near Hine river, and ordered not to stir from thence

till the rest of the army had joined him, he was so far from complying with those commands from the General, that he marched away under the guidance of Cox, who was now arrived from the fleet; insomuch that for want of the said guide, the General mistaking the way, marched 10 or 20 miles about; and Buller having suffered his men to straggle, they fell into, and suffered much by ambuscades laid by the enemy.

The hardships the forces had undergone for want of provisions, and their being denied what plunder they might happen to take at St. Domingo, so exasperated them, that the seamen first, who had been set on shore, and soon after those of the land, were in a general mutiny. However, in this condition they forced the river Hine, with a resolution to march to the harbour, that so they might be furnished with provisions and ammunition from the ships; but they were altogether strangers to the way, neither had they any water to drink.

At length Colonel Buller, and Cox the guide, joined them, and promised to conduct them to a place where they might be supplied with water; but some of the Colonel's men having rambled about for pillage, encouraged the enemy to lay ambuscades for them in their march, who, falling upon the forlorn, routed them, and killed several officers. They were, however, soon after driven back with loss, and pursued within cannon-shot of the town; not but that when the action was over, many men as well as horses perished with thirst.

A council of war being called, to consider the condition of the army, it was found that many of the men had eat nothing for four days together, unless it were some fruit they gathered in the woods, and that they were without water, the Spaniards having stopped up all their wells within several miles of the town; neither knew they the country, nor how to get at their ships, for Cox their guide was
slain

slain in the late skirmish. However, after mature consideration, it was resolved to march to the harbour in the best manner they could; and at length arriving there, they staid three or four days to furnish themselves with provisions and other necessaries, and then advanced with a mortar-piece, in order to reduce the fort; but the enemy having laid an ambuscade, they charged the van (which was to have been led by Adjutant-General Jackson) very vigorously, and were answered in like manner; whereas Jackson's party running away, and the passage through the woods being very narrow, they fell upon the General's own regiment, who to no purpose endeavoured to stop them with their pikes, for they first disordered that regiment, and soon after Major-Gen. Haynes's. In the meantime the enemy followed very eagerly, and giving no quarter, the Major-General and best of the officers, who preferred death to flight, fell in the action.

At length the General's own regiment making head against them, as also that of the seamen, commanded by Vice-Admiral Goodson, they with their swords forced the runaways into the woods, rather choosing to kill them than they should disorder the rest, which the enemy perceiving, they retreated, and our men kept their ground, though the shot from the fort killed many of them.

The troops, nevertheless, were so very weak and disheartened, that not any of them could be brought to play the mortar against the fort; and though the General was reduced to a very low condition by reason of the flux, he caused himself to be led from place to place to encourage them, but fainting at last, was forced to leave the care to Major-General Fortescue, who soon found that he could prevail no more than the General himself.

It was resolved soon after at a council of war, that since the enemy had guarded every pass, and that the army was under very great necessities for want of water, they should march to a place where they

had been informed a supply of that and other necessaries had been put on shore for them from the ships; but in that march the soldiers accompanied them no farther than till they found them in danger, and then left them; insomuch that the commissioners owned, by a letter they wrote to the Governor of Barbadoes, that had not the enemy been as fearful as our men were, they might in a few days have destroyed the whole army; and withal they let him know, that those who had occasioned the greatest disorder were those of Barbadoes and St. Christopher's, insomuch that the commissioners, who were Penn, Winslow, and Buller, had resolved to leave the place, and try what could be done against the island of Jamaica.

The army was accordingly in a little time embarked, but the sick and wounded men were left on the bare decks for 48 hours, without either meat or drink, or dressing, insomuch that worms bred in their sores; and even while they were on shore, the provisions sent to them were not watered, but candied with salt, notwithstanding they had not water sufficient to quench their thirst; nay, after their misfortunes on shore, Venables averred, that Penn gave Rear-Admiral Blagge orders not to furnish them with any more provisions of what kind soever, so that they eat up all the dogs, asses, and horses in the camp, and some of them such things as were in themselves poisonous, of which about 40 died. Before the forces were embarked, Adjutant-General Jackson was tried at a court-martial, and not only sentenced to be cashiered, and his sword broken over his head, but to do the duty of a swabber in keeping clean the hospital-ship, a punishment suitable to his notorious cowardice.

The fleet and troops arriving at Jamaica the 3d of May, General Venables, who was resolved to prevent the same fate they met with at Hispaniola, issued orders, that, where it should be found any man attempted to run away, the

next

next man to him should put him to death, or that if he failed so to do, he should be liable to be tried for his life.

The troops being landed, marched directly to St. Jago, capital of the island, which the Generals had resolved to storm immediately.

The Spaniards had received no information of the defeat of the English at Hispaniola, and were in no condition to oppose an army of 10,000 men (for so many they still were), so they made use of policy more than arms to save themselves and their effects; and when General Venables advanced near the city they desired to capitulate; which being granted, they spun out the treaty as long as they could, that they might in the meantime send away their treasures into the woods. To amuse the English they furnished the army with fresh provisions, and presented Mrs. Venables with some of the choicest fruits and delicacies of the island, which had a good effect on her husband, and put him in a good humour till the Spaniards had done their business; otherwise his patience might have been worn out before all their best moveables were safe in the mountains and coverts up the country; to which they fled themselves, and left the English a naked town to possess, where they found fine houses without inhabitants or goods, which was a terrible disappointment to an army who expected plunder, and had been balked already.

They removed all they had, their wives and children, to the woods and fortresses, from whence they sallied out in parties and surprised the English, of whom they cut off several bands before they could tell how to come at them. They came down upon Venables' men in the night, and attacked them when they were in no manner of expectation of an enemy; and for want of the knowledge of the country could not pursue them.

At last the Spaniards grew weary of their hard quarters in the mountains, which did not at all agree with their

riotous way of living at St. Jago. And despairing to be able to dislodge the English, who began also to find them out in their lurking places, they retired to Cuba, leaving the Mulattoes and Negroes in the woods to harass the enemy, and keep possession of the island till they should return.

The Viceroy of Mexico commanded them to return to Jamaica, and ordered the government of Cuba not to let them stay there, sending them word that he would supply them with men and ammunition to recover what they had lost. Accordingly they came back, and scattered themselves up and down in single families, that they might be able to subsist the better, and prevent being discovered by the English. But this miserable course of life killed several of them, and there came no more than 500 soldiers to their assistance, who also refused to join with them when they saw the weak condition they were in, and retreated to the north of the island, fortifying themselves in a place called St. Chereras, waiting for a reinforcement.

In the meantime the English possessed themselves of all the south and south-east parts of the island. A regiment was seated about Port Morant to plant and settle there, and others in other places, over whom Colonel D'Oyly was left governor, with between 2000 and 3000 men, land forces, and about 20 men of war, commanded by Vice-Admiral Goodwin.

Soon after the following articles were agreed on, viz.

I. That all forts, arms, ammunition, and necessaries for war, and all kind of shipping in any of the harbours in the island, with their furniture, &c. as also all goods, merchandizes, &c. should be delivered up to General Venables, or whom he should appoint, for the use of the Protector and the Commonwealth.

II. That all and every of the inhabitants of the island (except some that were particularly named) should have their lives granted; and as those who inclined to

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stay

stay had leave so do, so was it agreed to transport the others to New Spain, or some of the dominions belonging to the King of Spain in America, together with their apparel, books, and papers, they providing themselves with victuals and necessaries.

III. That all commissioned officers, and none others, should be permitted to wear their rapiers and poinards.

IV. All artificers, and meaner sorts of people, were permitted to remain on the island, and to enjoy their goods, provided they conformed themselves to the laws which should be established."

Thus was the island of Jamaica reduced, which the crown of England has ever since been possessed of; though several descents have been made, particularly in 1692 by the French, who made great havock there, and enriched themselves exceedingly at our expence. It was again attempted in 1694 by M. Ducasse, the French governor of St. Domingo, who sailed in June with three men of war, and 23 transports, having on board 1500 men, and arrived on the 24th, made a descent on Port Morant, which he found abandoned; marching from thence up the country, he plundered, burnt, and destroyed to a very great value; but they soon found the large schemes of conquest which they had formed to themselves, were altogether impracticable, and that the only thing he had to do, was to return with what they had plundered, for the people of Jamaica when they found their property in danger, assembled ready for a vigorous defence, and behaved themselves so well in a set engagement with the French, that it contributed not a little to make their enemies give up all thoughts of prosecuting their project.

JERSEY, ATTEMPT UPON. A small island in the English Channel, 15 miles west of the coast of Normandy, and 80 south of Portland in Dorsetshire. An attempt was made on this place by Henry II. of France, in the reign of Edward VI. of England,

in time of profound peace, about the year 1548.

They made a descent upon this island with a strong squadron of men of war, and 2000 land forces. The English having notice of this attempt, and knowing that the island was but indifferently provided, sent thither a small squadron, under the command of Commodore Winter, who, as he himself expressed, was determined to give them their winter's firing, which he effectually performed. He had 800 men on board a few transports; and on his arrival found the ports blocked up, and therefore was under a necessity of either desisting from his enterprize, or attacking the French, notwithstanding their superiority. But he bravely chose the latter, and executed this design with such courage and conduct, that having killed 1000 men, he obliged them to embark the rest on board some light vessels, abandoning their ships of force, which he set on fire. This defeat so nettled that nation, that it is said, they strictly forbade the speaking of its particulars under pain of death.

JERSEY TAKEN IN 1651. This island holding out for Charles II. during the civil wars, and its privateers committing so many depredations on the English merchantmen, that occasioned the Parliament to send a fleet of 88 vessels with 4000 men on board, commanded by General Haynes, to make a descent on the island. The wind being favourable, they landed and took possession of every place but Elizabeth Castle, which Sir George Carteret with 300 men kept for the King; but hearing his affairs were totally ruined, he capitulated.

In 1779, early in the morning of the 1st of May, five large French vessels, with a number of boats, attempted to land at St. Ouen's Bay on this island; but a forced march of the 78th regiment, and the militia of the island, with some pieces of artillery, obliged them to desist from their enterprize. The maritime force intended to cover this expedition was destroyed
a few

a few days after in Concalles Bay. See that Article.

JERSEY, DESCENT ON, IN 1781. For an account of which transaction, see the following letter from a gentleman of that island.

" The French landed about two in the morning on Saturday the 7th instant, at a place called Banc du Violet, about four miles from town, not the intended place of debarkation, as it was amongst rocks, but the French were driven thither by the tide. Four or five of the transports were lost among the rocks, as was a French privateer that, with some other armed vessels, were to cover the landing. The French on landing, which was effected between two posts, surprised the guards therein, and immediately pushed for the town, and took post in the Market Place, secured all the avenues to it, and detached a party to the Governor's house, which they surrounded, but who being a few minutes before acquainted by Captain Clem. Hemerey, of the town artillery, of the French being landed, had just time to dispatch him with the intelligence to Grenville Bay to the 83d regiment, and another messenger to La Hogue to the 95th regiment, and in a few minutes after was taken prisoner, and instantly conducted to the French General, the Baron Roloncourt, at the court-house in the Market-Place, who demanded of him to sign articles of capitulation, offering to grant honourable terms to the troops and islanders on surrendering up the island and castles, otherwise if it was not instantly done, that his orders were to burn the town and shipping, and put every inhabitant to the sword, which Major Corbet refused, and urged that being a prisoner he could not sign articles of capitulation, as the then commanding officer could not be bound by any thing he should sign. Word being brought that troops were assembling and forming on the heights, the General repeated his threats of setting fire to the town, unless he signed such articles of capitulation as

he required, which he did to save the town, well knowing they could not be of any force; that the General then insisted on his going with a strong party to demand the surrender of Elizabeth Castle, by virtue of the capitulation, but which, on being produced to the garrison, was rejected by the commanding officer in the castle and Captain Mulcaster, the engineer, who had retired there on the first alarm; and the party advancing to summon the castle to surrender, the castle fired on them, and wounded several of the men, and one officer, who had his leg shot off; the party retreated to the town, and the General then insisted on Major Corbet going with two of the French officers with the capitulation to Major Pierfon, and the troops that were already formed on the heights close to the town, but which were rejected with scorn by the brave Major Pierfon, Captain Lumfdale of the Highlanders, Colonel Pipon of the militia, and by the united voice of every officer of the regulars and militia, who sent them back, and Major Corbet with them, who was on his parole, with a message to the French General, that they would begin the attack on him in 20 minutes, which actually took place on all sides at the time; and the French General insisted, as the army would not agree to the capitulation, that Major Corbet should go with him and share the risk of the action, and accordingly led him in the midst of the fire; but in a few minutes the French General received a shot in the mouth, which took off his chin, and at the same time receiving other wounds, he was led back by Major Corbet to the court-house, at which time Major Corbet received the two shot through his hat. A few minutes after the return of General Baron Roloncourt to the court-house he died. By this time the French, unable to resist the ardour of the regulars and militia, gave way; and the next in the command of the French army immediately desired Major Corbet to reassume his command,

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mand, and he would with his troops surrender prisoners of war. Major Corbet thereupon, with the utmost difficulty, assisted by the British officers, put a stop to the further firing.

Many of the French officers had already thrown down their arms, and fled into the country. In the meantime, Captain Campbell, with a part of the 83d regiment, from Grenville Bay, joined by Colonel Messervy with the East regiment of militia, and Captain Clement Hemerey with some of the island artillery, attacked a party of the enemy at La Roque, being part of a second debarkation, many of whom they killed, others fled into the country, and the rest surrendered prisoners. Many other boats full of troops, that were attempting to land, after sustaining the fire of the artillery, made good their retreat to some armed ships and vessels that were sent to cover the landing. Several parties were out in search of the stragglers, many of whom were hourly brought in, and no doubt the whole would be made prisoners in a day or two. The brave Major Pierfon was killed in the moment of victory, after the French had given way, and many had surrendered. About 50 of the regulars were killed, and about 20 of the militia, and several wounded, amongst whom is Thomas Lempriere, Esq. Aid-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, youngest son of Charles Lempriere, Esq. Lieutenant Bailiff of the island. No other persons of note are mentioned. Of the French no return of the killed or wounded was given; but the number of the prisoners were about 600 or 700. Much praise is due to all the troops, regulars, and islanders, for their immediate exertions, courage, and intrepidity; and with the much lamented Major Pierfon, many others are mentioned as having greatly exerted themselves.

By the papers found on the French General and others, it appears that a large body of troops were destined for this expedition, to proceed as soon as a landing

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was secured, and that the plan was to keep possession of the island. In consequence of some letters found on Baron Roloncourt, a person of the island, whose name was therein mentioned, has been taken into custody. The regulars and islanders were in high spirits, and well prepared to give a good reception to any farther debarkation the French may venture to attempt. No damage whatever has been done to the town or shipping."

This expedition was under the direction of the Prince de Nassau, who was placed at the head of 14,000 troops for the purpose of subjugating this island and Guernsey. Had his efforts been attended with success, it was the intention of the French court to have made him a grant of Jersey; in which case the inhabitants of the island were to have been removed to Languedoc, and the island repeopled from the Continent. Chimerical as this may seem, it was the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles.

JERUSALEM TAKEN. In 1096 began the first Crusade, undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. This great affair is so well known, that there is no occasion to descend to particulars. It will be sufficient to remind the reader, that Peter the Hermit first set this project on foot, that Pope Urban II. preached it himself at the council of Clermont; and that numberless persons of all nations and ranks in Europe zealously embarked in it. The badge of those that engaged in it was a red cross wrought on their habit, and worn on their right shoulder, from whence they were called the Croisées, or the crossed; and the expedition the Crusade. Their motto was, *It is God's will*. The principal leaders of the Croisées were Hugh Magnus, brother to Philip I. King of France; Godfrey of Bologne; Raimund of Tholouse, Count of St. Giles; Robert, Earl of Flanders; Baldwin, Earl of Hainault; Bohemond, Prince of Tarentum; Tancred his nephew, and Robert, Duke of Normandy, headed by

by Adhemar, Bishop of Pui in France. Robert, Duke of Normandy, burned with a desire of distinguishing himself in this undertaking, but had not money to defray the necessary expences, therefore applied to his brother William Rufus, King of England, for assistance, and mortgaged Normandy to him for 4000 marks of silver, which William gladly complied with in order to get Normandy into his possession, which he accomplished in September 1096. The Croisées were so expeditious and successful, that Jerusalem was taken by storm in 1099, when 40,000 Saracens were put to the sword. When they came to elect a king, Duke Robert of Normandy had the majority of votes, but he relinquished the dignity in favour of Godfrey of Bologna.

JERUSALEM, ATTEMPT UPON. The capital city of Judea, or Palestine, in Asiatic Turkey, 30 miles east of the Levant. The orders for the Crusade rose to an excessive height in the reign of Richard I. of England in 1182. After the news of the taking Jerusalem by the Turks, all degrees of people, as it were, combined in one opinion to rescue it out of the hands of the Infidels; nothing but vengeance was breathed against the enemies of Christ; and though the Jews were not concerned in the late revolution in the East, their not being Christians was sufficient to render them odious; at such a juncture they would doubtless have found themselves exposed to worse persecutions, if the preparations for the Crusade, or solemn league against the Turks, had not at length turned the fury of the people against the Saracens.

This zeal, especially in England and France, ran so high, that the number of Croisées was prodigious; every one gloried in inlisting himself under the banner of Christ, and the church became truly militant here upon earth; subscriptions became immense towards advancing sums of money for that great and mighty expedition. Among the rest Richard I. was

inflamed, even to a degree of superstition in his preparations; he had bound himself by a vow in the lifetime of his father, and renewed his engagements in the late interview between him and Philip, to which purpose the latter sent to Richard in November, Routron, Earl of Perche, who on this occasion not only addressed himself to the King, but also to the earls and barons of England; whereupon the King assembled a parliament at London or Westminster to consider of this affair.

There was no need to use solicitations on this account, for whether glory or zeal were the more powerful motives, he was far more eager than any other, and therefore contrived ways and means to enrich his coffers for carrying on these formidable preparations. The late King Henry II. his father, had left in his coffers above 100,000 marks, though Brumpton says 900,000 pounds, besides jewels, &c. He sold almost all the crown lands, and raised prodigious sums by these unwarrantable alienations, at which the people highly murmured; nay, some people took the liberty to represent to the King the ill consequences thereof; but he stopped their mouths with this odd reply, "I would sell London itself, if I could meet with a chapman to purchase it." He borrowed and extorted money, nay, obtained dispensations from the Pope, which he sold to those who repented of their entering the Crusade, who were a considerable number.

The pulpits resounded with the great merits of serving in the Holy War, and were zealously labouring to procure soldiers. It is said that his and Philip's army consisted of 100,000 persons. He joined Philip at Vezelai, took Messina, became master of Cyprus, bound Isaac the King thereof in silver fetters, for his cruelties to the English, and received the homage of Lusignan, late King of Jerusalem, who came to implore his assistance and protection. As we have designedly, and as we imagine necessarily, given a previous but brief
extract

extract of this mighty business, we shall give a succinct account of the affairs of Jerusalem, about the time of this expedition.

All the conquests made by the Christians in Asia were erected into one kingdom, of which Godfrey of Bologne was the first king. The kingdom consisted of Palestine and Syria, taken from the Saracens, and at length came into the hands of Guy of Lusignan, who seized it during the minority of young Baldwin V. to obtain which he was suspected of poisoning the young King, but he was at length himself elected by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, whose assistance he had sought to protect him in the possession of the crown against the designs of the Earl of Tripoli: Saladin gladly embraced so fair an opportunity of recovering a country, from whence his predecessors had been expelled above 90 years; so that under colour of assisting Guy of Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, he entered Palestine with a formidable army in the year 1171, and having taken many places, he pretended to act only for the King, but at length he threw off the mask, and plainly shewed that his designs were to drive the Christians out of Palestine.

In vain did Guy, now too sensible of his error, shut himself up in his capital; as Jerusalem was but ill provided, it was not possible for it to hold out a month, or himself to avoid falling into the hands of Saladin; on which he was at first obliged to deliver up Ascalon to the Sultan of Egypt, to obtain his own liberty, and afterwards by force, Jerusalem also became the prey of his mighty competitors.

For the recovery then of this lost kingdom, the Kings of England and France, Richard and Philip, had undertaken the present expedition before us, with numerous armies of all nations, but chiefly of English and French. The Croisèes first besieged Acres, a strong city, the ancient Ptolemais, which after a two years siege, surrendered to Richard and Philip. But

Philip abandoning Richard, and calling off the French army, through some misunderstanding between the two Kings, Richard conducted the affairs himself, and after many and bloody engagements between him and the Sultan of Egypt, he obtained a complete victory over Saladin in 1192, which opened his way into Palestine, where he successively took Ascalon, Joppa, and Casarea, which Saladin had dismantled, and which Richard soon repaired, and erected magazines to supply his further intentions.

During King Richard's stay at Joppa, we must not omit a memorable anecdote, which as much redounds to the confessed intrepidity of Richard, as it does to the fidelity of William d'Espreaux or Perule, one of his attendants; the adventure is thus related.

One day being tired with hunting he lay down under a tree to sleep, with only six persons about him; he was roused by the sudden approach of a party of Saracen horse, who appeared near the place where he slept; as they were not many in number, he had no manner of apprehension from them, but instead of flying, mounted his horse, and with his small retinue rode to pursue them, which they perceiving, feigned to fly before him, and by that means drew him into an ambuscade, wherein he found himself surrounded by a squadron of horse. He defended himself a long time with wonderful bravery, without any thoughts of retreating, notwithstanding the unequal number of his foes; at length four of his attendants being killed, he was upon the point of being slain or taken, when this William d'Espreaux cried out in the Saracen language, "I am the King of England;" at which words they who were attacking Richard left him, to seize or kill d'Espreaux, whom they imagined to be the King. This device gave Richard time to ride off with full speed, whilst the Saracens content with their success, conducted their prisoner to Saladin, d'Espreaux had the prudence not to discover himself

himself till he was brought before the Sultan, to whom he ingeniously confessed that he had done this to save his master. Saladine commended his fidelity, and did him great honours. But as he was sensible that Richard would never suffer one who had done him so signal a service to remain long a captive, he set his ransom so high, that he obtained ten emmits, or Saracen Princes, in exchange for that faithful servant.

It appears of the utmost consequence to have repaired the maritime cities, as it was the sole reason which detained Richard so long in Joppa; for which, nevertheless, several have accused him of not immediately improving his victory after the defeat of Saladine. However, having effected this point, he begun his march towards Jerusalem. In his way he had the good fortune to meet with the Babylon caravan, which was then on its way to Jerusalem, with an immense quantity of rich merchandize, and provisions of all kinds. The caravan was guarded by 10,000 horse, who finding themselves near the Christian army, were immediately for retreating; but Richard taking with him 5000 chosen horsemen only, fell upon them with great fury, put them to flight, and became master of the caravan. He took in this action 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses and mules, with an inestimable booty, which he ordered to be distributed among his soldiers. After this successful adventure, continuing his march to Jerusalem, he came to a hill, from whence he had the pleasure of surveying that famous city, the taking of which he had so much in contemplation; but the country around appeared so destitute of forage, that he found himself under the necessity of deferring the siege till spring.

This delay, which appeared indeed indispensable, furnished his enemies with a pretence to desert him. The Duke of Austria led the way, and the Duke of Burgundy followed his example; not being able to bear the thoughts of any longer

contributing to the glory of a Prince whom he considered as the King of France's rival; though some writers give a better reason, and urge, that Saladine had considerably bribed them both.

The French troops accordingly embarked for Europe: so that the retreat or desertion of the Germans and French; the Marquis of Montferrat's refusal to join with the Italians, in a conquest to which he laid claim, but was designed for another; the apparent want of forage; the displeasing news of Richard's affairs in England during his absence; his apprehensions that Philip would invade his dominions; the decrease of his troops, as well by sickness as battles, altogether conspiring against him, were sufficient to justify his declining the siege, and of clapping up a truce on any terms with the Sultan of Egypt, without regarding the vain declarations of those, who confidently blamed him for deserting the cause when within view of Jerusalem. It is easy to see, that with the few troops that remained, after the desertion of King Philip, the Duke of Austria, the Duke of Burgundy, with Montferrat, and their numerous followers, it was not possible for him to accomplish an enterprize of so difficult and arduous a nature, as was then the siege of that city.

During the winter, Saladine had time to lay in stores of all sorts, and the garri-son was little inferior to the Christian army. Saladine therefore having notice of Richard's design to retire from before Jerusalem, thought it was his interest to hasten the departure of so formidable an enemy, by offering him a three years truce.

All the principal officers of the Christian army joyfully embraced this offer; a plain argument that they did not condemn Richard's conduct; and their approbation manifestly justified his measures.

The truce was concluded on the following conditions:

That the city of Ascalon should be again dismantled, and not fortified again by either party during the truce. That Joppa or Jassa,

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Jaffa, with Acres or Ptolemais, should remain in the hands of the Christians, with the rest of the cities of which they were then possessed in Palestine. That the Christians should have liberty to go in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, without charge, and with free commerce throughout Saladine's dominions.

The treaty being thus concluded, Richard sent Saladine word, that he might depend upon seeing him again in a short time, to try once the recovery of the Holy Land; to which message the Sultan, with a politeness not favouring the barbarian, replied, "That if it should be his fate to lose that part of his dominions, he had rather it should be to the King of England, than to any other monarch in the world." A testimony of the great esteem and veneration of the Sultan, for the personal merit and military virtue of his royal competitor in glory, as it was an indication of the lower degree of esteem, if not contempt, in which he held the other Christian Princes.

Thus ended the famous Crusade, or attempt upon Jerusalem, for we cannot properly call it a siege, which had drained England and France, with the other allies, both of men and money. It proved of very little advantage to the Christians of the east, while it ruined those of Europe, by the prodigious sums thereon expended: nor was that the worst, it became the occasion of destructive wars between England and France, which had their rise and origin from this memorable period.

Richard, on abandoning Jerusalem, apprehending that Saladine would break the truce, assembled the principal officers in order to elect a general capable of commanding the troops designed to be left in Palestine. The election fell on the Marquis of Montferrat, to Richard's great surprise, who had openly declared against him: however, he gave his consent, and sacrificed his private resentment to the public good: but shortly after, the Marquis was stabbed by two villains in the

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streets of Tyre, whom he had entertained in his service, as they were pretended converts to the Christian religion. These villains had been employed by the *old man of the mountain*, the appellation given to the head or chief of a fort of people inhabiting about Antioch, called Chessins, who were a sect of precise Mahometans dwelling in six cities of Syria, to the number of about 40,000. These Chessins (from whom, perhaps, we have the word assassin), were devoted and ready to stab any prince pointed out by the *old man of the mountain*. As the authors of the murder were at first unknown, Richard was suspected; but the Marquis himself, though disgusted at Richard, just as he died acquitted him publicly of the calumny and charge, by ordering his wife to deliver the city of Tyre, of which he was possessed, into the hands of the King of England, who arrived in England, at Sandwich, on the 20th of March, 1194.

INGLEFIELD, BATTLE NEAR. The Danes having ravaged the north of England in 871, proceeded to Inglefield in Berkshire, where they were opposed by Ethelred, accompanied by Alfred his brother, in which battle the English got the victory.

INNISKILLING, SIEGE OF. A small, and formerly a strong town, in the north of Ireland, and province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh. When King James landed in Ireland in 1689, his affairs had certainly a very promising aspect on that side: there were but two places in the north which held out against him, Londonderry and Inniskilling: of these he determined to make himself master, and might easily have done it, had he been well advised; but as Bishop Burnet observes, there was a kind of fatality in all his councils.

The Inniskillingers determined to defend the Protestant cause; and hearing that the Protestants of Londonderry had denied entrance to Lord Antrim's regiment, they also resolved not to admit any Irish garrison; and

and having raised a regiment of twelve companies, they gave the command of it to Gustavus Hamilton, a person of conduct and resolution, choosing him at the same time Governor of the town.

Thus being in some posture of defence, they proclaimed King William and Queen Mary on the 11th of March. But the Lord Gilmfy declaring for King James some time after his arrival at Dublin, summoned the Governor of Inniskilling to surrender the town to him for King James, with a promise from the King to grant them better terms than they could ever expect for the future. A council being called, it was unanimously agreed to stand firm to their former resolutions, of defending the Protestant religion, and consequently of maintaining King William's titles, the defenders thereof. Whereupon the Lord Gilmfy attacked the fort of Crom, in the neighbourhood of Inniskilling, which had beforehand been relieved, by throwing 200 men into the castle, who bravely forced him to raise the siege, and to retire to Betturbel.

INNISKILLING, EXCURSION NEAR. On the 24th of April ensuing, a detachment from the garrison, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, made an excursion into the enemy's country, took and demolished the castle at Aher, and returned home with a considerable booty.

INNISKILLING, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. On the 30th of July, the day before Londonderry was relieved, 2000 Inniskillingers, headed by Colonel Barry, fought and routed 6000 Irish, and took their commander, Macartey, (commonly called Lord Mountcastle), prisoner, with several officers. The Inniskillingers, it is remarkable, purchased this victory with the loss of only 20 men killed, and 50 wounded.

INNISKILLING, EXCURSIONS FROM. On the 27th of September, of the same year, though the Duke of Schomberg remained in his camp with the gross of his army, he did not restrain the Inniskillingers from making several successful excursions;

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nor had he reason to repent the liberty he allowed them; for on the 27th of September, the same year, the Inniskillingers, under the above Colonel Lloyd, routed a body of 5000 Irish, that were marching towards Sligo, of whom they killed 700, took O'Kelly, their commander, and 40 other officers, besides a great body of cattle, with a small loss on their side.

The Duke was so well pleased with this action, that having ordered all the Inniskilling horse and foot in his camp to be drawn out, he rode along the line with his hat off, and caused the Dutch guards, and the Inniskilling foot, to make three running fires, which were answered by the Inniskilling horse, and by the cannon upon the works, as also from the ships that lay at the mouth of the river, as an honourable mark of his approbation.

JOHN'S, (ST.) A strong fort in Richlieu river, in the province of Canada, and which was taken by the Americans in 1775, on their march to attack Quebec. This fort was retaken by General Burgoyne in 1777.

JOHN'S, (ST.) The capital of Newfoundland, taken in 1709. The Sieur de Saintovide, the French King's Lieutenant at Placentia, took this fort by escalade, in which action the Governor was wounded and made prisoner, as were the soldiers of the garrison, consisting of about 100 men, on the 1st of January: and the next day, the fort at the mouth of the harbour, built on a rock, and extremely well fortified, surrendered also, and the garrison, consisting of 60 men, were made prisoners of war. This affair must have been attended with very bad consequences for the present; but as we shall see, these were not only remedied in the succeeding year, but the French settlements, in their turn, were in a manner totally destroyed.

For as this misfortune greatly affected our merchants, it also created great disquiet to the ministry, and put them under a kind of necessity of providing against any new clamours, which they were sensible

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would be set up, in case the French were not effectually rooted out of a place which so nearly affected our merchants, and upon which their commerce with Spain, Portugal, and Italy, so much depended. In order, therefore, to provide in the best manner possible for so important an undertaking, they made choice of two officers of great worth and experience, one to command the squadron, the other the land forces which were to be put on board it. The former of these was Captain George Martin, and the latter Colonel Francis Nicholson, who was sent to Boston in New-England, in order to provide every thing necessary for the expedition, and to draw together such forces as could be spared from that colony, so as that they might be able to embark as soon as the squadron should arrive. This squadron consisted of the Dragon, a 50 gun ship, commanded by Captain George Martin; the Falmouth of 50 guns, by Captain Walter Ryddel; the Leostoff of 32 guns, by Captain George Gordon; the Feversham of 36 guns, by Captain Robert Paston; and the Star bombketch, by Captain Thomas Rochfort; to which was afterwards added, the Chester of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Thomas Matthews.

Captain Martin arriving in New-England, found all things properly adjusted for the execution of this enterprize against the French settlements without delay; in consequence of which, he proceeded from Nantasket Road the 18th of September, with the Dragon, Falmouth, Leostoff, Feversham, and Star bomb-vessel, the Provence galley, two hospital-ships, 31 transports, and 2000 land forces; having sent the Chester before, to endeavour to intercept any supplies which the enemy might attempt to send to Port-Royal; and on the 24th in the afternoon, he anchored at the entrance of the harbour. A council of war was called, and pursuant to what was agreed, the small embarkations and boats were got ready to receive the men, and put them on shore.

Things being in this situation, on the 25th of September, about six in the morning, Colonel Vetch, and Colonel Reading, with 50 men each, together with Mr. Forbes the engineer, went on shore to view the ground for landing the troops; and soon after Colonel Nicholson himself, with a body of men, actually landed, the enemy firing at the boats in which they were, from their cannon and mortars, but with no great success. Colonel Vetch, with 500 on the north-side, so lined the shore, as that he protected the landing of the cannon, ammunition, and stores; and the mortar being fixed on board the bomb-vessel, she driving up with the tide of flood within cannon-shot of the fort both that day and the next, bombarded the enemy therein, which did in a great measure induce them to capitulate sooner than otherwise they would have done: not but that they were very much galled in the attempts made on them, and the warm fire from the artillery on shore; but the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the bomb-vessel was not able to throw any shells, by reason of hard gales of wind. At a council of war, held on the 1st of October, two letters which were received from Monsieur Subercase, directed to Colonel Nicholson, were taken into consideration, together with the answers which he had made thereunto; and the preliminaries being agreed on, the Governor marching out of the fort with the garrison, our troops took possession of it soon after, with drums beating, and colours flying; where hoisting the union flag, they, in honour of her Majesty, called the place Annapolis-Royal; and a sufficient number of men being left therein, the ships and troops proceeded to New-England, as soon as all things necessary were settled; from whence Captain Martin departed not long after, in order to prosecute the expedition, and put in execution the remaining part of his instructions, and prepare for his returning again to England.

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These were not all the misfortunes that befel the French in this part of the world; for our men of war and privateers took this year near 50 of their ships. The Portland and the Valeur took, in their passage to Newfoundland, two very rich prizes, value 30,000*l*. But not long after the Valeur was surpris'd in harbour, and taken by the French. And in the month of August, Captain John Aldred in the Rochester, Captain Humphry Pudner in the Severn, and Captain George Purvis in the Portland, visited all the French harbours on the north-side of Newfoundland, and in a manner totally destroyed them.

JOHN'S, (ST.) TAKEN IN 1762. The French hearing of the weak state of this place, equipped a small armament at Brest, and sent it under the command of M. de Ternay, and the Count de Hauffonville, to take it. They arrived on the 24th of June in the Bay of Bulls, and finding the island in a state agreeable to their information, they soon took possession of all the forts, with the Grammont sloop of war, and several merchantmen which lay in the harbour of St. John's, and then set about repairing the fortifications of the fort, with an intent of holding the island. As soon as the news reached Great Britain, a sufficient force was fitted to retake the island: but which was rendered unnecessary by the vigilance of Sir Jeffery Amherst and Lord Colville. For an account of the expedition sent to retake this place, see the following letter from Colonel Amherst, Commander of the land forces, to the secretary of state.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 20, 1762.

" My Lord,

According to the orders I received from Sir Jeffery Amherst at New-York, of which your Lordship will have been informed, I proceeded from New-York to Halifax with the transports, to take up there the troops destined for the expedition. I got into the harbour the 26th of August,

and finding Lord Colville failed, determined to embark the troops there and at Louifbourg as expeditiously as possible, and proceed after his Lordship. The men of war being failed, who were to have taken part of the troops on board, I was obliged to take up shipping to the amount of 400 tons. I had every thing embarked ready to sail the 26th, but contrary winds kept us in the harbour till the 1st of September, when we got out, and arrived at Louifbourg on the 5th. The next day the troops were embarked, and we sailed out of the harbour the 7th in the morning. I had the good fortune to join Lord Colville's fleet on the 11th, a few leagues to the southward of St. John's; and by the intelligence his Lordship had received, I was obliged to change my resolution of landing the troops at Kitty-Vitty, a narrow entrance close to the harbour of St. John's, the enemy having entirely stopped up the passage by sinking shallops in the channel. From the best information I could get, it appeared that Torbay, about three leagues to the northward of St. John's, was the only place to land the troops at within that distance. Lord Colville sent the Syren man of war into Torbay with the transports; and it was late at night on the 12th, before they all came to an anchor. Captain Douglas, of his Majesty's ship Syren, went with me to view the bay, and we found a very good beach to land on. It blew hard in the night, and one of the transports, with the provincial light infantry corps on board, was driven out to sea. I landed the troops early the next morning, at the bottom of the bay, from whence a path led to St. John's: a party of the enemy fired some shots at the boats as they rowed in. The light infantry of the regulars landed first, gave the enemy one fire, and drove them towards St. John's. The battalions landed, and we marched on. The path for four miles very narrow, through a thick wood, and over very bad ground. Captain M'Donnell's light infantry corps

in front came up with some of the party we drove from the landing place: they had concealed themselves in the wood, fired upon us, and wounded three men. A part of Captain M'Donnell's corps rushed in upon them, took three prisoners, and drove the rest off. The country opened afterwards, and we marched to the left of Kitty-Vitty. It was necessary to take possession of this pass, to open a communication for the landing of artillery and stores, it being impracticable to get them up the way we came. As soon as our right was close to Kitty-Vitty river, the enemy fired upon us from a hill on the opposite side. I sent a party up a rock which commanded the passage over, and under cover of their fire, the light infantry companies of the Royal and Montgomery's, supported by the grenadiers of the Royal, passed, drove the enemy up the hill, and pursued them on that side towards St. John's; when I perceived a body of the enemy coming to their support, and immediately ordered Major Sutherland, with the remainder of the first battalion, upon which they thought proper to retreat, and we had just time before dark to take post. Captain Mackenzie, who commanded Montgomery's light infantry, was badly wounded. We took 10 prisoners. The troops lay this night on their arms. The next morning, the 14th, we opened the channel where the enemy had sunk the shallops. They had a breastwork which commanded the entrance, and a battery not quite finished. Lieutenant-Colonel Tullikin, who had met with an accident by a fall, and was left on board, joined me this day: and Captain Ferguson, who commanded the artillery, brought round some light artillery and stores from Torbay, in the shallops. The enemy had possession of two very high and steep hills, one in the front of our advanced posts, and the other near to St. John's, which two hills appeared to command the whole ground from Kitty-Vitty to St. John's. It was necessary that we

should proceed on this side, to secure at the same time effectually the landing at the Kitty-Vitty; from the first hill the enemy fired upon our posts. On the 15th, just before day-break, I ordered Captain M'Donnell's corps of light infantry, and the provincial light infantry, supported by our advanced posts, to march to surprise the enemy on this hill. Captain M'Donnell's passed their centinels and advanced guards, and was first discovered by their main body on the hill, as he came climbing up the rocks near the summit, which he gained, receiving the enemy's fire. He threw in his fire, and the enemy gave way. Captain M'Donnell was wounded; Lieutenant Schuyler of his company killed, and three or four men, and 18 wounded. The enemy had three companies of grenadiers, and two piquets at this post, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Belcombe, second in command, who was wounded; a captain of grenadiers wounded and taken prisoner; his lieutenant killed, several men killed and wounded, and 13 taken prisoners. The enemy had one mortar here, with which they threw some shells at us in the night; a six-pounder not mounted, and two wall-pieces. This hill, with one adjoining, commands the harbour. The 16th we advanced to the hill nearer St. John's, which the enemy had quitted. Twenty-nine shallops came in to-day with artillery and stores, provision, and camp equipage, from Torbay, which we unloaded. I moved the remainder of the troops forward, leaving a post to guard the pass of Kitty-Vitty, on the other side. Last night the enemy's fleet got out of the harbour. This night we lay on our arms. The 17th a mortar battery was completed, and a battery begun for four twenty-four pounders, and two twelve pounders: about 500 yards from the fort, made the road from the landing for the artillery; and at night opened the mortar battery, with one eight inch mortar, seven cohorns, and six royals. The enemy fired pretty briskly from

from the fort, and also threw some shells. The 18th in the morning, I received a letter from Count d'Hauflonville, when the attack discontinued, and we agreed to the terms of capitulation."

JOHN'S, (ST.) Island of in the Gulf of St. Laurence, North America; and which submitted to the British forces soon after they had reduced Cape Breton.

JOHN'S FORT, (ST.) or according to the Spanish, St. Juan's, situated on a river of the same name near Cape Gracios a Dios, in the Gulf of Mexico, North America. Against this place, an expedition was equipped from Jamaica in 1780, for an account of which, see the following letter from Captain Polson to John Dalling, Esq. Governor of Jamaica.

St John's Fort, April 30, 1780.

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that this castle surrendered to his Majesty's arms yesterday at five o'clock P. M. The terms of capitulation I now inclose, which I hope will meet with your approbation.

I have also the honour of sending your Excellency, by Lieutenant Thomas Mounsey, the colours of the fort and of the regiment, as well as returns of the cannon and stores taken in it.

When I came to Cape Gracios a Dios, there were not any Indians to be seen: some villains there had taken the pains to persuade them that the English army came to enslave and send them to Jamaica: it was therefore some time before any of them ventured to come in. I took the opportunity of sending some small presents by one of their people, who had ventured down to watch our motions. He being acquainted with Mr. Campbell, was undeceived by him, and brought to me, which had the desired effect, as most of the tribes came in very soon after.

Your Excellency's letters of March 17, I received the 20th of the same month, as I entered the river St. John. I shall ever retain the most grateful sense of the senti-

ments you was therein pleased to express for me; and I am sorry that the delays I met at the Cape, and other places between that and the harbour of St. John, from the want of craft, and the backwardness of the Indians in coming out, prevented my operations keeping pace with your Excellency's expectations. It was the 3d of March before any Black River crafts arrived, and those were the only ones then provided. It is true, the Indian Governor promised me a great many, but when I came to his country there was not one ready; and we got them at last with a great deal of difficulty. The superintendent was entirely deceived by the Indians in the number of the craft and men, and still more so in point of time.

Captain Nelson, then of the Hinchinbrooke, came up with 34 seamen, 1 serjeant, and 12 marines. I want words to express the obligations I owe that gentleman: he was the first on every service, whether by day or by night. There was scarcely a gun fired, but was pointed by him or Lieutenant Despard, chief engineer, who has exerted himself on every occasion. I am persuaded if our shot had held out, we should have had the fort a week sooner. As Captain Nelson goes to Jamaica, he can inform you of every delay and point of service, as well as I could, for he knows my very thoughts.

The bearer, Lieutenant Mounsey, can inform your Excellency of many things that may escape my memory. He is a very good officer, and commanded the party I sent to reconnoitre the look-out, and began the attack of it in concert with Captain Despard and Captain Nelson, who with his seamen volunteered that duty."

IPSWICH, BATTLE AT IN 466. The Britons having been reconciled after a civil war of eight years, occasioned a junction of the Saxons to oppose them. In the first engagement Hengist lost one of his principal officers named Wipped, who was buried near the field of battle now called Ipswich in Suffolk, where the Saxons were

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were the conquerors. In this war, about 466, Arthur, at 14 years of age, first made his appearance in the army of Ambrosius.

IPSWICH PLUNDERED. This place is in Suffolk. The Danes landed there in 991, when they plundered that place, and the country round it.

IVRY, SIEGE OF. A place of strength in Normandy. In 1423, during the minority of Henry VI. the Duke of Bedford was declared Protector of England, and Regent of France, resolving to secure that kingdom for Henry VI. which his father had nearly reduced. However, the young Dauphin, who succeeded Charles VI. of France, had caused himself to be proclaimed King of France. During these contests, the Duke of Bedford having reduced several castles in the Isle of France, and receiving intelligence that Girant (one of the officers of Charles VII. of France, with whom we were at this time at war) had surprised Ivry, a strong hold on the frontiers of Normandy, he immediately marched to retake it, before the French had time to put it in a proper state of defence. The siege was undertaken in the beginning of July, and Girant capitulated to surrender, if not relieved by the 15th of August. Charles being informed of

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this agreement, resolved to succour the place, though at the hazard of a battle; and immediately assembled an army in Le Maine, consisting of 20,000 men, Scots, French, and Italians. The command naturally belonged to the Earl of Buchan, as Constable of France, but he yielded that honour to his father-in-law, the Earl of Douglas, whom Charles had constituted his lieutenant-general for the whole kingdom. All the nobility who adhered to Charles joined the army on this occasion, in order to signalize their courage. On the 12th of August they marched by the walls of Vennueil, which surrendered on the first summons, supposing that the English army was defeated, and the siege of Ivry raised, according to the report of the messenger. The Earl of Salisbury being apprised of the Earl of Douglas's march, made all possible speed to reinforce the Regent, which he did with 1000 men at arms, and 2000 archers, by which the English army was increased to 13,000 men, an overmatch at that time, for the like number of any troops in Europe. Ivry was surrendered, according to the articles of the capitulation, on the day limited.

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K EHL, SIEGE OF. An important fort in Germany, upon the east side of the Rhine, overagainst Straßburg. This place was taken in 1703 by Marechal Villars, who lay with an army of 30,000 men at Straßburg, and had received orders to join the Elector of Bavaria. The fort was defended by a numerous garrison, but ill provided with ammunition or provision, consequently unable to hold out; so that on the 9th of March, when the French General was preparing for a general storm, the Sieur Ensberg, the Governor, who held that place for the Emperor, desired to capitulate, and the place was immediately surrendered upon honourable conditions. In pursuance of the articles, the garrison consisting of 2500 men were conducted to Philippsburg.

KEINTON. See **EDGE-HILL**.

KEMPTERLAND, BATTLE AT. This battle was fought about 1630, in the contests between the States of Holland and the Spaniards, General Stackenburg at the head of 32 troops of horse, attacked a body of veteran troops lately come from Italy to this place, in which he entirely routed them, killing 700 on the spot, and very few had escaped if the detachments sent had joined him in time.

KENILWORTH, SIEGE OF. During the troubles of Henry III. in 1286, between him and his barons, the castle of Kenilworth was become so formidable on account of the many outrages committed in the neighbouring country, that the King determined to invest the castle. The Gover-

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nor had insolently cut off the head of one of the heralds sent to him to summon the place, which so incensed the King, that he went in person to conduct this siege, imagining his presence would strike terror into the besieged. It was on the 25th of June he began the siege, but they defended themselves so bravely, that after a six month's siege there appeared little hopes of reducing it; nay, so intent was the King to punish the Governor that he put off the siege of Ely, whither many of the malecontents had retired. This vigorous resistance of the garrison of Kenilworth made the King turn the siege into a blockade. Meantime the King continued in the town, of which he was master, hoping that famine would compel the garrison to surrender; but his expectations were vain, for they, though closely blocked up, and forced to eat their horses, relying on the aid of Simon de Montford, the Earl of Leicester's son, most obstinately held out. Meantime the King called a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, to consider means to reduce the rebels of Ely, either by composition or by force; but neither of these had effect, for Henry Hastings and William de Pattishull, who confiding in the strength of the place, would listen to no terms of accommodation; and though offered their estates, they still continued to maintain it with uncommon resolution: the garrison consisted of 1700 men, composed of those whose estates had been forfeited, and therefore would not depend on the King's promises;

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promises; for these troubles in a great measure arose from the King's confiscating the estates of the rebels, and bestowing them on his favourites; and the parliament assembled at Kenilworth, met with a design to mitigate the ordinance enacted on this subject; it was accordingly decreed by a new law, called the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, that all forfeited estates should be restored to their original owners, after a certain deduction for his Majesty's use, according to the nature of the delinquency or trespass of the proprietor. As for Henry de Hastings, for his cruelty to the herald, he was fined in a sum equal to the revenue of his estate for seven years; and the Earl of Derby who had twice rebelled, was condemned to imprisonment for the same term, if he would choose to throw himself on the King's clemency. This decree was published in Coventry, and in the hearing of the garrison of Kenilworth, on whom, however, it produced no effect; they continued to defend the place, until their provisions beginning to fail, the soldiers growing sickly, and their hopes from Simon de Montford more precarious, they stipulated to surrender within the term of 40 days, on condition of saving their lives, limbs, horses, and armour, if not relieved within that term. The King accepting the proposal, hostages were delivered; and at the expiration of the time, the garrison marched out like so many spectres withered, and exhausted with confinement and famine; their long confinement and sickness occasioned such a stench, that the King's soldiers were almost suffocated when they took possession of the castle, which was committed to Edmund the King's younger son.

KENWITH, ACTION AT. A castle formerly in Devonshire. Ubba, the chief of the Danish commanders, in 876 had ravaged the country of Wales without opposition, and in his return invested the castle of Kenwith, whither Odim, Earl of that county had retired with a small

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body of troops at the approach of the Danes. This gallant nobleman finding himself unable to sustain a siege, and knowing there was no safety in surrendering to such a cruel and perfidious enemy, represented to his little band, that they had nothing to depend upon but their own personal valour, and proposed to cut their way with their swords through the besiegers. His followers readily embraced the proposal, and they sallied out, with Odim at their head, upon the Danes, who despised the English, yet, notwithstanding their vast disparity, entirely routed them, confident as they were, with a very great slaughter, and slew Ubba, taking at the same time their famous standard, which exhibited the picture of a raven, the needle-work of Ubba's sisters, and which the Danes revered as an hallowed ensign.

KEYSERWAERT, SIEGE OF. A little though strong town on the north banks of the Rhine, about two leagues below Dusseldorp, at this time belonging to the Elector of Cologne. The French had possessed themselves of this place for Cardinal Furstemburg in 1688; but the Elector of Brandenburg retook it in 1689, and delivered it to the Elector of Cologne, who received a French garrison into it in 1701. It is an oblong of one street only, defended on the land side by three bastions and four ravelins, and towards the Rhine by two bastions. The extremity, or point of an island below the place, may either be of advantage or prejudice, according to the application of it: this island below Keyserwaert was first possessed by the French, and fortified; but afterwards taken by the Prussians. As the Rhine is there very broad and deep, Count Tallard found it easy in the night-time, by means of boats, to throw as many fresh men, and as great a quantity of provisions into the town as he thought fit, which the besiegers were not able to prevent. On the other hand, the King of Prussia, who was in the Wesel, furnished the besiegers with all they wanted from thence.

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The Confederates had reduced Keyserwaert to a heap of rubbish, and had battered the outworks with 48 large cannon and 30 mortars. The trenches had been opened on the 18th of April, 1702, and the care of the siege committed to the Prince of Nassau Saarbrug, who was the Emperor's Marechal-de-camp, under whom the Dutch served as auxiliaries to the Emperor, the States not having declared war against France. Another army of the Dutch was formed under the Earl of Athlone, and lay in the duchy of Cleves to cover the siege; and a third, commanded by General Cohorn, broke into Flanders, forced and demolished the lines between the forts of St. Donat and Isabella, which the enemy had been many months raising with infinite labour and expence, and laid the greater part of the Chattelanie of Bruges under contribution to that end; but on the approach of the Marquis de Bedmar, and the Count de la Motte, with the French troops under their command, they being superior in number, Cohorn was forced to retire under the walls of Sluys; but to prevent the enemy's taking fort Donat, he first laid the country under water, and forced the Spaniards to retire towards Ghent.

On the 20th of April, the besiegers did great execution with their bombs, but the enemy made a vigorous sally with a design to ruin the works of the besiegers; the Dutch repulsed them with great bravery, but were forced to quit their post. On the 21st and 22d, the enemy made two sallies more, in the latter of which they were pursued to the counterscarp with great loss, and their Commander taken. On the 23d, 1200 Prussians attacked the island on the Rhine, in which 200 French had been posted, and had built several works and fortifications, with two batteries; upon the approach of the Prussians they fired very briskly, but the French being pushed by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, who commanded the soldiers mentioned, threw down their arms and surrendered;

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so that the island became useless. The Commander in Chief of the French party there was so mortified, that he shot himself, and all the officers in attempting to escape in boats were all killed, except one captain and a lieutenant.

The next day, the 24th, the besiegers carried their trenches within 200 paces of the town, fired from four batteries incessantly, and made a considerable breach in the rampart, so that they intended to make an attack upon the counterscarp; for which purpose a great number of fascines and woolpacks were prepared, it being thought that by those proceedings the town would soon surrender; but in this the Allies were mistaken, who proposed at first to become masters of the town in three weeks, but it held out near two months, and had like to have proved a bad beginning of a new war; for Count Tallard having posted himself with his flying camp on the other side of the Rhine, fired from thence with so good effect, that the besiegers notwithstanding their intrenchments were very much galled, and had the mortification also to see the besieged succoured from that camp with troops, ammunition, and all necessary refreshments, which, with the excessive rains that swelled the Rhine, occasioned the siege to go on slowly.

The besiegers still continuing to cannonade the town, battered the fortifications with 48 large cannon and 30 mortars, when, on the 9th of June, they resolved to make a general attack on the counterscarp and ravelin, which they executed with unparalleled bravery; the conflict was obstinate and bloody; at length the besieged gave ground, leaving the besiegers masters of both the ravelin and the counterscarp; upon which the Allies immediately lodged themselves. Among the officers of distinction, the Prince of Nassau Saarbrug did wonders, and the Earl of Huntington, a volunteer, who fought most desperately, was wounded. This advantage, however, cost the Confederates very

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dear, for they had above 2500 killed or wounded in the action; but it likewise so much weakened the garrison, that they were forced to capitulate the 15th of June on honourable terms, and marched out the 17th. Keyserwaert was immediately razed to the ground according to agreement.

The French writers, with their usual gasconade, intimate the loss of the Allies to be 7000 or 8000 men upon the taking the counterescarp. Count Tallard finding that he could be of no longer service to the besieged, joined the grand army, under the command of the Duke of Burgundy.

KILLIKRANKIE, BATTLE AT. A strong pass in Scotland. Viscount Dundee, a Scottish lord in the interest of King James, being in 1689 in the greatest distress for want of succours from Ireland, had marched to the castle of Blair, which was threatened with a siege by General Mackay. When Dundee reached this fortress, he received intelligence that Mackay with a considerable force had entered the pass of Killikrankie; he immediately resolved to give them battle, and advanced against them. The Highlanders having received and returned the fire of the English, fell in among them with their broad swords, and with such impetuosity that they broke the foot in seven or eight minutes; the dragoons fled at the first charge in the utmost consternation. Dundee's horse, not exceeding 100, broke through Mackay's own regiment; the Earl of Dumbarton at the head of a few volunteers made himself master of the artillery; 1200 of Mackay's forces were killed on the spot, 500 taken prisoners, and the rest fled with great precipitation until rallied by Mackay. The victory on Dundee's side was decisive and complete, though he himself lost his life in the battle.

KINGSTON, BATTLE AT. The county town of Surry, situated on the Thames, 12 miles west from London. During the troubles between King Charles and the

Cavaliers, the Earl of Holland, now one of the King's adherents, in 1647, together with the Duke of Buckingham and others, resolved to take the field in favour of his Majesty. The Earl had indeed often changed sides, but now formed a design to restore him to liberty. At this juncture Pontefract had been taken by surprise by the Royalists; Scarborough had revolted from the Parliament; the Scottish army was ready to march under the Duke of Hamilton: there were several parties in Kent and Essex in favour of that unfortunate Monarch; Cromwel was employed in the siege of Pembroke castle; Fairfax was engaged in the blockade of Colchester, while not above two regiments remained in London, and the Presbyterian party had regained its influence in Parliament; in this so favourable an aspect for the King's affairs, which the Earl of Holland resolved to improve, he set out from London publicly attended by about 100 horse, being joined at Kingston upon Thames by the Duke of Buckingham, his brother, Lord Francis Villars, and the Earl of Peterborough, with some forces; these sent a letter to the Mayor and Common Council of the city, declaring their intentions of joining the troops of Surry, Sussex, and Middlesex, in order to deliver the King, and restore the tranquillity of the nation, desiring the assistance of London. But the magistrates of London having very little confidence in the Earl or his party, sent the letter to the Parliament, by whom the three noblemen were declared traitors to their country. The same day their horse was attacked by Colonel Lewesly, who routed them in the neighbourhood of Kingston, where Lord Francis Villars was slain in the engagement; but in the night the leaders abandoned the place, and retired with about 400 men to St. Alban's.

KINSALE, SIEGE OF. A fortified town in Ireland, in the province of Munster and county of Corke, within 10 miles of the city of Corke, on the mouth of the river Bandon, and near the sea. In the year

1690, after the Earl of Marlborough had reduced the city of Corke, he resolved to pursue this great stroke, and immediately sent away a detachment of horse and dragoons, under the command of Brigadier Villers, to summon the town and forts of Kinsale. His Lordship set out himself from Corke the 1st of October, arrived the same day at Five-mile Bridge, and on the next day before the town, which the Irish on his approach had set fire to, retiring into the Old Fort; he then formed his camp the same evening, and gave directions to make the approaches towards the New Fort, while Major-General Tettau was ordered to attack the Old; he found both these forts to be much stronger than the plans had represented them to be, and it was reported that the Earl himself was heard to say, that if he had known their strength, he would never have undertaken the expedition in a season so far advanced. Being, however, now on the spot, this did not discourage his enterprise, and he resolved to push it on with vigour. General Tettau having passed the river with the troops appointed for that purpose in the boats, the next morning he made a feint, according to his instructions, of storming the Old Fort in the weakest place, where most of the besieged were got together in readiness to receive him. In the meantime, another detachment made a bold assault in a different place, where they were least expected, and by that means soon became masters of a bastion. During this attack several barrels of powder accidentally taking fire blew up near 40 of the Irish; upon which the rest retired into an old castle in the middle of the fort, and immediately after submitted to be made prisoners of war, having lost in the assault 200 men out of 450.

The Earl of Marlborough on his side resolved to improve that advantage, and the weather being now very bad, provisions scarce, and the men growing sickly, he instantly sent to summon the New Fort,

by much the stronger of the two; but the Governor, Sir Edward Scot, insolently answered, "That it would be time enough to talk of that a month hence." Upon this the trenches were opened on the 5th of October, and by the 9th were advanced as far as the counterscarp; but the badness of the weather prevented the cannon from coming up till the 11th; a considerable breach and a false attack being made, every thing was prepared for the storm; but the enemy thought fit to prevent it by beating a parley; on the 15th hostages were exchanged, and the articles being agreed on, were signed about midnight. The middle bastion to be delivered up next morning, and the garrison, consisting of about 1100 men, to march out the next day with arms and baggage, and to be conducted to Limerick.

The Earl found in the fort a very considerable magazine, with plenty of all sorts of provisions and liquors; and thus this strong place was taken in less than a fortnight. The happy consequences which attended this success were, that by taking this port and that of Corke, of which the former is the key, an effectual stop was put to the bringing any supplies from France, at least on the southern coasts; and the Irish were confined to the province of Ulster, where they found more difficulties to subsist than in any other part of Ireland, that province being less fertile.

The Irish who never attempted to raise the siege, yet drew their forces together, and had in order to divert it, set that part of the country, the best built and inhabited, all round in a flame; but there appeared another very good effect from this design, for on the first news of these intentions, and of the English troops landing to execute them, Count Lauzun, fearful of being blocked up in Galway, also weary of the service, and desirous of getting out of it, withdrew himself from the south-west parts of Ireland, together with the Duke of Tyrconnel, M. Borsselau, and the miserable remains of his French troops;

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leaving the command of the Irish to the Duke of Berwick, which afterwards devolved on St. Ruth, who was afterwards killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Aghrim.

This town was taken by Cromwel in 1649, while he commanded the Parliament's forces, and Prince Rupert forcing his way out of the harbour through Blake's fleet, which shut up the port by sea, had three of his ships sunk, and narrowly escaped being taken.

KINSALE. A town on the southern side of Ireland, and near which place an engagement happened in 1780; for the particulars see the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Macbride, of his Majesty's Ship Bienfaisant, to Mr. Stephens, dated at Sea, Aug. 13, 1780.

" Sir,

I wrote to you, for the information of their Lordships, on my arrival at Cork the intelligence I had received, and the steps I intended to take in consequence. The Charon arrived on the 11th instant. I sailed with the convoy next day, having the Charon, Licorne, and Hussar in company. As many of the convoy still remained, I ordered the Licorne and Hussar to keep off the harbour's mouth to hasten them, whilst the Bienfaisant and Charon lay to with those that were out. At daylight we had drove down as far as the Old Head of Kinsale, when I observed a large sail in the south-east in chase of some of the convoy; he was soon chased in turn, the Charon in company; the other two frigates were out of sight off Cork. About half past seven we came up with her. It is something singular, that the action on both sides began with the musquetry; he hoisted British colours, and kept his fire; I determined to do the same; as we ranged within pistol-shot, some conversation passed between us. In this mode we got so far forward on his bow, that neither his bow nor our quarter-guns would bear. Being

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certain what the ship was, I then ordered the small arms on the poop to begin; she returned it, and hoisted her proper colours. It was some little time before I could regulate my sail, and place my ship; they had determined to board us, and acted so to favour their design. It was a daring though unsuccessful attempt. After an hour and ten minutes smart action, her rigging and sails cut to pieces, 21 men killed, and 35 men wounded, she struck, and proved to be the *Compte d'Artois* of 64 guns, upwards of 644 men, a private ship of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, a Lieutenant Vaisseaux, who was slightly wounded in the action. His brothers, the one a colonel, the other colonel-en-second in the Irish legion of that name, are on board; likewise a Lieutenant Perry of the Monarch; and the people who were taken on board the *Margaritta* prize. The *Bienfaisant* had three killed, and 22 wounded; furniture cut of course; but the masts and yards not materially injured. There was one man slightly wounded in the Charon. I brought to to refit; and the convoy of 99 sail proceeded on with a very fresh and fair wind."

KIRCH DENCKERN, OR FELLINGHAUSEN, BATTLE OF, IN 1761. This village is situated in the Palatinate of the Upper Rhine, Germany; and for the battle here fought, see the following letter from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Hohenover, July 17, 1761.

" Since the army occupied the camp of Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped at Soest, under the command of Prince Soubise, seemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitering our position, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles which it was necessary to pass in order to come up with us. There was not a day in which our posts were not disturbed. His Serene Highness was informed on the 13th, in the evening, that Soubise's army had made a motion forwards; in consequence

quence of which he ordered the baggage away, and the army to hold itself in readiness to be put under arms on the first signal. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy's new camp was discovered, the right of which stretched towards the convent of Baradeis and Soest, the left reaching to the heights of Rhune; and all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

His Serene Highness, however, thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was to reinforce the right wing. The Hereditary Prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Buderich, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln, and the Prince of Anhalt the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his position on the heights of Kirch Denckern, and Lieutenant-General Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heath of Untrup, marched by his right to approach the village of Kirch Denckern. The avenues and posts on the little river Aast, and the Sultzbak, were guarded by the piquets of the army.

This was our position when his Serene Highness was informed on the 15th, about six in the evening, that Soubise's army had struck their tents, and were marching on their right. Almost at the same instant, he heard that the enemy had dislodged the advanced posts of Lord Granby, and that they were advancing in a strong body towards his camp.

These informations determined him to make the following dispositions; he ordered Lord Granby to maintain his ground to the last extremity; Lieutenant-General Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left to block up the high road from Leipstadt to Ham, and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whose right was to be supported by the Prince of Anhalt, who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the Aast above Kirch Denckern; Lieutenant-General Conway replaced the

Prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant-General Bose to march with part of his troops to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left Count Kilmansegge on the side of Buderick. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by Count Schaumbourg Lippe on the front of the left.

M. de Sporken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to send six battalions and six squadrons over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to dispose and act with the rest in the manner which he should think most proper.

These dispositions being made, his Serene Highness came to Lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briskly. His Lordship had taken his measures so well, that he sustained the efforts of the enemy till the arrival of M. Wutgenau, who coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withstand these united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and small arms, which continued till late in the night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had just gained: he extended his right to Haus-Vellinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. We learnt from the prisoners that Marechal Broglie had decamped at break of day with his whole army from Erweite, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of Prince Soubise. His Serene Highness judging that the strongest efforts would be made on our left, ordered General Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of cavalry by Major-General Lord Pembroke. Colonel Grevendorff was sent with two battalions to Kirch Denckern, to barricade and fortify that village; who, in case of necessity, was to be supported by Lieutenant-General Howard. The enemy was in possession of some posts opposite to our piquets,

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piquets, and the patrols were skirmishing all night.

The battle began afresh the next morning at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts against M. Wutgenau's corps, who sustained them with the greatest firmness. The fire from the artillery and small arms continued five hours without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground. It was near nine when word was brought to his Serene Highness, that the enemy seemed to design placing some batteries upon an eminence opposite to Lord Granby's camp, which we had not been able to inclose within our lines. His Highness perceiving the necessity of preventing the enemy from seizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under General Sporken, resolved to make advantage of the irresolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the troops which were nearest at hand to advance.

This movement was decisive, and had all the success that could be desired. Our troops having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, soon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and several pieces of cannon, some of which are 16 pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rougé, formerly Belfunce, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours. We have made besides a great many prisoners, but have not yet had time to make out a list of them.

The victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Haltrup; and the nature of the ground not having allowed the cavalry's acting, his Serene Highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching some light troops in pursuit of them.

A brisk cannonade was still continued on the side where the Hereditary Prince commanded; but upon the news of the defeat on their right, they were probably

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induced to give over their attacks in that part too. They had made several unsuccessful ones upon the village of Scheidingen, which was occupied by 200 men, under the command of Major Limbourg, supported by some battalions sent by the Hereditary Prince. The day ended with a general retreat of the enemy."

Other accounts mention, that the loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was computed at about 5000 men; and that nine pieces of cannon and six pair of colours were taken.

KISTELT, ACTION OF. See VAL.

KITTENING. An Indian town, about 25 miles above Fort du Quesne, on the Ohio, destroyed in 1756. This place being the settlement of the Indians called the Ohio Morians, and who had massacred above 1000 inhabitants of the western parts of Philadelphia in cold blood. Colonel Armstrong with a body of 280 Provincials, marched from Fort Shirley on the Juniata river, a route of above 140 miles through woods, in order to surprise it. Early on the morning of the 5th day of their march, he arrived near the town undiscovered, while the Indian warriors were regaling themselves at a dance, and halting about 100 perches below the town, on the bank of the river, he prepared his men, and began the attack as soon as it was daylight.

Captain Jacobs, the Chief of the Indians, gave the war hoop, and defended his house bravely, firing through loop-holes in the logs. The Colonel offered them quarter, but they fearful of our sincerity to pardon the many and inhuman murders they had been guilty of, upon the innocent and defenceless British subjects, most of them refused to submit prisoners of war. Therefore Col. Armstrong ordered their houses to be set on fire; which was immediately, and with great activity done by the officers and soldiers. By this piece of obstinacy many of them were suffocated and burnt; others were shot in their attempt to reach the

the river, and Captain Jacobs, his squaw, and boy, called the King's Son, were shot as they were getting out of a window, and were scalped.

These Indians had a large quantity of arms loaded in their houses, and of gunpowder. The loaded guns went off in a quick succession as the fire reached them; and the gunpowder, which was stowed in every house, completed their destruction, by blowing up the houses, and all those who had secreted themselves in them.

Eleven English prisoners were happily released from captivity, or a violent death; who informed the Colonel, that on the day the action happened, two battos of Frenchmen, with a large party of Delawares and some French Indians, were expected to join Captain Jacobs, in order to proceed on an expedition to reduce Fort Shirley, and that an advanced party of 24 warriors had been detached the preceding evening to reconnoitre the country. This was soon after confirmed by Lieutenant Hogg, who upon the report of the scouts, that there were not above four Indians round a fire on the road, about six miles from Kettening, was ordered to halt the night before with 12 men, and to endeavour to surprise them, and to bring them up to the main body; but upon his approach he found them to be the 24 warriors abovementioned, and on being attacked they defended themselves with great bravery; killing three men, mortally wounding the Lieutenant, and put the other nine to the flight; however, on their reaching the main body, the Colonel sent a party to bring in the Lieutenant and the slain, in order to prevent their being scalped.

KNOCQUE, SURPRISE OF. A strong important fort, at the junction of the canals of Ypres and Furnes above Dixemynde.

While the French lay before Bouchain, the Allies on the 4th of October, 1714, surprised Fort Knocque in the following manner:

Brigadier Caris, Commander of Ostend, having received certain intelligence that the garrison of Knocque was very weak, resolved to attempt the surprising it; to effect which, he detached 180 men, under the command of Captain de Rue, a famous partisan and adventurer, who having found means to hide themselves in three little houses near the Governor's garden, standing between four drawbridges, concealed themselves there all night. In the morning at the opening of the gates, some of the detachment advanced on a sudden, and made themselves masters of the bridge nearest the fort, having killed the guard.

De Rue divided his men into four bodies, and with one of them seized a gate, while the other two divisions ran to the other two gates, the fourth drawing up near the Cazerias, to prevent the garrison from drawing together; which disposition succeeded so well, that with the loss of only two men killed, and one wounded, that important fort was taken. The French Governor hearing the noise, leaped out of bed, and looking out of a window, cried out, "Quarter;" and was made prisoner of war, with the garrison, consisting of three French companies, and one of Swiss, most of whom were sick.

De Rue having secured that fort, sent a party of his men to seize all the provisions in the neighbouring villages, and to bring them into the fort, before the garrison of Ypres could be informed of the loss of it; he dispatched also an express with an account of this success to Brigadier Caris, who detached forty men to reinforce him; which precautions were very necessary, as the loss of that post occasioned the motion of a great body of troops on each side towards the Lys, as if the French designed to retake it; but finding the fort so well and so seasonably provided, they entirely laid aside the project of attacking it.

KOSTOFF TAKEN IN 1771. It is situated in Crim Tartary, in European Turkey,

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key, and near Precop. Prince Dolgorucki after taking Precop, detached Major-General Brown with a detachment to make himself master of this fortress, but the Turkish garrison did not wait his arrival, and demolishing the fortifications, embarked on board some vessels which were there, in order to pass into their own country, so that General Brown got possession without striking a stroke.

KYDWELLY, BATTLE AT, IN 458. The Saxons having settled in Kent, and defeated the Britons under Vortimer, whose strength could not repel them; induced the Britons to fly for assistance to Aldroen, King of Armorica, who received

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the fugitives, and granted them the aid of 10,000 men, under the command of an experienced General, called Ambrosius, who arrived with his army to Totness. Vortimer considered Ambrosius as an intruder, instead of uniting to assist in the expulsion of the Saxons, prepared to destroy one another. The mutual animosity was so violent that they soon came to blows, each preferring his private to the public interest. The first battle was fought near Catgwaloph, now Kydwelly in Carmarthenshire; and this civil war lasted till 465, to the great weakening of the Britons, whilst the Saxons strengthened themselves.

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LAGIN, ATTEMPT ON. A strong fort in the neighbourhood of Paris. In the beginning of the year 1432, the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, during the minority Henry VI. detached the Earl of Arundel and the Marechal de l'Isle Adam, to besiege Lagin, which had been lately surpris'd by Focaut; but the garrison made such a vigorous sally, that he was obliged to abandon the enterprize. Towards August, the Regent again resumed the siege in person, with an army of 6000 men, but in spite of his vigilance and precaution, the Bastard of Orleans introduced a convoy into the place, and the Duke of Bedford apprehending that he carried on some intelligence with the Parisians, suddenly raised the siege of Lagin, and returned to the capital.

LAGONA TAKEN. A town in Santa Cruz, one of the Azore Isles. The Earl of Cumberland in the year 1592, prepared for an expedition against Spain, the common enemy. His first intention was to command in person; but having lost three months by contrary winds in the Channel, before he could gain the west of Plymouth, by which the Earl lost the opportunity of attacking the Spanish outward-bound carracks; he transferred the command in chief to one Captain Norton, with instructions to sail to the Azores.

This little squadron consisted of one ship of 600 tons, called the Tiger; two ships called the Samson and Golden Noble; and two other smaller ships. They stood first for the Rock of Lisbon, where, off

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Cascais, they took a good Portuguese prize, and dispatched her under the convoy of the Golden Noble for England. The others steered for the Azores; where having watered and refreshed themselves, they cruized off Santa Cruz, and gave chase to a rich Portuguese carrack, and forced her ashore in the road of Lagona, without being able to come up with her by reason of a storm that night. So that by the next day the Portuguese had landed as much of the goods as was possible; and to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands set fire to her themselves; but they were so cunning, notwithstanding their haste, that they loaded all her great ordnance; which when the fire came at them went off, without the help of a gunner. The English concluded, with good reason, that the prey which was not to be taken on the water, might be found on shore if they landed quickly. This they did, though with great difficulty, and made themselves masters, both of a good part of the booty, and the town likewise, which was by that time entirely forsaken of the inhabitants. And by waiting a month or two, another rich carrack, called the Madre de Dios, (on the 3d of August) fell into their hands. This vessel being large, well furnished with men, and richly laden, cost them some pains and trouble before they could entirely master her. Both English and Portuguese fought like dragons, the one to defend, the other to obtain so great riches, for the space of an hour and a half before she

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surrendered.

surrendered. The English had like to have been blown up too, after the dispute was over; being upon the hunt after plunder, every man with his lighted candle in his hand; for a cabin, in which a vast quantity of powder was laid up, was set on fire; and if it had not been presently extinguished by the great industry and courage of Captain Norton, it had reached the dreadful heap of gunpowder, and carried away both the plunder and the plunderers together into the air. But after all was secured, and in their own hands, there was no small contention about dividing the spoil. For there being several other ships in company with them, in this action, all pretended to a share. And as these ships were most of them her Majesty's, their pretensions were the stronger, and the claim the more undeniable.

The Earl of Cumberland's part (in proportion to his charges) must needs have been very considerable, perhaps a million or two. But then because he did not act in person, and his commission had not provided for the case of his return, the matter was determined so, that he should stand to the Queen's mercy and bounty. So his Lordship came off with about 36,000*l.* and this not as a just share, but as a free gift and favour.

LAGOS, NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF. Lagos is a cape or promontory in the province of Algarve, in the kingdom of Portugal, not far from Cape St. Vincent.

June 9, 1693. Advice came from the consul of Oporto, that on the first of that month an express arrived at Lisbon from the Algarve, with an account that Monsieur Tourville with the French fleet, consisting of 75 ships of war, and several other ships and vessels, in all to the number of 114, were come into the Bay of Lagos, between Cape St. Vincent and Faro.

At first they shewed English colours, and some of them Dutch, and by Englishmen sent on shore they pretended to be of those nations; but the next day the Governor sending on board the Admiral, he

insinuated as if he had been forced in there by bad weather, and that he intended to sail the following morning; though doubtless his real design was to intercept the English ships of war and their convoys.

Besides this intelligence, an express was sent by the Bishop of Algarve, with advice that the Count d'Estrees was joined with Monsieur de Tourville, and that the whole body of the French fleet seemed to stand off to sea, in order first to double Cape St. Vincent, and then to proceed northward: besides which there was advice at Cadiz, that they had been discovered in Lagos Bay the 6th of June, in all about 120 sail, of which 70 were great ships, together with 16 fireships, and six bomb-vessels, and that 20 of them were cruising westward.

These advices reaching the English court, the lords of the admiralty sent orders to the Admiral on the 23d of June, to distribute the expected provisions equally as soon as it arrived, and to cause each captain to take on board what water he could, in as much as it was probable the service might require the fleet's continuing at sea a considerable time; and directions were given to the commissioners for victualling, to provide as fast as possible they could, and hasten to the fleet what provisions were then shipped off; for, at that time, what they had on board would not suffice longer than is hereafter mentioned, according to the computation which was made thereof by the agent to the said commissioners.

Bread	until	August 16.
Beer		July 21.
Beef		September 13.
Pork		August 16.
Pease		September 13.
Oatmeal		August 16.
Butter		September 13.
Cheese		September 13.

On the 23d of June, a council of war was held at Torbay, in which it was resolved

solved to bear away for Lisbon directly, in case they could be properly victualled; but to prevent all danger, orders were immediately dispatched to Sir George Rooke, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. If this resolution had been pursued, and the fleet had actually sailed for Lisbon, something might have been done worthy of the English nation. But upon the 1st of July another council of war was held, in which though the Queen's orders were produced for their executing what themselves had before proposed, yet the flags came to a new resolution, which was to submit it to her Majesty, whether, if the French squadrons were joined, and should sail north about, the coasts of England might not be exposed to some insult during their absence. This was doing what they had always charged the council with doing, viz. altering their scheme when it ought to be put in execution. They knew well enough that a hint of the coast being in danger, would be sufficient to prevent their quitting it; and this was certainly what they now intended, and might easily have been discerned to be what its consequences shewed it, a weak and ruinous measure, which exposed Sir George Rooke, and the rich fleet under his care, to be attacked by the whole force of France, while we had a superior fleet riding to no purpose in the Channel. But it is now time to leave it, and speak of the conduct and fortune of that Vice-Admiral on this critical occasion, whom they had left with the Straits fleet off Ushant, on the 6th of June 1693, without having at that time any certain intelligence either of the force of the French squadrons, or where they were sailed; which put that Admiral under very great difficulties, and therefore we cannot wonder that he expressed some concern at the great risk the numerous fleet of merchantmen under his convoy was like to run.

It is true his squadron was very strong, consisting of no less than 23 men of war,

and he had under him two flag officers of great courage and experience, viz. the Dutch Vice-Admiral Vandergoes, and Rear-Admiral Hopson. But then the merchantmen under his care were near 400, and not only English and Dutch, but Danes, Swedes, Hamburgers, Flemings, &c. so that our reputation as a maritime power, was in a manner staked for their safety. When he left the fleet he had a very fair and strong gale of wind, which carried him at such a rate, as prevented any advice-boats sent with fresh instructions from coming up with him; and he was so unlucky too as not to meet with any ships at sea that could give him notice of Marechal Tourville's fleet being in that part of the world. In this situation of things he pursued, as was his duty, his instructions, and having left by the way the vessels bound for Bilboa, Lisbon, St. Ubes, and other places, he continued his course for the Straits.

Being the 17th of that month, about 60 leagues short of Cape St. Vincent, he ordered the Lark, a nimble sixth rate, to stretch ahead of his scouts in Lagos Bay, and get what intelligence could be had there of the enemy; which ship hauling the shore on board in the night more than the rest of the fleet did, lay becalmed.

The next day the scouts discovered two of the enemy's ships, and giving them chase until a little after noon, the Chatham of 50 guns came up with one of them, mounted with 70 guns, and engaged her a short time; but seeing eight or ten sail under the Cape, she left her and repaired to the Admiral with an account of what had been discovered. Upon which he called a council of war; and pursuant to a resolution taken in this council of war, the fleet making sail, ran along shore all night with a pressed sail, and forced several of the enemy's ships to cut from their anchors in Lagos Bay.

By break of day the next morning, being off Villa Nova, it fell a calm, when about 10 sail of the enemy's men of war,

with some other small ships, were seen in the offing. These ships stood away with their boats ahead, setting fire to several, and abandoning others of the smaller vessels, some of which fell into our hands, and in one of them there was a train laid which blew up 20 men. A fireship of theirs was likewise taken in the night. The men belonging to this fireship informed the Admiral, (as had also several fishermen before) that the squadron consisted of no more than 15 ships of the line of battle; but that there were three flags, Monsieur Tourville, Monsieur Villet, and Monsieur Lernon; and that they had with them above 40 sail of storeships and merchant ships bound to Toulon, or to meet Monsieur d'Estrees. They said, likewise, that the squadron had been becalmed off the Cape, and having watered in the Bay, were now bound directly into the Straits, without any intention of seeing our fleet. This, with the hasty retreat of their men of war in the morning, and the deserting and burning their small vessels, amused the Admiral and the rest of the flag-officers and captains for the present; but afterwards it was judged (and with reason too), that the precipitate retreat of this little part of the fleet (unless they were at first surprised, and judged our whole strength might be together, from the number of merchant ships) was on purpose to amuse us, and thereby draw our squadron on insensibly into the body of them. It is, however, not improbable that they apprehended, by their numbers, the whole English fleet was coming upon them; and, indeed, had they come so far with them, here was an occasion offered, which perhaps may not be found again in an age, of destroying their whole strength at sea.

About noon the sea breeze sprung up at west north-west and north-west, when the Admiral bore away along the shore upon the enemy, discovering their strength the more the nearer he came to them. At last he reckoned about 80 sail, commanded

by Monsieur de Tourville; but the number that plied up to him was not above 16, with three flags, viz. the Admiral, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Rear-Admiral of the White; for the Vice Admiral of the White stood off to sea, that he might weather our squadron and fall in with the merchant ships, whilst the body of their fleet lay to the leeward of one another as far as they could be seen.

At three in the afternoon, our squadron being within four miles of the enemy, Vice-Admiral Vandergoes brought to, and sent to Sir George Rooke, to let him know that he was then sensible of the deceit, their whole fleet being now visible; for which reason he was for avoiding fighting if possible, being fearful that not only many of the merchant ships would be lost, but an engagement be too hazardous.

The Admiral thought he was then advanced too far to think of retreating, and therefore until he received this message, was fully resolved to push for it; but considering afterwards the blame would lie upon him, should he expose himself to the hazard of so unequal a fight, contrary to the opinion and advice of the Dutch flag-officer, and miscarry, he brought to, and stood off with an easy sail, that the Dutch and the heavy ships might work up to the windward. He sent at the same time the Sheerness with orders to the small ships that were near the land, and probably could not keep up with the fleet, to endeavour to get along shore in the night, and save themselves in Faro, St. Lucar, or Cadiz.

The Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, with about 10 sail of the enemy's fleet, fetched up the English squadron very fast, so that about six in the evening they came up with two Dutch men of war, and some merchant ships of that nation. The men of war were commanded by the Captains Schryver and Vander-Poel, who finding themselves under the wind, and therefore in no probability of escaping, tacked

tacked in for the shore, and thereby drew the enemy after them, which saved the rest of the fleet. The Dutch captains made a most desperate defence, but were at last overpowered by numbers and taken. The Admiral stood off all night, having a fresh gale at N. N. W. and the next morning found 54 ships about him, among which were only two Dutch and one Hamburger. Five sail of the enemy's ships appeared to the leeward, and two to the windward, which last dogged him all the day.

In a letter written by Captain Littleton, Commander of the Smyrna Factor man of war, from Cadiz, we have the following particulars; some of which are not in any other accounts.

"The 17th of June, at nine in the morning, we arrived in the height of Cape St. Vincent, and about two in the afternoon the headmost sailers discovered the French, and about four in the afternoon both sides engaged for some time. After which the headmost retired, and gave notice to the officer in chief.

The 27th, in the morning, we arrived near Lagos, and our ships took a fireship of the enemy's, which reported, that there were at Lagos 18 French men of war, with some fireships and merchantmen. About four in the morning two ships blew up, or else the enemy set them on fire themselves, within cannon-shot of the convoy. The Commander also gave the signal of drawing into a line of battle; for until then we descried no more than 29 sail of the enemy. There was no wind stirring until ten o'clock, at which time a fresh gale arose, and then we discovered a greater number of ships. The convoy also steering southward, perceived on the one side 40 sail under three flags, besides another squadron which endeavoured to get between us and the coasts; which the Admiral observing, gave notice to the merchantmen to make all the sail they could for the port of Cadiz, while the men of war kept the enemy in play. This

design was observed by the French, who made all the sail they could to intercept us; but the convoy having the wind, kept the enemy in play until the evening, and gave time to the nimblest sailers to get hither. Towards five in the afternoon the 18 French men of war above-mentioned engaged the convoy, and the fight lasted some part of the beginning of the night, the rest of the fleet not being able to come up with them. The 28th, in the morning, the fight began with greater fury, so that about seven o'clock our vessels saw four ships on fire, not knowing whether French or English, and the guns were heard until nine, though the event be not yet known. It is to be feared we may have lost some men of war and several merchants."

This engagement happened about six miles from Cape St. Mary.

The account which the French gives of this action. "The English and Dutch," says Father Daniel, "sustaining every day great losses from the French privateers, and more particularly by those of St. Maloes, had resolved to secure their Smyrna fleet from any such insults, by putting it under a convoy of 22 men of war. Advice of this precaution being carried to the French King, his Majesty ordered Marechal de Tourville, with 60 ships, which had been got together in the ports of the ocean, to sail towards the coasts of Portugal, and there way-lay the Smyrna fleet. Their scouts discovered it a few days afterwards; but as they had information that the English were at sea, with a fleet of 90 men of war, which had been seen on the coast of France, the Marechal, who was not yet joined with the Toulon squadron, consisting of 30 ships, under the Count d'Estrees, thought fit to detach 20 of his best sailers to take a view of the English fleet, and to begin the attack, if they did not find them much more numerous than themselves, whilst he would back them with the body of his fleet. They executed the orders given them, and

and took, at the beginning of their attack, two men of war; after which they burnt, sunk, or run aground upon the coast, 60 merchant-ships; 27 were taken; and the remainder, which could not make their way for England, took refuge at St. Lucar, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. The Marquis of Coetlogon, commander of a squadron, burnt four ships very richly laden at Gibraltar, and carried off 13, though they were defended by the batteries of the place and an estacade. If a greater number of men of war had taken the same course by night as the Sieurs de Belleisle-Errard, de Chaland, and d'Henri, the English and Dutch would have sustained a far greater loss, though as it happened it was very considerable, and amounted to, according to the relation of the captains of ships who were taken, above 20 (de Larrey says 25) millions of livres;" (that is something above 1,000,000*l.* sterling.)

Monsieur de Forbin, who was in the action, gives us the following account of it in his memoirs. "The King's (sc. the French King's) fleet, which consisted of 75 men of war, commanded by the Marechal de Tourville, set sail for the Straits of Gibraltar, where the Count d'Estrees, who was coming with 20 other ships from Provence, was to join him. They came to anchor in the road of Lagos, on the coast of Portugal. I (says our author) was sent out for intelligence, with orders strictly to examine whatever came to my view; and particularly, if I saw a great number of ships, I was to make it my business to discover whether they were merchantmen, or the enemy's ships of force. I was accompanied with three other captains, who were sent on the same errand. We set sail together, and in a few days, we discovered a fleet of the enemy's merchantmen. We found they consisted of upwards of 150 sail, and being well assured of our fact, we returned with all possible haste to the fleet, to give the Admiral an account of it, with an assurance, that it was a fleet of mer-

chantmen, and not men of war. Upon this advice the Admiral made ready for sailing, and stretched out, for what reason I am at a loss to say, before the wind, to 10 leagues distance. The next day our whole fleet discovered the enemy. The Admiral gave orders for the chase: but the enemy took the advantage of the wind, which our working the night before had made us lose, and fled, insomuch that we did them very little damage. We took, nevertheless, two of their men of war of 60 guns, and about 30 of their merchant ships, which ran aground on the coast of Portugal, and were burnt. I, for my part, burnt three of them, and took a fourth. It was happy for them that they came off so well; for had it not been for the false step I just now hinted at, their whole fleet would have been lost." Monsieur de Forbin was not, it seems, let into the secret; nor did he observe the real neglect, which our fleet took the advantage of, and thereby escaped.

Thus the enemy drew our squadron and trade into the snare; but had they pursued their advantage, and executed their design with as much conduct and resolution as it was projected, hardly a ship would have escaped; for their Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Blue, were within shot of Sir George Rooke, when they tacked and stood into the shore after the Dutch, and thereby saved the rest of the fleet.

This misfortune lay heavy upon the hearts of the merchants, and indeed upon the minds of all the people of England. The Turkey company in particular complained that the departure of the fleet was designedly put off, till the French fleet was in a readiness to wait for them; that the Admirals had advice of part of their fleet being at sea when they left the Turkey convoy; and that the whole transaction as it happened, was publicly talked of six weeks before at Marseilles. And therefore, at the meeting of the parliament, the first thing they did, was to inquire into the miscarriages of the fleet the last summer,

summer, and to consider how best to preserve the trade of the nation. Some time was spent in examining the instructions and orders given to the fleet, (which were thought weakly drawn, ambiguous and defective, but worse executed), the number of ships for the line of battle, and of the convoys and cruizers, the admirals who commanded both, and the results of the several councils of war held by them. Great exceptions were taken to the many delays, by which it seemed a train was laid that they should not get out of our ports till the French were ready to lay wait for them. They were accused of not having used any zeal or diligence in getting information concerning the French fleet; but had, in that important article, trusted too easily to general and uncertain reports. Against all which, they chiefly screened themselves by alledging, they had punctually obeyed their orders. After all which, on the 17th of November, the commons resolved, "It was the opinion of that house, that there had been a notorious and treacherous mismanagement in the miscarriage of the Smyrna fleet." Their next inquiry was, "Why the Straits fleet was stopped till the main fleet went out?" And then, "Why the main fleet did not convoy Sir George Rooke's squadron and the merchant ships out of danger of the French fleet?" And it being alledged, that the main fleet was not sufficiently victualled, the commons examined the state of their stores at sailing from Spithead, and thereupon resolved, on the 27th of November, "That there were sufficient beer and other stores on board the main fleet, when Sir George Rooke separated, to have served them till they had convoyed this squadron and the merchant ships out of danger of the Brest fleet." But though the miscarriage was very notorious, they knew not where to fix the particular blame; for on the 29th, the question being put, "That it did appear to that house, that the Admirals who commanded the fleet the last summer, had,

on the 11th of May last, information that part of the Brest fleet was going out to sea," it passed in the negative. And on the 6th of December, another question being put, "That the Admirals, by not sending into Brest for intelligence, before they left the Straits squadron, were guilty of a high breach of the trust that was reposed in them, to the great loss and dishonour of the nation," it was likewise carried in the negative. Before this inquiry in parliament, the Admirals had been examined before the council-board; but nothing could be made appear to the prejudice of their honour, only some flying reports which gave occasion to this order of council, on the 25th of October. "Whereas a report has been raised and spread, by Henry Killegrew, Esq. Sir Ralph Delaval and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Knights, Admirals of their Majesties fleet, that the honourable the Lord Viscount Falkland, one of the Lords of their Majesties most honourable Privy Council, did, upon reading a paper at the board, stifle something that was material to their justification: the Lords of the Council having considered of, and examined into the matter, are satisfied, and do declare, that the said report is false and scandalous; although, upon the said examination, it did also appear, that something happened which might lead the Admirals into that error, and it is ordered in Council, that this be printed and published in the Gazette."

The French Admiral, in the meantime, proceeded up the Straits, and coming to Malaga, the 20th of July, assured the Governor his design was only upon the English and Dutch ships, unless the city attempted to defend them, in which case he should bombard it. The Governor answered him, that he should protect these ships to the utmost of his power, having his master's orders so to do; upon which, the next day, he layed his broadsides against four Dutch and one English ship in the mole. He twice attempted to burn the Union frigate, but was bravely repulsed:

pulled: however, he continued his fire with so much fury, that the masters themselves seeing there was no possibility of saving the ships, after having done their utmost to defend them, sunk them; though Father Daniel pretends, the French took six ships here.

The French upon this returned to Cadiz, from whence they sent their prizes (being about 18) to Toulon, with two men of war, and detached about 14 ships, with two bomb vessels to Gibraltar, where they approached so near the fortifications that they were fired upon, as well from them as the mole and the ships, the whole day, but without any return on their side. They sent in a frigate to attack four merchant ships which were bound for Turkey; but she met with so warm a reception, that they were obliged to rescue her with their boats; and the masters of the merchantmen in the end followed the example of those at Malaga, and boring holes in their ships sides, sunk them. Upon which the French fleet retired to Lagos Bay.

Admiral Rooke having dispatched the Lark to England, with an account of this disaster, sailed to Madeira in hopes of finding some of the scattered ships; but only found Captain Fairborn with the Monk. He sailed from thence the 27th of June, arrived the 3d of August at Cork in Ireland; where finding orders from the joint Admirals to send some of the ships of his squadron to the main fleet; he sent them thither with Captain Fairborn, and he followed with the detachment soon after.

LAGOS. When the French had meditated their long intended project to invade England with a mighty armament, to be conducted by the means of flat-bottomed boats, so as by favour of the night to evade the vigilance of our admirals, and land 20,000 men in some part of Kent or Sussex, which lay nearest to the place of their departure. At that time Admiral Boscawen had blocked up Toulon; the Admirals Saunders and Holmes had entered the river St. Law-

rence, and De la Clue was positively commanded to get out by all means, in order to relieve their affairs in North America; but on the French court's receiving certain advices of the above situation of Saunders and Holmes, De la Clue received countermanding orders, directing him into the Channel; this was a point of great hazard and danger to De la Clue; but the court of Versailles had sent him his last sailing orders, from which he could not recede. Meantime Admiral Boscawen had left Toulon, and come to Gibraltar in order to refit, while the formidable squadron of De la Clue left its fortified road of Toulon, sailed down the Mediterranean, endeavoured to force a passage through the Straits' Mouth, and so get away safe to the northern seas; or if impeded by Admiral Hawke, who lay off Brest, to attack him in the rear, while Conflans should come out of Brest, and getting him between two fires, attack him in front. But all this mighty parade ended literally in smoke, and was eluded by the vigilance of Admiral Boscawen, who narrowly watched his motions, by detaching scouts to observe and give him notice of every approach. In consequence of these necessary precautions, he ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar, the only two frigates then ready; the former to cruize off Malaga, the other from Estepona to Ceuta Point, to look out and give timely notice.

On the 17th of August, 1759, about eight in the evening, the Gibraltar made the signal of the appearance of the enemy, viz. 14 sail on the Barbary shore, to the eastward of Ceuta; he then got under sail immediately, and was out of the Bay before ten, with 14 sail of the line, and the Shannon and Etna fireships. At day-light he saw the Gibraltar, and soon after seven sail of large ships lying to; but on our not answering their signal, they made sail from us. About noon the Admiral came up with them, and at two o'clock on the 18th, some of the headmost ships began to engage; but he could not get up to the Ocean

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Ocean till near four. In about half an hour, the *Namur's* mizen-mast and both topmasts were shot away; the enemy then made all the sail they could; the Admiral then left the *Namur*, and shifted his flag to the *Newark*; and soon after the *Centaur*, a French man of war of 74 guns struck. He pursued all night, and in the morning of the 19th saw only four sail, standing in for the land (two of the best sailers having altered their course in the night. The Admiral's fleet was not above a league from them, and not above five leagues from the shore. About nine the Ocean, one of the enemy's largest ships ran among the breakers, and the other three anchored; the Admiral then sent the *Intrepid* and *America* to destroy the Ocean; but Captain Pratten having anchored, could not get in, so Captain Kirke performed that service alone. On his first firing at the Ocean she struck, and Captain Kirke sent his officers on board. M. de la Clue, the French Admiral, having one leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed from the Ocean, which was his own ship, about half an hour before; but they found the captain of her, M. la Comte de Carne, and several officers and men on board: Captain Kirke having taken them out, finding it impossible to bring the ship off, set her on fire. Captain Bently, of the *Warspite*, was ordered against the *Temeraire* of 74 guns, and brought her off, with all her officers and men on board, with little damage. At the same time Vice-Admiral Broderick, with his division, burnt the *Redoubtable*, her officers and men having quitted her, as she was bulged; and brought the *Modeste* of 64 guns off, very little damaged, on board of which there was found a list of the French squadron.

It cannot be deemed any other but bare justice to the Admiral's prudence, courage, and vigilance in this action: for it was a piece of uncommon coolness, in the height of an engagement, to have the presence of mind sufficient to shift his flag from one

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ship to another, in order the sooner to effect the destruction of the enemy: a proof that his disabled ship, wherein there were more killed than on board any other in his squadron, should not be a pretence for his not executing in a another ship what he could not perform in his own. He received in the action a slight wound on the side of his face, from a splinter which broke the binnacle, wherein the compass is contained.

Thus was this boasted armament defeated and dispersed, some flying one way, some another, for shelter: the greatest part escaped to Cadiz, where they were blocked up by Admiral Broderick, while the *Souverain* and *Guerrier*, two more of their ships, took asylum at Lisbon. One great consequence happened from this victory off Lagos, that it prevented the scheme of France from taking place, of getting Admiral Hawke between two fires, destroying his fleet, and then proceeding to the invasion of England.

List of the French Squadron under the command of M. de la Clue.

	Guns.	Commanders.
L'Ocean,	80,	burnt, M. de la Clue
Le Redoubtable,	74,	De St. Agnan
Le Centaur,	74,	taken, S. Grammont
Le Souverain,	74,	escape. Panat
Le Guerrier,	74,	Rochemore
Le Temeraire,	74,	taken, Castill. Painé
Le Fantafque,	64,	lost com. Castill. cadet
Le Modeste,	64,	taken, D.L. Monvert
Le Lion,	64,	lost Colb. Turgis
Le Triton,	64,	comin. Venel
Le Fier,	50,	thro' Marquisan
L'Oriflamme.	50,	Straits. Dagon
La Chimere,	26,	Souchet
La Minerve,	24,	Ditto. L. C. d'Opede
La Gracieuse,	24,	L. C. de Fabry

An abstract of the number of men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's following ships, under the command of Admiral Boscawen, the 17th of August, 1759.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Namur - - -	13	44
Prince - - -	0	0
K k k k		Culloden

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<i>Ships.</i>		<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Culloden	- -	4	15
Warspite	- -	11	40
Swiftsure	- -	5	32
Newark	- -	0	5
Intrepid	- -	6	10
Conqueror	- -	2	6
St. Alban's	- -	6	2
America	- -	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the prize ship Centaur, lost company.			
Jersey	- - -	0	0
Portland	- -	6	12
Guernsey	- -	0	14
Total		56	196

LANDAU, SIEGE OF. A strong city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgravate of Alsace, situated on the river Queich, 15 miles from Spire, and 14 from Philipsburg, subject to France. In 1702, on the 16th of June, Prince Louis of Baden decamped from Langencandel, and posted his army before Landau, where he spent the rest of the month in raising batteries, and making his approaches, to whom it surrendered on the 12th of September, in the presence of the King of the Romans, after a siege, or rather a blockade of three months.

It was again invested by the same Prince in 1704, on the 12th of September; and the Duke of Marlborough, with Prince Eugene, came to the camp of Crone-Weissenburg, on the little river Lauter, to cover the siege. On the 18th of September the trenches were opened; and though the Marechal de Villeroy came to look on, yet he did not attempt to raise the siege. After several necessary steps made to reduce the place, the Duke, on the 6th of November, found the besiegers masters of the counterscarp, on which they had raised some batteries, and having perfected more, they had sixty pieces of cannon by the 8th firing to make the breach: and on the 23d, the garrison beat

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a parley, and hostages being exchanged, the King of the Romans granted the enemy very honourable terms, in pursuance of which they delivered one of the gates on the 25th, and the next day marched out of the place, to the number of 3400 men, which were left out of 7000, of which the garrison consisted at the beginning of the siege. The loss of the besiegers was less in proportion, who had not above 2000 killed, and about 4000 wounded. This siege lasted two months.

This place was the third time invested by the Marechal de Villars, who came before it in the beginning of June, 1714, and on the 25th the trenches were opened. Though the Germans, who knew the importance of that place, had forgot nothing to put it into a state of defence, and had augmented the fortifications by a considerable number of works, had used their mines and subterraneous preparations with execution, yet the place was obliged to surrender to Villars after 56 days open trenches. Twelve battalions, of which the garrison consisted, were made prisoners of war, and marched out on the 20th of August. This siege lasted near three months.

LANDEN, BATTLE AT. A small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Becke, 20 miles from Namur. This battle was fought on the 19th of June, 1693, for the glory of France or England, between the Confederates, under King William, and the French, under Luxemburg. This hasty general had, previously to this memorable battle, gained the ascendant of King William in stratagem, who made the latter divide his army to cover Huy, whither he detached 15,000 men. This was in reality besieged by Villeroy: but Luxemburg's going to view the intrenchments and works before Liege, was truly a feint to amuse King William, and in which he succeeded: for the King sent another detachment to reinforce that garrison, which proved fatal to him, and lost him the battle of

of Landen, by manifestly giving the superiority in numbers to Luxemburg his rival: for Luxemburg, farther to deceive the enemy, ordered his troops to make fascines, as if he had a real intention to attack Liège; but decamping all on a sudden, he made a march of seven leagues, and arrived with the troops of the King's household within sight of the enemy's camp. The King of England and the Elector of Bavaria concluded immediately that Luxemburg had a design to attack them, and resolved to wait for him, though the French were then retiring, persuaded that the victory would reasonably be disputed by favour of their intrenchments, notwithstanding their own superiority in numbers. Luxemburg spent all the night in disposing his army in order of battle; the King of England being at the same time employed in raising intrenchments, and planting his artillery (consisting of 100 pieces of cannon) on the borders of his camp. Both armies lay under arms all night. Most people thought, that considering the great superiority of the French, King William would have passed over the next day; but he was confident in the advantage of his post, which, together with his personal bravery, and that of the troops, induced him to risk the hazard of a battle. Having completed his intrenchments, furnished and fortified the two villages of Landen and Nerwinden, which closed his two wings, he waited for the event of the next day; and by sunrise, the French were drawn up within cannon-shot of the Confederate army, who played upon the French with success, and which the latter received with great patience and resolution. About six o'clock the enemy made a movement to come nearer to the King's intrenchments, and about eight Luxemburg ordered a strong body of troops to attack the villages. Luxemburg had given his last orders, which were not so punctually executed, and the Confederates remained masters of them; for his right too soon attacked their

left, and therefore was not able to penetrate into the village of Landen, which, as well as one part of the King's lines, was covered with a great ravine. This occasioned Luxemburg, who found his left quiet, to march the greatest part of his forces to the village of Nerwinden, which was on the right of the enemy. The French by this were every where repulsed, and about eleven o'clock began to despair: upon which the Marechal, perceiving them faint and remiss, rode through the ranks with his hat in his hand, calling out aloud to animate them, "Remember, gentlemen, the glory of France." The left wing began then the attack again upon the village of Nerwinden, but with the loss of a great number of men, and with no success. This second attack was followed by a pause, which seemed to indicate the Duke's retreat: nay, at that time, it was the opinion of Marechal Boufflers that it was more eligible to do so, than to risk the loss of the battle. Even the Prince of Conti, who did wonders in the fight, and Marechal Villeroy thought of retreating. But the Duke of Luxemburg asking the Duke of Bourbon what he thought of it, he answered, that he would engage to retake Nerwinden (for they had been a little time in possession of it) if he would give him ten fresh battalions. Accordingly he put himself, with the Prince of Conti, at the head of the brigade of the guards, the Duke of Luxemburg seconding them, and doubling all his efforts, drew up his cavalry, crying out again, "Gentlemen, the glory of France;" and attacked the right wing of the Confederates, where the fire began to slacken for want of ammunition, and that forced the village of Nerwinden. But neither had this availed, if the Duke of Chartres, with the French cavalry, had not passed the intrenchments to engage the Confederate cavalry: after having broke through the two first lines, he was repulsed by the third, and was near being taken, till assisted by two of his domestics, and having killed

with his own sword one of his pursuers: he recovered the next line, which as soon as he had put in order, he charged the horse again, and threw them into so much confusion, that they never rallied again, any more than the foot, so that in the end, the French pushed the horse into the river Layette, where a great number perished.

This was the last scene of a battle as bloody and terrible as ever was fought, wherein the very conquerors mourned a dear bought victory; so many fell, that they might say with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, that such another victory would quite ruin them. The Duke of Berwick was taken prisoner in the defence of the village of Nerwinden.

The King, during the whole battle, behaved like a most magnanimous Prince, having escaped the execution of three musquet-shots, one through his wig, another through his sleeve, while a third carried off the knot of his scarf, leaving a small contusion on his side: in short, his Majesty this day gained so much respect from his enemies, that it was said by them, that they wanted only such a king to make themselves masters of Christendom: and in some of the intercepted letters, after the battle, to their friends, they said, they saw the King of England every where present where there was the greatest heat of action, exposing his person to the greatest dangers; and that surely so much valour very well deserved the quiet possession of the crown to which he was an ornament.

The French reported that the Confederates had lost 20,000 men in this action; and indeed, till a review was made, the Confederates believed they had lost more than afterwards appeared to be the event, which was only 6000 killed; for the French reckoned their own men as ours in the computation: as there appeared on the field of battle 20,000 men, 10,000 or 12,000 of which though we assume to ourselves, the remainder could not be

other than French, who fought so strenuously in every attack, and were considerably worsted in several. The Allies lost a large train of artillery, abundance of small arms, and about 2000 prisoners. A great number was certainly wounded on both sides; for there was no pursuit; and as the battle was maintained with an obstinate fury on both sides, why should there be such a disparity in the killed and wounded, since the French were confessedly near double the number of the Confederates, and had once given over all thoughts of conquering; nay, had entertained a notion of retiring?

The King of England attributed this loss chiefly to M. Goulon, who commanded the artillery, because he had discontinued the firing. Goulon said in his justification, that he had obeyed the orders of a general officer, which, however, that general officer denied. That engineer soon after left his Majesty's service; but was, notwithstanding the charge imputed to him, warmly recommended to the Emperor, whom he afterwards served.

The Confederates retired to Lewes, without being pursued by the enemy; a proof that they were sick of the victory, dear bought as it was. Luxemburg, on his return to Paris, was no doubt troubled to see so many illustrious families in mourning; and though he had the thanks of the King, he had the curse of the people; which latter he could not justly deserve, since he did but his duty, though he sacrificed his troops to the glory of his country. A number of ladies waited on him in mourning coaches, demanding his interest at court to procure them pensions, or on failure, they threatened to burn his palace. Yet though he might move such a suit, it must greatly affect the King's finances to give pensions to the widows of so many as fell on that dear bought issue.

LANDSDOWN - HILL, BATTLE AT. Near Marsfield in Somersetshire, not far from Bath. In the year 1643, in the dispute between the Royalists and the Parliament's

ment's forces, after the success of the former over the latter, under the Earl of Stamford at Stratton, the two houses sent Sir William Waller to raise an army in the county of Somerset, in order to retrieve that misfortune. The Royalists having rested a few days at Wales, advanced towards Sir William Waller, who had fixed his head quarters at Bath, and had received a reinforcement of 500 cavalry, so completely armed with cuirassiers and defensive armour, that the Royalists ludicrously termed them the Lobsters, and in the sequel found them for the most part impenetrable.

After some skirmishes, fought with various success on both sides, the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice marched to Marsfield, five miles beyond Bath, in the road for Oxford. Waller, whose aim was to prevent their joining the King's forces, immediately possessed himself of Landdown-Hill, which he fortified with breast-works and cannon: then he detached a body of horse towards Marsfield, from whence they were driven back by the Royalists, who drew up their forces on the plain, but perceiving how advantageously the enemy was situated, they began to retreat to their old quarters. Waller immediately sent his whole cavalry to fall upon their flank and rear, in which the new regiment of cuirassiers did great execution, so that the King's horse, hitherto deemed invincible, were broken and discomfited. Nevertheless, they were rallied, and the enemy fled in their turn. The Royalists then attacked the file with surprising courage, and gained the summit after a very obstinate engagement, the enemy retiring behind a stone wall, where they faced the King's troops, in good order, till night, and then retired to Bath by favour of the darkness. The Marquis was left in possession of the field; but the victory was not gained without considerable damage. Sir Bevil Greenville was killed in the attack, with a good number of excellent officers: and next morn-

ing, Sir Ralph Hopton, and Serjeant-Major Sheldon, riding about the field, they were blown up with gunpowder, eight barrels of which happened to be in a waggon, and took fire either by accident or treachery. The Major died next day; and Sir Ralph was miserably scorched.

LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. A town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, on the river Sambre, 18 miles east from Cambray. In 1543, the Emperor Charles V. being at war with Francis I. of France, after he had brought the Duke of Cleves to submit, and much about the time of the revolt of the Rochellers, laid siege to Landrecy, but apprehending its strength, resolved to reduce it by famine. The besieged suffered very much in a siege of two months, when Francis I. putting himself at the head of his army, approached within two leagues of the besiegers. The Emperor imagining he would give him battle, imprudently drew his forces from the further side of the Sambre to join the forces on this side, which weak step gave Francis an opportunity of throwing relief into the town, so that the Emperor was thereupon forced immediately to raise the siege.

LANDRECY, SIEGE OF. This place was invested by Prince Eugene, after he had separated from the English forces, in 1712. The Allies, after the desertion of the British troops by an inglorious ministry, had entirely been disconcerted in most of their plans of operation; however they resolved to carry on the war. On the 16th of July, Landrecy was besieged with 34 battalions, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, and under the direction of Prince Eugene. The left of Eugene's army joined the camp before Landrecy, and the right extended along the Schelde towards Denain, where the Allies had an intrenched camp to cover the bringing up their artillery, ammunition, and provisions, which they drew from the magazines in Walloon Flanders by water.

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The Marechal de Villars, who had received orders from his court to relieve Landrecy, caused bridges to be laid over the Schelde the 18th of July, which he passed the 19th, and the next day encamped on the Salle, towards Chatteau Cambresis: the two next days he took up in directing 1500 men to widen and level the roads towards the Sambre, and to lay bridges over that river.

Prince Eugene being informed of these motions, caused a large intrenchment to be made before his left, posting General Fagal behind it, with 40 battalions, and caused his right to move up, that he might be in a condition to maintain the siege with his whole army.

Monsieur de Villars had in the meantime, formed the important design of possessing himself of the camp of Denain, and by that coup-de-main at once disconcert the measures of the Allies, and force Prince Eugene to raise the siege of Landrecy, and get possession of all their magazines. To this end, he ordered Count de Broglie, on the 23d in the evening, to advance along the Salle with 40 squadrons, causing all the passages of that river to be guarded, that none of the parties of the Allies might cross it to observe the operations of his army. He then marched in one night to Bouchain, having broke up his camp at Chatteau Cambresis, and re-passed the Schelde, unobserved by the Allies, broke through the lines of Denain, and forced them to retire over the bridge on the Schelde. We shall not give a particular detail of the action of Denain, though necessarily connected with the siege of Landrecy, being the occasion of raising that siege, but shall refer the reader to the whole affair, already cited under DENAIN.

The French having thus, like a torrent, burst and broken down all mounds, they took several places, as Atarchiennes, Fort Scarpe, Douay, Quesnoy, and Bouchain, while Prince Eugene, on the other hand, was obliged to quit the siege of Landrecy,

to stop the impetuosity of Villars, and, if possible, to relieve Douay; which, notwithstanding all his efforts, he was unable to effect. However, Prince Eugene's conduct did not escape censure on this occasion; for in respect to Landrecy, it was objected against him, that it was imprudently undertaken before the reduction of Mauberge, which should, say the objectors, by all means have preceded it. What grounds there were for these allegations and reflections, we shall not undertake to determine; and shall only observe, that as the disgraces and disappointments which befel the Confederates from the period of Landrecy, cast a shade on the conduct and reputation of that Prince, so did he most honourably acquit himself, in a letter which he sent to one of the ministry of England, in vindication of the Earl of Albemarle, who commanded in the action of Denain, and was cruelly aspersed at home for misconduct in that unfortunate affair; which letter, as it is an original, we shall preserve, and it is thus:

" Sir,

I am surpris'd and troubled to hear of the injustice people do to my Lord Albemarle, and all the impertinent discourses that have been vented, concerning his conduct in the action of Denain. I have long been sensible, that the misinformed vulgar judge by events, and that the unfortunate are always censured by them for those miscarriages which they could not foresee; or foreseeing, could not possibly avoid. But I wonder that such slander should have found reception among men of figure, as could only have been broached by his enemies, and what man is without them?

I should think myself wanting in the duty of a man of honour, much more of a chief general, if I did not testify the truth of which I was an eye witness. He performed on that occasion, all that a courageous, prudent, and vigilant general could do; and had all the troops done their duty,

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duty, conformable to his commands or example, the affair would not have had so unfortunate a turn as it had; but when they run as soon as they have given one fire, and cannot be rallied, no general on earth can help it; and, therefore, I doubt not but you will contribute to the disabusing those at the helm, who have been misinformed, and that you will be persuaded none can have more esteem for you than,

Sir, your's, &c.

EUGENE DE SAVOY."

LANDSHUT, ACTION NEAR, IN 1760. This city is the capital of Lower Bavaria, in Germany.

General Laudohn having been repulsed with great loss, in an assault which he ventured to make upon Glatz, the night between the 27th and 28th of June, left but a small number of troops before that place, and marched in order to attack the corps under the command of General Fouquet. The latter, who was desirous of maintaining the post at Landshut, from whence he had just dislodged the Generals Geisrugg and Jahnus, took all measures immediately for making a good defence. He was obliged, however, to send off Major-General Ziethen with four battalions and two squadrons towards Frauenstein, in order to preserve a communication with Schweidnitz, as well as Major-General Grant, on the other side, with some cavalry; so that there were but few generals left with him, and part of his corps, of which the whole was already in itself but weak.

The 23d, at two o'clock in the morning, General Laudohn, with all his forces, attacked all the redoubts which General Fouquet occupied near Landshut, and carried three of them, viz. those on the heights of Mummel, Bouch, and Blasidorff, after a very vigorous defence on the part of the five battalions that guarded them. Amongst others, one of Mosel's battalions

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distinguished itself extremely on this occasion.

General Fouquet having then thrown himself into the two redoubts, which he had still in his possession, upon the heights of Kirchenberg and Galgenberg, was twice summoned on the part of General Laudohn to surrender with his people, which he refused complying with. In consequence whereof he was attacked with great fury by the enemy, who, by their superior force, penetrated at last into the redoubts, which had been defended till six o'clock. General Fouquet fell there into the hands of the enemy, after having received two wounds; but part of his infantry and almost all the cavalry made their way and got to Breslau.

Major-General Ziethen likewise, upon the approach of the enemy, threw himself into Schweidnitz, with his four battalions and two squadrons, without the loss of a single man. This affair, however unfortunate, cannot but do great honour to General Fouquet for having defended his post with the utmost bravery, though he had but a handful of men opposed to an army, which, as the enemy themselves have declared, consisted of 50,000, and did not yield till after having occasioned as great a loss as they would have suffered by a defeat in a pitched battle. According to accounts received from the Austrians themselves, they had near 6000 men killed in the affair, and almost double that number wounded; which is the more credible, as M. Daun was thereupon obliged to detach five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry from his own army towards the county of Glatz upon the news of this action.

LANGENSALTZE, BATTLE OF, IN 1761. This town is situated in Hesse, in Germany.

M. de Sporcken having divided the corps under him into two columns, one of which was commanded by Count Kielmansegge, and the other by Lieutenant-General Wangerheim, put Major-General de Luckner

at

at the head of a strong advanced guard, who marched the 9th to Heiligenstadt.

The first column arrived at Buren, and the second at Stadthorbes. The troops halted the 10th. M. de Luckner marched the next day to Kullstedt. Count Kielmansegg to Helmsdorf, and M. de Wangenheim to Babersdorf.

M. de Sporcken went to reconnoitre the enemy, several of whose regiments of infantry had passed the Werra at Eschwege. There were 5000 French in the city of Muhlhausen; that of Langensaltze, and the villages in its neighbourhood were occupied by Saxons. M. de Sporcken found on the heights of Dorne four battalions of grenadiers of France ranged in order of battle, and the infantry posted in the wood towards Eschwege, to protect the communication of the Werra with Muhlhausen and Langensaltze. M. de Luckner had orders to attack them the next day in the morning with his corps, which was to be sustained by two battalions and six squadrons. The same day M. de Belsunce appeared before Duderstadt with 3000 men, and some cannon of the garrison of Gottingen. He summoned Lieutenant-Colonel Rehborn; who commanded in that town three times; and upon the negative answers received from him, he caused the gates to be battered for three hours, but his attempts were fruitless, and he returned the same night.

M. de Luckner attacked, on the 12th, the French and Swiss grenadiers, who had passed the night under arms in the wood of Dorne, over against his advanced posts at Anerode and Buckewriede. He pushed them as far as the heights of Egerieden, where they gained a thick wood, which Count de Solms had fortified by felled trees. They cannonaded each other. The enemy received reinforcements from the quarters on the Werra, and those of the Saxons.

The night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not assemble his men so as to undertake any thing against the enemy;

he contented himself with making some changes in the disposition of his quarters, and to push the posts further on. The skirmishes of this day cost him 40 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was more considerable, and four officers and fifty of their men were taken.

M. de Sporcken put his troops in order of battle the 13th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, upon the height called Eisberg; but having found the enemy reinforced; that they had occupied all the woods where the horse could not act; and that the troops of his Prussian Majesty were at the distance of three marches, he resolved to pass the Unstrut at Silberhausen and Hortsmar, to draw near them by a forced march.

He informed M. de Sibourg of his intentions, and the motion was executed in presence of the enemy without the least loss. The troops were cantoned between Keysershager and Marolderude.

The corps of Prussians advanced the 14th to the height of Langensaltze, which was occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the village on the left side of the river Unstrut, with the troops of his first line, and drew those of his second line as near it as possible.

He agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Prussian troops should pass the Unstrut at Merckleben, whilst he passed it at Thomasbruck, and M. de Luckner at Bolstedt. In the night the bridges which the enemy had broken were repaired.

On the 15th, at seven in the morning, all the troops came to the river side in order to pass it, but the thaw had increased the waters to such a degree in twice 24 hours, that there was an inundation from Muhlhausen almost to Langensaltze.

The Prussian cavalry got through the passage of Merckleben, while their cannon was battering the town of Langensaltze. Eight squadrons of M. de Sporcken's first line passed Thomasbruck with a brigade of chasseurs, and a squadron of Luckner's

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ner's, whose whole corps could not pass, the waters continuing out all the day. In the meantime the Prussian cavalry fell upon the enemy who were going out of Langensaltze; and M. de Sporcken's corps did so likewise upon the troops which were coming down the hills to their assistance.

M. de Sporcken computes the enemy's loss that day at 5000 men, at the same time that his own scarcely exceeds 100. Lieutenant-General Hodenberg was wounded and taken prisoner.

The Prussians took three battalions, and seven pieces of cannon; and M. de Sporcken's troops took two battalions and six pieces of cannon.

LANWERENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. A little village in the landgravate of Hesse. Fought on the 30th of September, 1758. The operations of the armies in Westphalia seemed for a long time to be in a state of fortitude; the grand army of the French, under the Marechal de Contades, was wholly unable to drive Prince Ferdinand from the posts which he had so judiciously chosen along the Lippe; the other division of the French forces, under the Prince de Soubise, had made no great progress on the side of Hesse-Cassel, against the Prince Isenburg, who still kept his ground in that principality, in order to protect the course of the Weser, and to cover the electorate of Hanover. The French were sensible that an attack on the principal army of the Allies would prove a very dangerous attempt; in which, even if they should meet with some success, their progress into the King's electorate dominions must be very slow and difficult. But as the body of the Allies employed in Hesse-Cassel was far the weakest, and as an advantage on that side promised the French the command of the Weser, and a better passage into the heart of the enemy's country, they determined to make an attempt there: to further this design, a considerable detachment was made from the army of M. de Contades, which increased the Prince of Soubise's corps to at least 30,000.

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Prince Ferdinand, sufficiently aware of the enemy's plan, had previously sent General Oberg with a strong reinforcement to join the Prince Isenburg; but notwithstanding the reinforcement, the whole force of the Allies did not exceed 15000. This body was attacked by the French at Lanwerenhagen, and their great superiority, especially in point of cavalry, obliged the Allies to retire with the loss of 1500 men. The Allies unable to keep the field, had, however, some woods in their rear which covered their retreat, in which they preserved so good a countenance as to prevent their defeat from becoming total: great consequences might have been expected from this affair, but Prince Ferdinand's vigilance, who had established the most ready communications all along the Lippe, suffered the victorious army to reap but little advantage from that incident.

LAPLA, BATTLE AT. A town in Finland. About the middle of the year 1714, the arms of the Czar had gained several advantages over those of Sweden. After the battle of Pultowa, Prince Galliczen had been harassing the Swedes continually, endeavouring to force them to an engagement, but they kept a running fight, and gave the Russian General an opportunity of laying all Finland under contribution; at length he came up with them at Lapla, under the command of Arnfeldt, who had intrenched himself there with 9000 men, one part of which were ill armed peasants. Galliczen attacked them; they stood firm at first and repulsed the Russians; but they returning to the charge, the peasants took to their heels, which throwing the soldiers into confusion, drew them to do the same. This victory was of the more importance to the Russians, as by it they were now become masters of Finland.

LEDES, SIEGE OF. Formerly a castle in Kent. In the troubles between Edward II. with his Barons, in 1321, his Queen proceeding on a journey of devotion to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, sent

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sent an officer to demand a lodging at the castle of Ledes, belonging to Bartholomew Badlesmere, a gentleman who had been under manifold obligations to Edward, but had lately abandoned his interest, and joined the discontented Barons. He was not then in the castle; but his lady refused admittance to the Queen, or to any person whatever, without an order from her husband; and told the officers and domestics, that they might provide lodgings for their mistress in some other place, for that she should not enter her castle. The Queen went in person to the gate, and not only met with a repulse, but saw six of her attendants killed by the garrison. Incensed at this outrage, she complained to the King, demanding reparation for the insult she had met with. Edward readily entering into the quarrel of his Queen, and assembling a body of forces, he invested the castle, which was well provided with all necessaries to sustain a siege.

The Barons of the Welch marches advanced as far as Kingston, in their way to the relief of the place; but the Earl of Lancaster, who hated Badlesmere, refusing to send the succours they solicited, the Welch Barons found themselves too weak to give the King battle. They then proposed that hostilities should cease, till a parliament could be assembled, but being rejected, they retired. The castle held out till their provisions were consumed, and then surrendered at discretion.

Walter de Colpepper, the Governor, and 11 of the officers, were executed as traitors; the rest were imprisoned in different places; and the women, with Badlesmere's lady, committed to the Tower of London.

LEE FORT TAKEN. See NEW YORK.

LEEDS, BATTLE AT IN 655. The Kings of Diera and East Anglia, having entered into a league with Penda of Mercia, to dethrone Osway of Bernicia, took the field; but the King of Diera dreading the consequence of a defeat, determined not to support his ally. When the armies

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came in sight of each other, on the spot where Leeds in Yorkshire now stands, the Dieras stood neuter, and suffered Penda to be totally defeated.

LEFFINGHEN, SIEGE OF. A village near Oudenburg, in the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders. In the year 1708, during the contest for glory between the Duke of Marlborough and the celebrated Duke de Vendome, after General Webb, with 8000 of the Confederate forces, had beat M. de la Motte, with 22,000, at Winindale. Vendome being enraged at so flagrant a disgrace to the French arms, marched in person to Oudenarde with the French army, and ordered the dikes between Bruges and Newport to be cut in several places, in order to lay the country under water, and thus prevent the communication between Ostend and the Duke of Marlborough's army. But notwithstanding the great inundation, Major-General Cadogan, favoured by the British troops at Leffinghen, found means to carry through the water floods great quantities of ammunition and other necessaries.

Hereupon the Duke de Vendome bent all his resentment and efforts against the village of Leffinghen with 8000 men; after several warm repulses, and eight days open trenches, he carried it, (through the supineness of some officers), and made the garrison prisoners of war.

To give a particular account of this siege in miniature (for it could be termed no other), would be as ridiculous as it was inglorious to the French; to make an attack in form with a great army, on so weak and defenceless a post, while the siege of the most important of all their frontiers was carrying on, they not daring so much as to attempt the relief thereof. And yet the French writers, particularly the Marquis de Quincy, gives as formal an account of this mighty siege, and extols the valour of his countrymen in the several attacks of it, as if it had been a place of the greatest importance, while the magnanimous

nanimous Vendome, acted in this affair from immediate resentment, and like another Quixote, spent his rage on a poor windmill.

We shall only, for the sake of brevity, observe, that though it was allowed on all hands not to be tenable against a vigorous attack, yet Lieutenant-Colonel Rapin, and Major Herbert, defended it bravely for eight days against all the skill and cannon of Vendome, killed and wounded a great number of his men, and took several officers prisoners: among the latter Major-General de Croissy Colbert, taken by an English grenadier, who generously refused 200 pistoles, and a commission in the French service, to permit his escape.

Thus this place was bravely defended, during eight days open trenches, till the fatigued garrison was relieved by Colonel Cauldfield, with several other officers, and 1250 men. This new officer, by some unaccountable misconduct, left undetermined by our historians, suffered himself to be surprised the very next day, and surrendered with his garrison prisoners at discretion. However, the M. de Quincy accounts for this surprise, by telling us, that the new Governor having been making merry on account of the surrender of Lisle, which happened two days before, the French found the soldiers all drunk, and the officers quiet in their beds, so that they got into the place before the former could get into a posture of defence, or the latter put on their cloaths.

LEGHORN, ENGAGEMENT NEAR. A sea port in the Mediterranean. The privateers of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Guernsey and Jersey, having had great success against the enemy (August, 1756), and amongst other captures, made prizes of several of their privateers, Captain Fortunatus Wright, of the St. George privateer of Liverpool, of 12 guns and 80 men, performed a very gallant action off the port of Leghorn, where, to the honour of his country, he fought a French xebecque of 16 carriage guns, and 280 men,

who, with two other privateers who were then in sight, had long blocked up that port, and forced her to sheer off, having her captain, lieutenant, and lieutenant of marines, and 70 or 80 men killed, and 70 wounded. He lost himself only 4, and had 9 wounded. The whole of this desperate engagement was seen from the port, and procured security for all the vessels bound inward and outward, and greatly elated the English and their friends in that city. Captain Wright, at his return to Leghorn, was confined by order of the regency.

Two men of war were sent by Sir Edward Hawke to Leghorn, on the 21st of September, as a convoy to the homeward bound ships from that port, and peremptorily demanded the release of the gallant Captain Fortunatus Wright and his ship, the St. George, which they obtained and brought away with them.

LEIPSIC. A city of Saxony, seized by the Prussians, September the 1st, 1756. The King of Prussia finding that he could not provoke the Combined army to an engagement upon fair ground, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, he made a feint, soon after the beginning of September 1757, as if he intended to march to Berlin with the greatest part of his army, leaving General Keith with only 7000 or 8000 men to defend Leipsic. Upon this the Combined army took courage, passed the Sala, and having marched up to the city, summoned the General to surrender; to which he answered, that the King his master had ordered him to defend it to the last extremity, and he would obey his orders. But before the enemy could so much as begin to form the siege of the place, they were alarmed with the approach of the King of Prussia, who had, by previous and private orders, collected together all his distant detachments, and was advancing by long marches to Leipsic; whereupon they retreated again over the Sala, and being followed by his Prussian Majesty, thus brought on the

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battle of Rosbach, the 5th instant, of which we have given the best accounts. To which we shall add, that even at Paris, they were so far from singing *Te Deum*, as usual, that they frankly acknowledged upon this occasion their having been defeated, and only endeavoured to lessen their loss: but by accounts from several parts of Germany we were told, that the Combined army was almost entirely dispersed, and that whole bodies of the Imperial troops deserted to the King of Prussia.

LEMNOS, SIEGE OF. An island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, at the entrance of the Hellespont, or Dardanel, belonging to the Turks. In the dispute between the Venetians and the Turks for the mastery at sea, the latter fitted out a large fleet to prosecute the war in the year 1656; but as soon as it sailed out of the Dardanel, the Venetians, who waited for it, began the attack, whence ensued a bloody engagement; and though the Captain-General Marcello was slain, yet the Provéditeur so vigorously prosecuted the fight, that out of 68 galleys, 28 ships, and 9 galleasses, only 18 galleys escaped, the rest being either taken, sunk, or burnt.

The Venetians, animated with this success, proceeded in their intentions, which was to take Tenedos and Lemnos, the former of which they took in four days, and immediately afterwards Lemnos. The Turkish ministry, considering that the loss of those islands would be attended with considerable danger to the Ottoman state, sent a numerous fleet to recover them: but putting into Scio, to wait for 10 galleys from Barbary, with a great number of saiks or merchantmen, under their convoy, the Venetians intercepted or burnt the ships, with many of the saiks, killing 1000 Turks in the several conflicts. Upon which another fleet was fitted out; but though the Venetians defeated that also, yet they repaired it again, and coming before Tenedos, in the end of July, it was deserted by the besieged, who did not

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think it tenable. But Lemnos held out two months longer, and then was surrendered on articles. Hereupon Sultan Mohammed proposed to make peace with the Republic of Venice, if they would surrender Candia, and pay three millions for the expence of the war, which terms were rejected.

LEUZE, BATTLE AT. A town in the Austrian Netherlands, and province of Hainault, 14 miles from Mons, near Liege. In the year 1691 the French drove all before them, to the great mortification of King William, who had just finished the Irish war by defeating his father-in-law, James, at the battle of the Boyne: Nice, Mons, and other towns of strength, fell into their hands. After the taking of Mons, the French having gained so important a point, thought only of acting upon the defensive for the rest of the campaign in Flanders.

The Confederates, under King William, were indeed somewhat superior to them in point of infantry, but in cavalry the French were stronger. King William did all he could to bring Luxemburg to a battle, by several marches and countermarches, as well as the feints he made of retaking Mons; yet all was ineffectual; for Luxemburg as industriously avoided fighting, resolving to give no opportunity, except he saw a great disadvantage on the side of the Allies; so that the King, after he had first blown up the fortifications of Beaumont, marched his army towards Aeth, and leaving the command to Prince Waldeck, he retired to consider of the farther operations of the war. Prince Waldeck continued some time about Aeth; but as he was decamping from Leuze, on the 19th of September, the Duke of Luxemburg thought it a fair opportunity to fall upon the Prince's rear, as he was approaching towards Benair and Cambrun, which he did by a forced march, with a great body of horse, the best in France, and that before any of the Confederates knew of his intentions: nay, when Tilly, who

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who commanded in the rear, sent the Prince an express of it, he could scarce credit it. But the first line of the Confederates was hardly drawn up, before it was charged by the French King's household troops, while the second line was forming of such troops as were ordered to pass the river with all convenient speed. The French horse being more numerous, they had some advantage for a short time over the Allies, who being sustained by the infantry, though their first and second line were disordered, rallied again, and after a long dispute, the French quitted their enterprize, sufficiently contented with having harrassed the Prince's march. In this action near Leuze, the loss is said to be 1000 of the Confederates, and about 500 of the French.

LEWES. A town in the county of Suffex, and near which the following very important battle was fought in 1264. Henry III. quarrelling with his Barons, and all hopes of agreement being lost by the animosity of both parties, nothing was thought of but a battle. The Earl of Leicester the chief of the Barons, advancing with his army, drew it up in order of battle near the King's, who was preparing to receive him. The Royal army was divided into three bodies, of which that on the right was commanded by Prince Edward, (afterwards Edward I.) William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, his uncle, and John, Earl of Warren and Surry. The King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwallis commanded the left wing, and the King the center. The Barons' army was divided into four bodies; the first was led by Henry de Montfort, the General's son; the Earl of Gloucester commanded the second; the third, consisting wholly of Londoners, was on the left, commanded by Nicholas Segrave; and the fourth was headed by the Earl of Leicester. The two armies being thus drawn up, Prince Edward began the fight by attacking the Londoners, who not being able to withstand so vigorous a charge

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immediately took to flight. As the Prince was animated with a desire of revenging the affront done the Queen his mother by the London mob, he pursued them above four miles without giving any quarter. But this revenge cost him dear. Whilst he pursued his victory with more eagerness than discretion, the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester gained the same advantage over Henry, and the King of the Romans his brother. The Barons being sensible what their fate would be were they vanquished, attacked with a fury mixed with despair the Royal troops, who had not the same reason to fight with that animosity. Accordingly they took to flight after a faint resistance, leaving the two Kings in the hands of their enemies. Henry surrendering to the Earl of Leicester, and the King of the Romans to the Earl of Gloucester, were presently conducted to the priory of Lewes, situated at the foot of the castle, which was kept by some of the King's troops. To this place the soldiers of the Royal army fled, in order to retire into the castle. But when they saw the town in the power of the Barons, the two Kings made prisoners, and in all appearance themselves going to be surrounded on all sides, they threw down their arms and surrendered at discretion.

Meantime Prince Edward, who was returning in triumph from the pursuit of the Londoners, was extremely surprised to see the Royal army dispersed, and to hear the two Kings were prisoners. His first thoughts were to exert his utmost to set them at liberty. If this resolution could have been immediately executed, it would infallibly have changed the face of affairs. The conquerors, employed in guarding their prisoners, or dispersed about the field in pursuit of their flying enemies, would have found it difficult to withstand a vigorous attack. But the Prince's soldiers, dismayed at the defeat of the rest of the army, and the captivity of the two King's, shewed no inclination to renew a fight, which to them seemed unequal.

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unequal. This fear, which all Edward's solicitations could not overcome, made him lose so fair an opportunity, wherein very probably he would have gained great reputation. Meantime the Earl of Leicester drew his army together again with all possible expedition. At first he only thought of defending himself, justly dreading to be attacked in his present disorder. But when he saw he had time to rally his troops, his only concern was to hinder the Prince from escaping. To that end he sent proposals to amuse him, whilst by several detachments, he took care to prevent his retreat.

Edward's uncertainty at first what course he should take, the opposition of his own troops, the time spent in trying to animate them, and the several messages from the Earl of Leicester to amuse him, were the cause of his losing so many hours, which should have been employed either in fighting, or retreating in good order. But having done neither, he found himself on a sudden surrounded on all sides, and under a necessity of accepting conditions, which appeared tolerable in his ill situation. This negotiation, which lasted but a few moments, was ended by these articles: That the Statutes of Oxford should be inviolably observed; yet so, that they might be amended by four bishops or barons chosen by the parliament; and if these four commissioners should not agree, they were to stand to the arbitration of the Earl of Anjou, brother to the King of France, assisted by four French noblemen. Thus far all went well for the Prince; but the last article was the worst, namely, that himself and Henry, his cousin, son to the King of the Romans, should remain as hostages in the custody of the Barons till all things should be settled by parliament. How hard soever this article was, Edward, who saw no remedy, was forced to consent to it. These articles, called the Mise, that is to say, the Agreement of Lewes, were signed by Edward,

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and confirmed by the King, who was not in a condition to reject them.

LEXINGTON, ACTION OF. See CONCORD.

LEZNO, BATTLE AT. A village in Poland, not far from Mohilow. In 1708, the Czar of Muscovy being informed that Charles XII. his competitor for glory, had left a body of his forces in Poland, and had ordered his General, Lewenhaupt, to leave Livonia and Courland to join his own army, he thought it absolutely necessary, if possible, to prevent this junction. After he had fought that General at Mohilow with loss, he still persisted to embarrass his march towards the King, and having got sight of the enemy near the banks of the Pronia, who made as if they would oppose the Czar's passage over that river; but no sooner were seven field-pieces brought up to cannonade them, than General Lewenhaupt struck off towards the village of Lezno.

About four in the morning, some time in July, the Czar began his march towards the Swedes, and at nine came up with them near Lezno. Lewenhaupt, informed by parties of the approach of the Russians, drew up his army in the order of battle, causing two battalions to advance near a mile before his camp, in order to dispute the enemy's passage over a small morass; upon which the Czar gave orders to Prince Menzikoff to send Colonel Campbell with his dragoons dismounted, to attack the two battalions, who made so quick a fire upon the Russians, that they could scarce form themselves in order of battle. These dismounted dragoons having stood the fire for some time, the Czar caused them to be supported by four battalions of his own guards, and two of Ingria, who pouring in their shot upon the two Swedish battalions, killed about half of them, and gained the passage through the morass. General Lewenhaupt perceiving his vanguard beaten, caused his army to move up, to prevent the Russians from drawing up

up in battalia. His Czarish Majesty observing that the enemy's line extended wider than his own, immediately caused several regiments to strengthen the wings. These dispositions being made, about 11 o'clock in the morning the signal for attacking was given, by a general discharge of all the artillery. The enemy began to advance with great fierceness and resolution, and the fight being hot and obstinate for above an hour and a half, victory hung in suspense; during the terrible fire which was every where made, the Czar appeared in all places of danger, to animate his soldiers by his presence; and the Swedes too well observing how greatly the Muscovites acquitted themselves under the eye of their monarch, seemed to regret the absence of their own, which is given as a great cause for their beginning to give ground, and growing dispirited; in retiring, however, they drew off in order of battle. The Muscovites then redoubled their efforts to break them, and to improve their own advantage.

The Swedes being driven back to their baggage, the action was for some time repited on both sides. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the Russians coming up, the action began again. General Baur being within a mile of the Czar with 4000 men, thought fit to wait for his coming up in order to join him, which was effected by four. He was obliged to endure the fire of the Swedes before he could join the right, where he was to post himself. When the junction between Baur and the Czar was formed completely, the latter ordered that neither the right nor the left should renew the fight, one without the other; but the left wing having stood some time inactive, their impatience to fight superseded that order, while the right wing continued to engage with the utmost vigour.

The Swedes seeing themselves repulsed, caused two battalions and ten squadrons of their reserve to charge the right of the Russians in flank, but they were so

well received, and afterwards so closely pursued, that not above 50 men of the two battalions escaped. Upon this advance, the Russian left and their center pursued the Swedes forwards amongst their waggons, and broke all their left wing.

On the right of the Muscovites, Lewenhaupt rallying his troops faced the Muscovites, who were among his waggons, and fired on them so hotly that the Russians retired; but their center and left wing advanced at the same time against the Swedes, who were then obliged to face to the right about to make head against them. The charge was renewed on both sides with greater fury than before, both by the horse and foot, and continued the action till it was dark night; the Czar then reflecting how dangerous it was, as well as difficult to dislodge them from behind their waggons, forbid the officers on pain of being cashiered, and the soldiers of being hanged, to quit their ranks to rifle the dead; so the Russian army kept all night under arms watching the motions of the Swedes. In the meantime, the trophies of the day were presented to the Czar, consisting of 47 colours, and ten standards, besides 16 cannon, which he added to his own train of artillery.

Thus they passed the night, which was very cold, till, at the approach of morning, they saw the Swedes kindle fires about their waggons; upon which the Czar ordered that fires should be made in the front of his right line, and that his men should hold themselves in direct readiness; they marched then towards the enemy's waggons, expecting to meet with no less resistance than before; but to their surprise they found the enemy gone, and that Lewenhaupt had made use of that stratagem to cover his flight, abandoning all his wounded to the mercy of the Czar, as well as 7000 waggons loaded with provisions. General Pflug was immediately ordered with 1000 grenadiers on horseback, and 2000 dragoons to pursue and harass.

harrafs their flight. He had not marched above half a league, when he overtook the remains of them in a wood, and falling upon them, he made a slaughter of them for a league and a half, as far as Pourpoufk, where some of the scattered army, to the number of 3000, retired into the churhyard. General Pflug advancing to force them, they made a signal that they were desirous to capitulate, and he sent a lieutenant-colonel with six grenadiers to receive their offers; but most of the Swedish soldiers being drunk with brandy, would not agree to their officers' proposals, and some of them fired and killed two of the Russian grenadiers. The lieutenant-colonel and officers retiring, according to desire, Pflug resolved not to spare the soldiers; and the Muscovites falling upon them sword in hand, killed all that made resistance. A party flying towards the river Soza was pursued by General Mitkusch with great slaughter, and drove most of them into the river, among whom General Lewenhaup was himself swimming with the common men; whereupon Mitkusch also swam after them with his party, and forced the officers he took to beg for quarter, but the soldiers he put to the sword, and then rejoined General Pflug. Lewenhaup safely passed the Soza, and fled precipitately with 4000 men, being all that were saved from the wreck of the day. General Renschild had just joined them with 8000 dragoons, when General Towerden fell upon his rear-guard, and obliged him to retire with the rest.

The King of Sweden was then at Starodub on the Degne, little suspecting this dreadful slaughter of his troops; and when the Czar had returned thanks to Heaven in a public manner, for this complete victory, he gave orders to re-establish those regiments which had suffered most, and reposd himself at Zizirt.

LIEGE, SIEGES OF. A strong town and bishopric in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, on the river Maes, 12 miles from Maestricht. This important and

strong town was taken in 1675 by the French, during the illness of the Prince of Orange, who lay in the small-pox, though at that time we had no less than five large armies in the field against the limited forces of France and Sweden.

In the year 1702, the Allies having met with uncommon success during this year's campaign, under the conduct of the glorious Duke of Marlborough, determined to pursue the advantages they had gained. The strong towns of Keyserwaert, Venlo, Landau, Ruremonde, and Stephenwaert, all falling successively into the hands of the Confederates within the space of four months; in consequence of this resolution and success of the Allies, they next cast their eyes on the wealthy and strong town of Liege.

Marechal Boufflers at this juncture was mortified at his camp of Berringen, where he lay under the greatest anxiety to see the rapidity of their conquests, without being able to check them. He was at once desirous of securing Liege, and of posting his army in such a situation as might render it free from the insults of victorious enemies; he therefore, with those views in contemplation, decamped from Berringen the 11th of September, passed the Damer, made a detachment of 6000 men for Liege, under the command of the Prince of Tserclas, and advancing as far as Tongres, he there intrenched himself. The Duke of Marlborough left his camp also of Genk and Asch, to march directly to the Marechal, desirous to add the gain of a battle to the progress his arms had already made; but he found Boufflers posted in so advantageous a manner, as rendered it impossible to force him from his intrenchments to the hazard of a battle, and therefore he, with the other generals, came to a resolution to besiege the city of Liege. All the Confederate army had orders to march in two columns between the Maes and the Jecker, and on the 13th of October they arrived within cannon-shot of the citadel. Marechal Boufflers

Boufflers then made a motion with the French army, and abandoning his strong intrenchments at Tongres, posted himself behind the Maine, in order to protect that side of Brabant. The town of Liege, without any resistance, capitulated the next day after the appearance of the Confederate army; but the garrison retired into the citadel and charter-house. General Cohorn having erected the batteries, made such a terrible fire on the 20th and 21st, and pushed the attack with so much vigour, that on the 23d the Duke of Marlborough resolved to make an assault upon the place, which he executed about four in the afternoon by a detachment of grenadiers, supported by several other battalions, commanded by Generals Fagel and Somerfeldt. These troops, which were ordered to lodge themselves upon the counterscarp, pushed on with so much vigour that they rushed sword in hand into the place, and made such dreadful carnage for three quarters of an hour, that the besieged, unable to bear the heat and fury of the assault, instantly threw down their arms, begged for quarter, and surrendered at discretion.

In the citadel they found 36 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of arms, with all sorts of ammunition, besides 20,000 crowns in money, a service of plate, which belonged to the Governor; which last particulars were given as plunder amongst the soldiers, to reward their bravery and fatigue. The dismal fate of the citadel, made the garrison of the charter-house seriously reflect on the fatal consequences of an obstinate delay, so that scarcely had the Confederates begun to fire, but they also beat a parley and capitulated, and Liege with its garrison was taken in ten days time.

LIER, ATTEMPT ON. A town in the Austrian Netherlands, on the little river Netham, the mid-way between Antwerp and Molines. In the memorable year 1588, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the Spanish armada was destroyed, and soon

after Cambray was taken by the Spaniards, the Dutch then engaging in a joint war with the English against them, made a powerful irruption into the county of Horn, carried all before them, and took the Count of Herenberg himself prisoner. Prince Maurice was then at the head of the Dutch forces; and Herranger, one of the Dutch Generals, having miscarried at Huy some time before, and willing to make amends for not keeping a place which his misconduct or negligence had lost, formed a design of surprising Lier. Accordingly, he marched with 1000 chosen troops drawn out of the garrison of Breda in the night-time, and by day-break ordered some volunteers silently to scale the walls, who having killed the centinels and guards of the adjacent gate, admitted the rest of the Dutch troops, who soon made themselves masters of the place; but this place likewise Herranger again lost for want of the necessary precautions and circumspection used on such like occasions.

Alphonfus Luna, Governor of Lier, on the first alarm collected all the force of the garrison, and intrenching himself in the market-place before the stadthouse, sent a large detachment to maintain the other gate that leads towards the side of Louvain, while the Dutch, dispersed in small troops through the town, were attentive only to plunder the houses, in which they spent most part of the day. Indeed Herranger did all he could by threats, commands, and intreaties, in persuading them to force the enemy from the Louvain gate, representing to them the danger they were exposed to by suffering the Spaniards to receive fresh supplies from that side; but being deaf to all his remonstrances, Herranger, as the last expedient, ordered the other gate, through which he entered the town, to be barricaded up, in hopes by this step to oblige the plunderers, when they should be attacked, to fight their way through, and by that means get possession of the Lou-

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vain gate. The Spaniards by this time were reinforced with some troops from Antwerp, and then attacked the Dutch stragglers separately, and on all sides; but they were so far from making resistance, or forming themselves into a body, according to Herranger's commands, that they fought only for safety by flight; and finding the gate through which they had entered now impassable, they threw themselves from the walls into the ditch, where by many saved themselves by swimming, and among the rest Herranger himself.

LIMA, EXPEDITION AGAINST. The capital of the empire of Peru, and of the port of Callao. About the year 1625, during the war between the Spaniards and the States of Holland, the former contending to impose, the latter to throw off the Spanish yoke, Hermite, the Dutch Admiral, soon after a dispute at sea between some of their respective ships, proceeded to steer his course towards the coast of Chili. As the Dutch had secured a considerable footing in the East Indies, they now bent their designs on the western world, and its immense wealth, which they envied their old masters the Spaniards the possession of. Influenced at once by the views of ambition, resentment, and avarice, they were attentive to strengthen themselves by sea, and to this end to fit out powerful squadrons, one of which Hermite had at this time the command of, with instructions to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet, which was to set sail from the coast of Chili for Old Spain the ensuing December; but being disappointed in these his intentions by the false intelligence which he received from a Spanish pilot which he took, he altered his course and returned to Lima, with a resolution to revenge himself on Callao, the port of Lima, where most of its wealth lay, which was two leagues from the imperial city, defended by two strong forts at the entrance, upon which were mounted 130 pieces of large cannon. The Dutch Admiral entered the harbour in the night-

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time with 14 sloops, and burnt nine large carracks, and a great number of other vessels; he also set fire to a very large galleon, and endeavoured to seize a ship which had on board two millions of pieces of eight, but was not able to carry her off; he then retired into the port with 900 men on board, but the forts being reinforced from Lima, he took and burnt Grayaquil, one of the most commodious ports of Peru, seized upon the King's money, set fire to the town, returned towards Callao, took 17 ships laden with wine, flour, and other commodities, in the passage, then made another attempt upon the galleon, which he burnt, with all the vessels in the port; a lesson of instruction to all admirals and sea officers, how far perseverance, seconded by duty, may prevail over the best prepared enemy in the world.

LIMBURG, SIEGE OF. The capital of the duchy of Limburg, on the river Vesc, 20 miles from Liege, and 18 from Aix-la-Chapelle, subject to the Empress. It having been long debated upon what step should be taken next after the reduction of Huy by the Confederate armies, it was at first proposed to besiege Limburg; but the Duke of Marlborough, Generalissimo, was against that proceeding, having urged in defence of his opinion, that it was time enough to attack that place when the season should be more advanced. The Duke was for forcing the lines of the French, and gave many solid reasons, summed up in the superiority of numbers, the opportunity of fighting with this advantage, the hopes of a complete victory; the present inability of the enemy's lines to defend so wide an extent of ground as those lines pretended to cover, and their avoiding an engagement for that and other reasons. These reasons were signed by three English generals, three Danish, five of Lunenburg, and three Hessian; but the Dutch deputies were against the proceeding as hazardous; summed up, first in doubting whether the French

French lines were really so weak, or so inferior in number as was reported; whether, though the lines were forced, any farther advantage might be reaped from the success, in which some loss must be certain; and, secondly, the enemy would, if forced, retire to stronger places than their lines, such as Ramillies; besides many other prudential reasons for avoiding a proceeding of the utmost danger and hazard, even though successful in its first intent. These were signed by a minority, who, notwithstanding, carried the point against the Duke of Marlborough, which determined the siege of Limburg, and the project of forcing the lines was thus laid aside. However, the arguments offered by the Duke were cogent and solid, and might have produced glorious effects, as the French writers allow, who knew what he proposed to be true, and afterwards confessed that it was owing to the non-compliance of the Dutch deputies with the Duke's measures, that his Grace had not a more brilliant campaign that season; but besides, the Duke had other private reasons founded upon very good intelligence, which he had by his spies, three of whom in one night were admitted to his tent, the officers of the guard having orders to wake him when they came.

As there was a medal struck on the taking of Limburg, and as the event was looked upon by all of such moment, it seems necessary to prefix the above particulars, the more to elucidate a success in itself bright and glorious.

The 5th of September, 1703, by break of day, the Duke and Monsieur d'Auverquerque marched with the grand army from the neighbourhood of Huy, and pitched their camp at Hannuye, within two leagues of the French grand army, which consisted of 74 battalions, 140 squadrons, upwards of 120 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, mounted on their intrenchments and lines in the front. The Confederate army of 80 battalions, and 142

squadrons. The Duke, with several other generals, and a guard of 40 squadrons, advanced from the front of the camp within almost cannon-shot of the enemy's lines to view their situation, which put them into such consternation, that they immediately manned their lines, expecting nothing less than it was the Duke's design to attack them; but how earnestly soever he might have desired, his hands were at that time tied down. The French, however, say, that they were so little apprehensive of the Allies attacking them, that none but the common guards of the lines stood to their arms; and that none of the rest of their troops made any motion of defence, till some of our troops advancing within musquet-shot of their lines, and continuing to provoke them, M. de Ville-roi ordered a detachment of carbineers of the King's guards out of the lines to correct their rashness, which (say they) was done with success, several of them being killed and wounded, nay, dispersed some of the Duke's own retinue.

However, on the 6th, the army encamped at St. Tron, from whence two days after the Duke detached Lieutenant-General Bulau with a body of troops towards Limburg. The day preceding his setting out, the enemy made a detachment in order to intercept a convoy of the Allies, but perceiving two coaches and six, and imagining the Duke of Marlborough to be in one of them, they quitted the convoy to pursue the coaches, but to their great disappointment found it was the Duke of Hamilton going to Aix-la-Chapelle with a pass. In the interim the convoy escaped, and left them the shadow for the substance. Limburg was invested the 10th, by Lieutenant-General Bulau with 24 squadrons of horse and dragoons. The officer who commanded there, had orders to abandon the place on the approach of the Allies, but first to blow up the castle; however, being surprised, he was forced to make some defence for the sake of his credit, which Father Daniel confirms;

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the garrison in the town and castle consisted of four battalions, with 12 pieces of large cannon and four mortars mounted. The 12th, the Duke, with the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, marched from the camp of St. Tron with 15 squadrons and 24 battalions, in order to command the siege in person, and he arrived there in person two days after, the whole force of the besiegers then consisting of 24 battalions of foot, and 39 squadrons of horse and dragoons. On the 20th, the artillery, with all other necessaries for the expedition carrying on of the siege, arrived from Liege, and the next day was chiefly employed in making, and bringing together a great quantity of fascines. The besiegers having taken their respective posts, a lieutenant-colonel with 300 men, was ordered to attack the Lower Town, from whence the enemy retired upon their first approach, without making the least resistance. The trenches being opened, and the batteries finished on the 25th, they played night and day with 24 pieces of cannon and eight mortars upon the Upper Town. By the 27th, the breach was so wide that the Confederates were on the point of giving a general assault, which the French perceiving, beat a parley, demanding a capitulation, but the Duke refused to give them any other conditions than that the garrison should remain prisoners of war, the officers and soldiers to retain their properties, 12 waggon to be allowed to the officers for their baggage, provided one of their gates was delivered up in half an hour after the agreement.

This being consented to, the garrison, consisting of 1400, (700 according to the French account) having laid down their arms, and marching out, the besiegers entered Limburg and took possession, and the Duke appointed the Baron Van Rechteren to be governor of it. The consequence of taking this place was, that the Allies became entire masters of the duchy of Limburg, and at the same time secured

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the country of Liege, with the electorate of Cologne from the incursions of the French; on occasion of this and preceding successes a medal was struck. On the face, a busto of her Majesty, with her royal titles; on the reverse, the Duke on horseback, a nymph crowned with a mural crown, kneeling and presenting him three keys in a bason, with this inscription continued in the exergue,

SINE CLADE VICTOR, CAPTIS BONNA, HUO,
LIMBURGO, 1703.

With this ended the campaign in the Netherlands, which, though glorious to the British arms and the Allies, might have been much more so, had the Duke been allowed to have pursued his own reasonable and well concerted measures. He had the superior army, being at all times a match for the French on a par; but what by reason of the cautious maxims of the States, and the factions then reigning among them, no great design could be undertaken by counsels so distracted; the late King William's party were for having a captain-general, while those of the Lovestein party were for governing and directing all by a deputation of the States, which occasioned the Duke to reply to a question asked him, Why his conquests were not as rapid as those of Alexander and other ancient generals? "Because they had no Dutch deputies to check their arms, or thwart their designs." The French, however, make it a merit in their generals, and heap applauses upon them for having with so much conduct prevented the Allies from making any farther conquests than this of Limburg during the campaign; and pretend, notwithstanding what they had attempted at the opening it, that they never designed any more than to lie on the defensive in Flanders, that they might be enabled to act with more vigour in Germany and Italy. And the French continuator of Rabin, ever ready to depreciate
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our military operations in those days, particularly to undervalue the actions of the Duke of Marlborough, will hardly allow this campaign a claim to merit; "One might" says he, "have reasonably expected something more brilliant from such a superiority of force, backed by the intrigues of the English General, and the repeated assistances of the States than has appeared this campaign, since without this augmentation he would have been enabled to have besieged and taken those three places, so much boasted of in the vain medal."

LIMERICK, SIEGE OF. Formerly a strong fortified town in the kingdom of Ireland, and province of Munster, situated on the river Shannon, 100 miles from Dublin, and 52 from Corke. During the critical contest for the crown between King James and King William, his son-in-law, the affairs of Ireland were torn into separate factions, one adhering to the old King, the other interesting itself in the cause of King William for the protection of liberty and religion.

The battle of the Boyne had well nigh put a finishing stroke to the interests of James in the kingdom. He himself had retired to France, and left his suffering adherents in a state of despair. The strongest places had been reduced, but Limerick held out for James with unwearied fidelity, and some who were infatuated by their priests, were made to believe that France would make such a descent upon England, as must oblige King William to abandon Ireland; upon which sanguine, though ill-grounded conceits, Monsieur de Boisselau, Governor of Limerick, with the Duke of Boswick and General Sarsfield, were determined to hold the place for King James.

King William, apprehensive of some ill consequences from the malecontents in England, left his camp at Carrick on the 27th of July, 1690, with an intent to go to Dublin, and from thence to London to settle the affairs of that nation; but on

his receiving letters of another strain, importing that matters were in a good posture, he published a pardon to all who should submit and acknowledge his sovereignty in Ireland, and returned to the army at Golden Bridge on the 4th of August.

He was joined within five miles of Limerick by Douglas, and the next day the Earl of Portland with Brigadier Stuart were detached to the town with 900 horse and 1200 foot, who advanced within cannon-shot of the place, without meeting with any considerable opposition. In the evening the King, with Prince George of Denmark, (the consort of the then Princess Anne, afterwards Queen of England) Monsieur Overkirk, Lieutenant-General Ginckle, and several other great officers, went to view the posture of the enemy, and the avenues leading to the town. On the 9th, the whole army decamped from Golden Bridge at five in the morning, and made their approaches, 200 horse and dragoons, with a thousand foot, leading the van. That part of the country by which they approached being woody and full of ditches, the pioneers were ordered to clear away the one, and fill up and level the other; the army then advancing, drove the enemy before them till they came to a narrow pass (between two bogs within half a mile of the town) about 150 yards wide, filled with obstacles and bushes to impede their passage. In this pass were lanes leading to the town, in the midst of which, being the broadest, stood the Irish horse, and to the right and left of it the hedges were lined with musqueteers. The detached party of the English foot was upon the advance towards the center; the horse a little to the right of them, the Danes to the left, and the Blue Dutch, with several English regiments upon the right. The King after this disposition of the army, ordered two field-pieces towards the left, where they could bear upon the enemy's horse, whence they fired with such good success, that

that the enemy soon quitted that post; at the same time Colonel Earle led on his foot, who marched against a hot fire made from the hedges, that they pushed them from hedge to hedge, continuing all the while the hedge fight for two hours, when at length they drove the Irish under the very walls of the town, and possessed themselves of two advantageous posts, the one called Cromwel's Fort, the other the Old Chapel. The Irish then plied the English with their great guns from the walls, which killed a few as they marched into the forts, which the whole army did by five in the evening of the same day, while most of them encamped within cannon-shot.

The Danes, according to their post, encamped to the left, near an old fort built long since by the Danes their ancestors, of which being not a little proud, they fired three field-pieces upon the Irish, who lay intrenched between them and the town. Meantime Cromwel's Fort was mounted with four field-pieces to play upon the town from the outworks. Thus posted, the King sent a trumpet to summon the town; most of the garrison were for capitulating, but were over-ruled. Boisselau sent back the trumpet, with a letter directed to Sir Robert Southwell, secretary of state, (which he did to avoid addressing the Prince of Orange as king) importing that he was surprised at the summons, and that he thought the best way to gain the Prince of Orange's esteem was by a vigorous defence of the town, which his Majesty had intrusted him with. Before the town was fully invested, Colonel Sarsfield, with a body of horse and dragoons, passed the Shannon in the night, intercepted the King's train of artillery on its way to the camp, routed the troops that guarded it, destroyed the carriages, waggons, and ammunition, and returned in safety to Limerick; which when King William was informed of, he commended Sarsfield, saying, "It was as fine a coup-de-main as ever he heard of." Not-

withstanding this disaster, the trenches were opened on the 17th day of the month, and a battery raised with some cannon brought from Waterford, while the enemy fired very thick; a 24 pounder struck on the very spot where King William had just before stood, which accident he escaped by speaking to a gentleman within 20 paces of him, and was returning to the spot, had not the discourse continued a minute longer.

On the 27th of August, a breach was made nigh St. John's gate, over the black battery, of about 12 yards in length, upon which the King, after many attacks and repulses on both sides, growing weary of the siege, ordered his troops to make a lodgement in the covered way or counter-scarp, which here was almost the same with the ditch, and also two towers contiguous to the wall to be attacked, with this restriction, that they should proceed no farther, but lodge themselves there only; which limitation, though prudential enough, lost King William the town, for if Count Solms and Nassau had seconded the assailants and grenadiers that made the attack when they got on the ramparts, the Irish would have surrendered that very hour.

Douglas, Nassau, Sidney, and Stuart, attacked the fort with undaunted bravery, drove out the enemy and killed 40 of them, but the Irish in a little time after made a resolute sally with 200 horse and foot, and were repulsed; Douglas then detached Monsieur de la Barthe, with nine companies of grenadiers to the attack, who soon dislodged the Irish from the covered way, entered the breach, and were actually on the ramparts, nay, some got into the very place.

This action had been decisive if the engineers had made a lodgement in time, for the Irish were all running from the walls over the bridge; but seeing the grenadiers and La Berthe's detachment who begun the attack not seconded, and perceiving they were but few, the Irish rallied,

rallied, faced the assailants, and plied them so well, that several of them were killed, and many mortally wounded. Elated with this success, the enemy ventured upon the breach again, and the women fought as resolutely as the men, appearing on the breach in the hottest fires: so that after three hours unequal fighting, the English were forced to retire to their trenches; and the King, after miscarriages and defeats, was obliged to raise the siege, having lost 1200 men before it. King William returned to England soon after, having left the army to Count Solms, and the regency to Lord Sidney and Sir Thomas Coningsby.

LIMERICK. Between the former siege of this town and the siege before us, various were the intrigues between the English, Irish, and French. The Irish were instigated by the French to insist on very high demands, in case the town should be again attacked, in hopes they would be rejected. The Earl of Tyrconnel had, with a particular view, studied to divert the French court from sending over any more forces to Ireland, designing, in case of desperation, to treat with King William for the preservation of himself and friends; so that he began to dispose the Irish to think of treating for a surrender. But those who were inclined to the French interest, and were for prolonging the war, held him in contempt; and he died, as it is said, of a token, still persevering in his advice, that the Irish should make up matters with King William, and by that means serve themselves and families, rather than favour the French interests in that kingdom. After his death, his sentiments were deemed salutary, and the Irish looked upon him when gone as a friend, to whom he was odious when living.

King William knowing the intrigues of the French, sent secret instructions to General Ginckle, to offer the Irish, in case of a capitulation, the most favourable terms, in order to put an end to the war in those parts, as he was convinced the court of

Verfailles did all they possibly could to prolong it, in order to make a diversion on that side, by that means keep his hands full, and prevent him from making the stronger head against France. While these intrigues were carrying on between the different parties, Athlone was taken: and the battle of Aghrim being decisive in favour of King William, the few Irish that remained after the defeat retired in great confusion to Limerick, where they resolved to make a final stand, till the expected succours arrived from France. But it never was the intention of Louis to assist James effectually, and with all his force; he had only in contemplation to amuse King James, and keep King William at a bay, by engaging him in the Irish war, while he should carry his ambitious schemes of sovereign sway into execution.

After the battle of Aghrim, detachments were sent by General Ginckle to secure all the passes on the Shannon, such as Bannaher, Moor Castle, Portumny, and others, which were accordingly possessed by the English: then Ginckle advanced to Galway, which he reduced after a short siege, and permitted the garrison to retire to Limerick. Thus this strong town was considerably reinforced by the adventitious supplies which came continually from the reduced places. The General next marched to this town, and while Captain Cole sailed up the Shannon with a squadron and some frigates, he drove the enemy from their advanced posts. The batteries were opened, and a line of contravallation was formed on the 25th of August, 1691, while the Irish army lay encamped on the other side of the river Killalla, and the fords were guarded with four regiments of their dragoons. After the town had been almost reduced to a heap of ruins, and large breaches made in the walls, the guns were dismounted, the outforts evacuated, and all such other motions were made, as if the English were inclined to abandon the siege; for on the 17th of September, it was warmly debated
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in a council of war, whether they should prosecute the siege, or turn it into a blockade, and in the meantime pass over the Shannon and destroy the enemy's forage in the county of Clare. It was so far carried for the latter, that an engineer was ordered to go with a guard to Kilmallock and fortify that place, but was countermanded, and a great number of pallisades brought to Mackay's fort, (Ireton's, being now so called, as Cromwel's was named Nassau's, in honour of the present commanders who had taken them), as if the army intended to winter there. On the 19th, a party was ordered to pass the river, either to prosecute the siege with vigour, or if not found feasible, to burn their forage, and prevent all supplies.

A battery was raised between Mackay's fort and the old church, to flank the Irish, in case of a sally from St. John's gate; and four mortars were brought from the great battery to this fort, it being judged the best for bombarding, as the whole town lay in a line from it. When the ships that came up the river with Captain Cole had appeared, and fired into the Irish horse camp, the enemy could scarcely credit it, having been persuaded that either the English had no ships there, or else that the Dauphin, with a strong fleet from France, would soon destroy them; which was industriously propagated, and hourly expected, so infatuated were the credulous Irish in their favourite opinion of succours from the French King.

On the 20th, most of the heavy cannon were sent on shipboard, which caused it to be generally believed that Limerick would not be taken this year. But Ginckle, far from desponding, exerted all his military capacity on this arduous occasion; for in two days after, he pressed with most of the horse and dragoons, over a bridge of boats they had laid, into the county of Clare, on the other side the river, leaving Mackay and Talmash to the command on this side, while the enemy fired on them all the morning from several batteries

without any effect. In the afternoon, a party of English dragoons, under Colonel Matthews, was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, till being sustained by four regiments of foot, they drove and obliged them to retire under their cannon. Then the English were commanded to advance and attack the works that covered St. Thomond's gate, and other smaller fortifications, from which the Irish played their cannon, and made such discharges with their small shot, that the English were ordered not to approach so near: the grenadiers, notwithstanding, pressed so hotly on the reinforced detachments, that they drove them to the draw-bridge, which the officers, fearing the English would enter instantly, drew up, and thus sacrificed the Irish who were on the outside to the fury of the English, who killed or drowned most of them.

The English then lodged themselves within ten yards of the bridge; and the Irish finding all communication cut off between them and their horse, and despairing of the French succours, began to open their eyes, and think seriously of capitulating. In the meantime the siege was carried on with great fury, and the fire was excessive hot on both sides the next day, though it rained and blew incessantly: but towards night, on the 23d, the rain began to cease, and both storms ended together, for about six o'clock the Irish beat a parley. The next day Sarsfield and Wachop desired a cessation of arms for three days, till they could send to Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, who lay with 1600 horse at Six-mile bridge, in order that he and his men should be included in the articles of capitulation, which was granted, and the English prisoners in the town were released. On the 26th, Sarsfield and Wachop dined with General Ginckle, and it was agreed to exchange hostages. The next day the Irish sent out their proposals, which were so high, that Ginckle sent word, that though he was a stranger to the laws of England, (being a Dutchman, yet from the

the face of the demands, he was sure they could not be listened to; and so ordered a new battery to be raised: but upon the request of the Irish, he sent twelve articles, which in the end proved to be the sum of the capitulation; which put an end to the French intrigues for holding out the siege, and thereby the war. This step was also mortifying to some English, who hoped this war, if continued, would end in the total destruction of the Irish interests, whereby they might enjoy the forfeited lands.

On the 1st of October, the lords justices came into the camp, and after some conferences with the commissioners, on the part of the garrison, and their troops in the county of Clare, the articles for the surrender of the city of Limerick, with the castles of Ross, Clare, and other places, were finally concluded on the 3d. By these the Irish, who chose to stay in that kingdom, and take the oaths of allegiance to William, were restored to all their estates which they enjoyed under King Charles. They were freed from the oath of supremacy, as they always look upon the Pope as the head of the church. Not only the French, but as many of the Irish as pleased, had liberty to go over to France, with safe transportation and free passage. So that about 12,000 choice troops of the Irish alone were shipped off, being the original of those Irish forces, which have so much strengthened the French army.

On their arrival in France, King James thanked them for their service in a letter to their commander, General Sheldon, wherein he expressed great satisfaction in their conduct and bravery, but more that they were come to serve where he was; telling them, that his brother of France had given orders to cloath and furnish them with all necessaries. Thus ended the second siege of Limerick, having in the two sieges, (which may be reckoned as one), held out 56 days against many furious attacks.

LIMOGES, SIEGE OF. A city in the kingdom of France, and province of Guienne, 100 miles from Bourdeaux. Notwithstanding the victory at Poitiers, in which Edward the Black Prince took John, the French King, prisoner, and brought him to London, yet they continued to commit hostilities in Guienne, which Edward had some years been in possession of; and as the Dukes of Anjou and Berry entered Guienne in the reign of Edward III. 1369, with two numerous armies, in order to regain the conquered territories from England, and drive them out of the nation. The Duke of Anjou, having penetrated as far as the territory of Limouzin, and invested Limoges, the Bishop persuaded the inhabitants to surrender it. Prince Edward being informed of these affairs, declared the enemy should never find him cooped up in town or fortress, and immediately assembled his forces at Cognac; but the French General thought proper to retire before him, as the Duke of Lancaster arrived at the same time with a considerable reinforcement from England.

The Black Prince, incensed at the treaty and revolt of the Bishop and people of Limoges, summoned them to expel the French garrison, and return to their duty; otherwise he would lay their town in ruins, and destroy the inhabitants with fire and sword, without regard to rank, sex, or age. As they were deaf to the citation, and behaved contemptuously to his emissaries, he was carried in a litter at the head of his forces, and night and day employed the soldiery in undermining the fortifications. As soon as this was finished, and the mines completed, he formed his men in readiness to make the assault, and ordered fires to be kindled under the props, which were no sooner burned, than above thirty yards of the wall fell down, and filled the ditch which surrounded it. The troops rushing on the breach, opened the gates to the Prince, who entered the place with a strong force, massacred all the inhabitants, and would have beheaded the

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Bishop, had not the Duke of Lancaster pleaded strongly in his behalf, and the Pope afterwards procured his pardon.

LINCOLN, BATTLE AT. The capital of the county of Lincoln, 150 miles from London, and 50 from York. Stephen, King of England, having by several false measures forfeited the esteem of the nobility and clergy, some of whom had raised him to the throne, in prejudice of Matilda, or Maud, Henry I.'s only daughter and heiress, widow of the Emperor, to whom Stephen had sworn allegiance. During the contest between Stephen and her in 1140, she retired to Lincoln, whither the King, her rival, pursued her. He began a regular siege; but Matilda having but a few forces, escaped while the articles were drawing up for the surrender. The Earl of Gloucester, Matilda's spurious brother, came to her relief. Having forded the river Trent, and passed a morass, which the King thought impracticable, he came on a sudden so close to the Royal army, that the King could not avoid fighting. The battle for a long time was in suspense. The infantry, commanded by the Earl of Gloucester, formed the center: the horse formed two wings, one of which consisted of those who had been deprived of their hereditary honours and estates by Stephen, the other of the Earl of Chester's (son-in-law to Gloucester) own vassals, while the Welch, who were unprovided with defensive armour, constituted a separate body, and were posted at the extremity of the line. Stephen drew up his army conformable to that of Gloucester; one being of Flemish and Breton cavalry, under William d'Ypres and the Earl of Albemarle; the other wing of Bretons and English, under Count Alain of Dinan, Walleron de Mellent, Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, Simon de Seales, and William de Warren, Earls of Northampton and Surry. The King, on foot, placed himself in the center. William d'Ypres began the battle, at the head of the Flemish and Bretons, by attacking the Welch, who were entirely

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routed: but the Earl of Chester, Ralph de Gernon, Gloucester's son-in-law, perceiving them to be thrown into disorder in the pursuit, charged them in flank, and broke them entirely. The English at the same time on the other wing of Gloucester's army, fired by their resentment and lost estates, threw away their lances, and fell sword in hand among Stephen's cavaliers, who not being able to stand the first onset, fled in the utmost disorder. Stephen being thus left destitute to the right and left, was surrounded by the enemy; and though he behaved with the utmost skill and bravery against odds, he was obliged to yield to the superiority of effort and numbers. He fought with extraordinary address till his battle-axe was broke to pieces, then drawing his sword, he defended himself singly against a large party that surrounded him, enraged to find himself abandoned by his soldiers. In this unequal conflict he shivered his sword, and still continued to fight with his truncheon, till he received a blow with a stone, which brought him to the ground; yet starting up again, he would have continued the fight with incredible obstinacy on his knees, had not a knight, called William de Kaines, seized his crest, and presenting the point of his sword, threatened to kill him on the spot, if he did not instantly surrender. He refused, however, to surrender to any but the Duke of Gloucester, who being near, came up and took him prisoner, together with four noblemen, who endeavoured to rescue him. They conducted him to Bristol, where he was loaded with chains, by command of the Empress Matilda, with the loss of about 100 of his men.

LINCOLN, BATTLE IN. The Barons had, in the reign of King John, invited Louis, Dauphin of France, to the throne of England, and actually did homage to him in London, and was resolved to prosecute his pretensions by carrying on a war: but on the death of John, when Henry III. came to the throne, his interests began

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gan to fade before the lustre of the Regent, the Marshal Earl of Pembroke. Louis had already forfeited the esteem not only of the people, but of the very Barons who had invited him over, by his insolent carriage to all forts and ranks of people. Louis, therefore, in order to gain the ground he had lost, and willing to re-establish his footing in England, entered into the measures offered him of a short truce, during which time the Earl Regent strengthened his army with new levies and profelytes, whom he had gained over to the young King, his pupil's interest. At the expiration of the truce, the French General recommenced hostilities, advanced to Lincoln in 1217, invested the castle, which was held for the King, though the town declared for the Barons. The Regent was determined to relieve this important fortress, though at the expence of an engagement. He had previously sent the Earl of Chester to besiege Mount Sorrel in Leicestershire, in those days a very strong place, and in which there was a French garrison. Louis sent the Earl of Perche with 20,000 men to raise the siege, with orders to march to the enemy, which made the Earl of Chester retire. Elevated with this success, he resolved on the siege of Lincoln, and coming before it, began to batter the castle. Pembroke used such expedition to relieve it, that he advanced as far as Newark before the besiegers were determined whether to expect him on the spot, or march and give him battle. They had all along hoped to take the castle before the Regent could assemble his forces together; therefore, being surprised at the sudden approach of the enemy, the French General, the Earl of Perche, called a council of war, to consult what was to be done in so critical a situation: some were for hazarding a battle, because if victory was the issue, the castle would in consequence surrender. This opinion was strengthened, as they could use their horse, in which consisted their chief strength, whereas they could be of

no service within the walls. This advice was certainly the most salutary, though the reverse was followed by those who affirmed, that since the castle was reduced to extremities, it was more eligible to keep within the walls, and continue the siege; that it was easy to defend the walls till the castle surrendered, after which they thought the Earl of Pembroke would retreat, the resource of fighting being at any time in their own power. In consequence of this opinion, all things were prepared for the defence of the city, at the same time continuing the siege of the castle. The Earl Regent caused his troops to approach, and ordered Faulk de Brent to enter the castle at a postern gate which opened into the fields, of which the besiegers had not the least notion. Faulk was no sooner entered, but, pursuant to the instructions he had received, he sallied out upon the besiegers, while the King's army stormed one of the gates of the city. The French General, Perche, perceiving himself to be thus between two fires, attacked from two different quarters, was soon thrown into disorder, neither having room to engage, nor enabled to make use of his cavalry. On the other side, the royal army, encouraged by the presence of the Regent, and animated by the indulgences liberally bestowed by the Pope's legate upon all who should be slain in battle, continued to storm the gate in so vigorous a manner, that they entered the city on the one side, while Faulk de Brent pressed the enemy from the other side. The Earl of Perche perceiving all was lost, resolved not to survive the shame of his defeat: he was slain while he was upbraiding the English of his party for betraying him by their pernicious counsels, which dissuaded him from marching to fight the Earl in the open field. After the death of the General, a dreadful slaughter was made of the French troops, who all well nigh perished on this occasion. The city of Lincoln, which had all along sided with the Barons, was abandoned to a general plunder,

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wherein the soldiers of the royal party found an inestimable booty, and therefore called it Lincoln fair.

LINGEN, SIEGE OF. A town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. While the Dutch were contending for their liberties against the tyranny of the Spaniards, Prince Maurice besieged this place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of 7000 foot, and 1200 horse, having previously conquered most of the garrison towns in the possession of the Spaniards. The possession of this place would have rendered him master of the right side of the Rhine; so though it was near winter, he resolved to attack it, though the castle was strong, and some new works lately added, and being willing to spare the town, he directed his attack against the castle. Being advanced to the counter-scarp, he found the ditch lined with several outworks, which with some difficulty he forced, and took them sword in hand. Having filled up the ditch, he then began to batter the castle, which surrendered to his victorious fortune after 16 days open trenches.

Prince Maurice, Commander for the States, and Spinola, the Spanish General, had long been competitors in the field of glory, having been variously successful, or otherwise, against each other. The former, after miscarrying in his design upon Antwerp, Spinola, putting himself at the head of his forces, marched to Lingen in 1605, a place belonging to Prince Maurice, and which he had fortified, at his own proper charge, with five new bastions and a broad ditch. As the works were new, and the garrison consisted only of 600 men, Spinola was the more encouraged to expect success. He therefore advanced under the shelter of the adjacent gardens to the ditch, and filled it with so much expedition, that in nine days time, the Walloons having made themselves masters of the ravelin on their side, and the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans, being posted within the ditch, the garrison forced the Go-

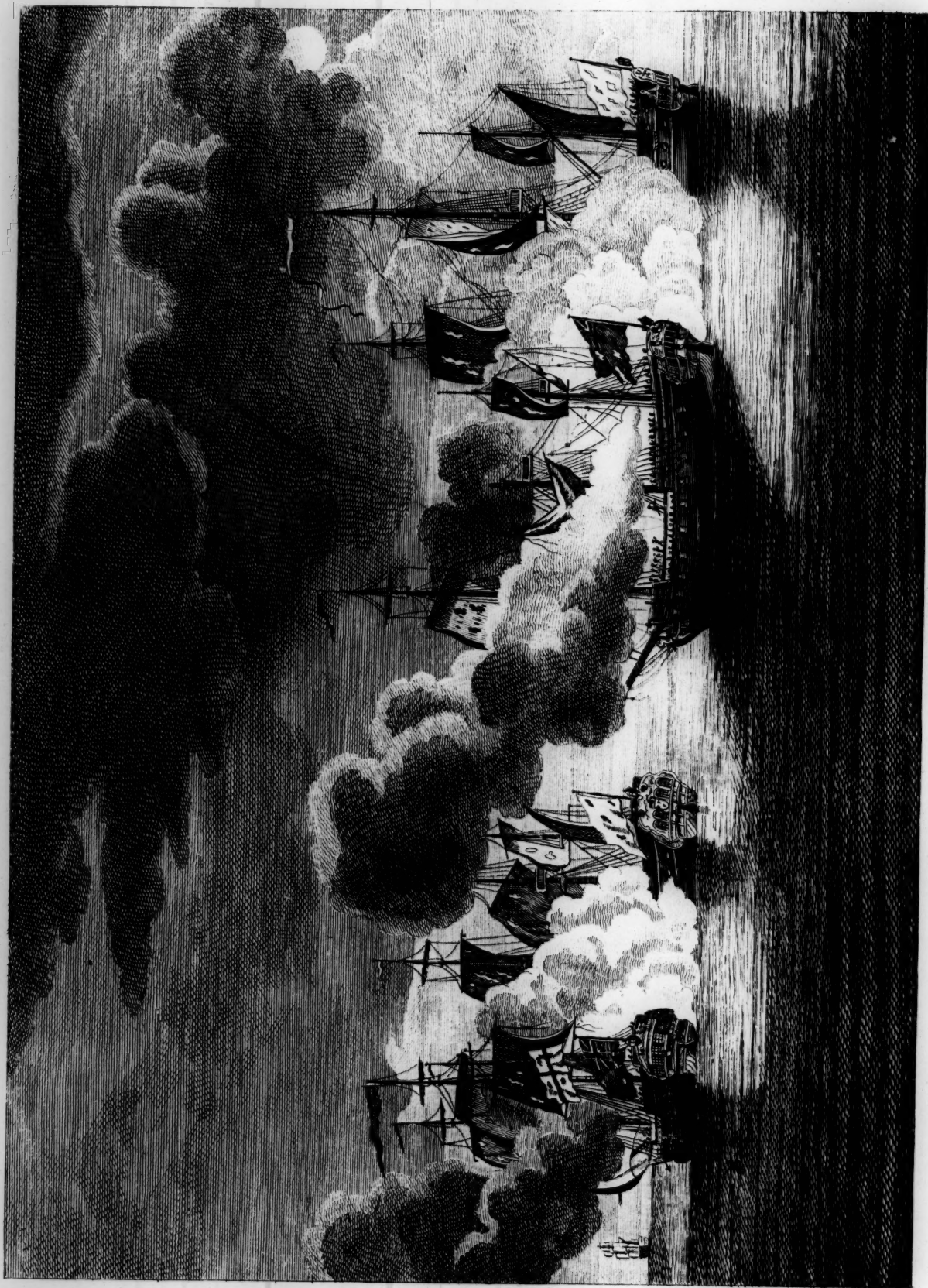
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vernor to surrender, when he would have held out and retained it, as he knew that in two days time, Prince Maurice would appear to relieve it, which he did, but too late to effect any service to the States.

Spinola, the Spanish General, is greatly censured by his countrymen for not instantly improving this advantage, by attacking Coeverden and some other places, very indifferently garrisoned at that time, by which he might have penetrated into the heart of Friesland or Overijssel; the neglect of which gave Prince Maurice an opportunity and full time to intrench himself, with 9000 men under Coeverden, to observe all the motions of his rival. Thus it appears from the various plans and operations of generals and chief commanders, they should not only be endued with sagacity and foresight, but also diligently watch a crisis, look into the springs and motives, and so form probable conjectures of the consequences, events, and issues of such plans.

LISBON, ENGAGEMENT OFF IN 1649. The capital of the kingdom of Portugal. Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, having escaped Blake from Kinfaul (see that Article), with some of his fleet reached this city, where they were protected and caressed by the King of Portugal. The Parliament declared war with that King for receiving their enemies, and Blake followed the two Princes to Portugal. From before the river of Lisbon, he sent to the King for leave to enter, and coming near with his ships, the castle shot at him. Blake dropped anchor, and sent a boat to know the reason of this hostility. The Captain of the castle answered, he had no orders from the King to let his ships pass. However, the King commanded one of the lords of the court to compliment Blake. The Portuguese lord desired him not to come in, except the weather proved bad; for he said, his master feared lest some quarrel might happen between him and Prince Rupert in his harbour. The King sent him at the same time a large present of





Engagement between the Flamborough & Biddesford, & two French Frigates near the Rock of Lisbon.

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of fresh provisions. The weather proving bad, Blake went up the river into the bay of Wyers, but two miles from the place where Prince Rupert's ships lay, and thence he sent Captain Moulton to inform the King of the falsities in the Prince's declaration. The King refusing still to admit the Admiral to fall on Prince Rupert's ships, Blake took five of the Brazil fleet richly laden, and gave the King to understand, that unless he would command the Prince's ships out from his river, he would endeavour to sieze the rest of the Portuguese fleet from America. In September, 1650, the Prince endeavoured to get out of the harbour, but was soon driven in again by Blake, who sent home nine ships outward bound to Brazil, which he had taken; and in October following, Blake and Popham met with a fleet of 23 sail from Brazil, bound for Lisbon, of whom they sunk the Admiral, took the Vice-Admiral, and 11 other ships, having 10,000 chests of sugar on board, and burnt three more; the rest were small ships, and during the action got into the river.

In his return home he met with two ships laden with provisions for his fleet, which determined him to sail back in search of the Prince, whom he followed up the Straits. In this cruize he in his own ship, the Phoenix, took a French man of war, the captain of which had committed hostilities, and this prize was reputed of immense value. He proceeded next to Carthage, where the Prince lay; and as soon as he came to an anchor before the fort, he acquainted the Spanish Governor by a message, that an enemy to the State of England was in his port, that the Parliament commanded him to pursue him, and the King of Spain being at amity with the Parliament, he desired leave to take all advantages against their enemy. The Governor replied, he could not take any notice of the difference of any nations or persons amongst themselves, only such as were declared enemies to the King his

master; that they came in hither for safety, and therefore he could not refuse them protection, and that he would do the like for the Admiral. Blake still pressed the Governor to permit him to attack the Prince, and the Spaniard put him off till he could have orders from Madrid. While the Admiral was cruising in the Mediterranean, Prince Rupert got out of Carthage, and sailed to Malaga. Admiral Blake having notice of his destroying many English ships there, followed him with all the expedition possible, and finding him in the port, attacked him, without the ceremony of asking leave of the Spanish Governor, and burnt and destroyed his whole fleet, two ships only excepted, the Reformation, in which Prince Rupert himself was, and the Swallow, commanded by his brother Prince Maurice. This was in January, 1651. In February Admiral Blake took a French man of war of 40 guns, and sent it with four other prizes before him into England.

LISBON, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1760. The action here alluded to was between two French frigates of 36 guns each, and the Flamborough and Biddiford, and is a shining example of what Britons will do when engaged with an obstinate and superior enemy. A more dreadful scene of blood had not been seen during the course of this war; nor a more convincing opportunity for the proof of British courage, which the officers zealously embraced and improved to the utmost.

The French frigates were stationed with a design to intercept a rich convoy expected at Lisbon. On the same coast were also stationed his Majesty's ships the Flamborough, Captain Archibald Kennedy, and the Biddiford, Captain Skinner, two 20 gun ships, upon a cruize, and they gave such a good look out, that on the 4th of April, Captain Kennedy discovered four sail of ships, about 56 leagues distant S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the Rock of Lisbon, steering S. by W. right before the wind; of which he immediately made signal to Cap-
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tain Skinner, at that time about three miles a-leeward of the Flamborough. They both stood towards the enemy, but the Flamborough being the best going ship, and to leeward, and the enemy not making any alteration in their course, Captain Kennedy soon came near, within gun-shot of the headmost, who brought to at five in the afternoon. The Flamborough in this proximity of situation, fired several shot, and displayed her colours to provoke her to action. But when Captain Kennedy found that the sternmost ship, about half an hour after had also brought to, and could perceive very plainly that they were speaking to each other; that they were large French frigates; that one of them made signals for the government of the other two ships in their company, which immediately made off with all the sail they could make; and that they hoisted French colours, and were bearing down upon the Flamborough, he judged it best for his Majesty's service and his own honour, to edge away towards the Biddiford, and had the good fortune to join her about six. Though every body was sensible of the great superiority of the two ships that continued their course after the Flamborough, the two brave British captains murdered no time in consultation, but the only question between them, when near enough to hear each other, was, "Shall we engage?" the word was, "Now for honour!" Then the crews respectively saluted each other with three cheers, and their two ships stood in a line for the enemy. A resolution that staggered the French. For as soon as they saw the resolution of the Flamborough and Biddiford, they hauled their wind and stood to the eastward; which obliged the British to make the attack.

The Flamborough soon came up with the sternmost ship, and received her broadside, which was well returned. But Captain Kennedy to prevent the escape of the other frigate, left this to the management of the Biddiford, kept after the headmost,

came up with her at half past six, and engaged as near as possible without being on board each other, at about a quarter before seven till nine at night, with great fury and regularity on both sides. By which the masts, rigging, and sails of the Flamborough suffered greatly, and most of the running rigging was cut to pieces; there was not remaining either a brace or bowline to govern the sails; and the hull was very much damaged with shot, some of which were betwixt wind and water. At nine both parties, unable to manage their ships, ceased firing for about half an hour; which gave the Flamborough an opportunity to reeve new braces, and to repair the most material damages, and then the battle was renewed, which continued till the enemy was obliged to sheer off, and use every effort to escape about 11 at night. Capt. Kennedy chased and pursued her till noon next day, but being much disabled, and having neither course nor top-sail fit for use, the Frenchman gained so much in flight, that Capt. Kennedy thought it in vain to pursue any longer. The Flamborough had only five men killed and wounded: and, having lost the enemy, the Captain sailed off for Lisbon.

The action was more fatal to the brave Captain Lancelot Skinner, to whose management Captain Kennedy had left the sternmost, which was the Commodore's ship. Captain Skinner ran close alongside of this large frigate about seven o'clock, and attacked her with conduct and undaunted courage. But was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, whilst standing upon the arms chest to inspect the several posts, and to animate his men by his own example, and applause of their behaviour. Thus ended Captain Skinner his days with as much honour as an officer could do, closely engaged with a royal French frigate of 36 guns; and we can relate it upon the best authority, that he behaved during the share he had in the action with remarkable coolness as well as bravery. No man ever behaved with more calmness,

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or more courage than the Captain of the Biddiford. As he gained the love of his officers and crew, so their mournful behaviour at his funeral, in the British burying ground at Lisbon, testified his worth, and how extremely they lamented the loss of a captain, who knew how to maintain his authority, without divesting himself of that humanity and affability, which are the ornaments of a complete officer; and the most effectual preservatives of true British spirits in an engagement, which fear no danger, under the command of one that treats them at all times like Britons.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. The capital of French Flanders, 12 miles from Tournay. Louis XIV. had long meditated the conquest of the Spanish Netherlands, by the conquest of which he would have been an overmatch for any single power in Europe; this gave great umbrage and uneasiness to all the other powers, who dreaded so great a superiority in an ambitious monarch. His claim was founded in right of his wife's dower, Maria Theresa, daughter of Anne of Austria, the Queen-mother of Spain, whose previous title was said to be unquestionable on the duchy of Brabant, and its dependences, together with part of Gueldres, as also upon Luxemburg, the Franche Comte, Mons, Antwerp, Cambray, Molines, Limburg, Namur, and some other places on the Maes. Louis, ever ambitious of extending his frontiers, had obtained the advice of the most eminent lawyers in the Low Countries upon the point in question, who were easily influenced to confirm her title, which indeed was good according to the established laws of Spain, which decrees the possession of the parents to the children begot in the first marriage. She had renounced them when under age by force, not choice, from a motive of obedience rather than a voluntary resignation; add to this, the authority of a parent and king, her want of knowledge and experience in her own affairs, the passion she had for the King's

(afterwards her consort) person, and the prospect of having for her spouse one of the handsomest and greatest princes in Europe; all these being taken together, what wonder if the young Infanta had not constancy sufficient to refuse the request of the King her father, or blindly follow his dictates, contrary to her own manifest interests.

We are the more explicit in this affair, in order to develop the cause and origin, the springs and motives of that war, of so much consequence in the scale of nations; besides, she was allowed to have no other equivalent for having made this renunciation of her avowed right than 500,000 golden crowns, or 200,000*l.* sterling, which indeed was a debt due to her on account of her mother's dowry, which was never paid her; whereas she had renounced only in consideration of this sum to be paid her at the term mentioned in the contract. Louis, therefore, having such plausible reasons, and not wanting power to force the Spaniards to a full restitution, yet offered to enter into negotiation; but neither was this done, though repeatedly solicited for, both by himself and the Queen-mother before she died: so that after a fruitless treaty of 18 months, he thought himself at liberty to have recourse to arms. He marched therefore in person at the head of 35,000 men, commanded under him by the Viscount Turenne, into Flanders. At the same time he ordered two flying camps, the one to enter the duchy of Luxemburg, under the command of the Marechal de Crequi, to observe the motions of the Germans on that side; the other to march along the sea coast, commanded by Marechal Anthony d'Aumont.

At this time the Spanish garrisons in Flanders were in a very ill condition, the fortifications had been strangely neglected, being neither provided with ammunition, or a sufficient number of troops; so that Courtray was taken in two days, Dyxmind in 24 hours, Furnes in one day, and Armentieres surrendered on the first citation.

tion. These were taken by the General d'Aumont. The army which the King commanded in person met with as little resistance as the other. Charleroy was demolished by the Spaniards; Binch and Aeth opened their gates on the first appearance of his forces; Tournay did not hold out 48 hours; Douay and its citadel the same; Oudenarde not above a day, and Alost but a few hours: in short, within less than four months, they made themselves masters of 14 places of importance: Lisle alone held out; it was then a large city, well fortified, and accounted the most populous of any in the Spanish Netherlands; for there were at the time of this first siege in 1667, within the walls, 30,000 inhabitants capable of bearing arms, besides 4000 regulars, and a great number of volunteers, who had thrown themselves into this place to signalize themselves, and to learn the rudiments of war; under one of the best and most experienced commanders in the Spanish service.

Louis having received advice that Count Marcin was on his march to relieve the city of Liege, detached the Marechal de Crequi, who had joined him before with his flying camp, to possess himself of all the avenues through which the Count de Marcin must needs approach the city, which in the meantime capitulated. His Majesty resolved to march directly to Marcin, but De Crequi and De Bellefons had already effected that point, and routed the Spaniards, of whom they killed 500 on the spot, took several standards and kettle-drums, and 300 prisoners, among whom were many colonels, and some general officers. Count de Marcin, who was not insensible that the whole fortune of Flanders depended on his army, thought it advisable to make a safe retreat, and to throw his troops into such places as were most exposed to the victorious enemy: and thus Lisle surrendered the 11th day after open trenches.

LISLE, SIEGE OF. The strength and riches of this fair city drew the attention

of the Confederates. The merchants of this place were of considerable service to Louis XIV. and a great annoyance to his enemies, especially the maritime powers, being the principal owners of the Dunkirk privateers; it was also one of the principal keys of France, a favourite port of its monarch, and therefore newly fortified by Vauban, the famous engineer, who had exerted his utmost skill in the works, and at an immense charge rendered it almost impregnable. The reduction of a place every way so important, could not but redound very much to the honour as well as the profit of the Allies; while, on the other hand, this great importance caused the French to use all human means for its preservation; therefore, besides the presence of Marechal Boufflers, Governor of all French Flanders, with other great officers of skill and experience, they threw into the place 21 battalions of the best troops in France, besides six squadrons of dragoons, 140 horse, and 800 invalids capable of service; all together a little army rather than a garrison. Notwithstanding the difficulties which must necessarily attend the siege, both on account of its natural strength, its improvement by Vauban, and the numerous garrison thrown into it, not to mention the straights the Allies were reduced to by being cut off from their magazines in Antwerp and Sas Van Ghent, yet nothing could deter the Confederates from their resolutions to attack it, which made the Duke de Vendome, when he was first informed of the design of the Allies, say, that he did not think so wise a commander as Prince Eugene was confessed to be, would venture upon so rash an enterprize; and the French officers in general boasted, that without striking a blow, they would oblige the Allies to abandon the siege, which they so confidently attempted.

Voltaire tells us, by way of anecdote on this memorable siege, that a bomb fell on or near the opera house, but the French were so secure and confident in the strength of

of the place, that it no way disconcerted their entertainment.

The artillery being arrived at Pottes, and all other necessities provided, on the 12th of August, 1708, the Prince of Orange Nassau, John William Friso, Stadtholder of Friesland, were detached with 31 battalions to take post at Marquette, on the Lower Deule, the river on which Lisse lies, within half a league of Lisse; and Lieutenant-General Wood, with 34 squadrons, marched to Potteghem. The same day the army under the Duke of Marlborough, who covered the siege, marched from Werwich to Helchin, and Prince Eugene having passed the Marque at Pont a Trefin, invested the town of Lisse between that place and the Upper Deule; the Prince of Orange Nassau did the like with his detachment, between the Upper and Lower Deule, while the Duke of Marlborough lay at a convenient distance to cover them. The chief engineers were Des Roques and Du Mey, each of whom was to have the direction of a separate attack; the lines of circumvallation were marked out the same day, and the pioneers set to work.

On the 18th, in the morning, the Prince of Orange's valet-de-chambre had his head shot off while he was dressing his Highness, which passed over the Prince's shoulders, within six inches of his face, and besmeared it, as well as his cloathes, with the blood and brains of his servant; upon which his Highness removed his quarters.

Prince Eugene, who directed the operations of this siege, soon found he had more difficulties to struggle with than a numerous garrison, though consisting of the best troops of France, and commanded by Marechal Boufflers; for, as we have observed, the enemy had cut off his communication with his magazines about Sas Van, Ghent, and Antwerp, therefore he was obliged to bring his convoys along a narrow causeway from Ostend, exposed to the attack of the enemy, whose army was superior to the Allies. This impor-

tant siege was carried on with 50 battalions; six of whom were Imperialists, nine Palatines, five Hessians, and 30 from the grand army; and all matters being put into a proper posture for a vigorous siege, the trenches were opened on the 22d day of August, about eight in the evening. On the following night 320 grenadiers were commanded to attack the chapel of St. Magdalen, wherein the enemy had 120 grenadiers; the attack was sharp, but the superiority of numbers prevailed, for having killed about 20, the rest surrendered. The besiegers had in this action upwards of 30 men killed and wounded, some officers, and M. du Mey, director of the attacks, received a small contusion.

The 26th, the besieged retook the chapel, having made a sally with most of the grenadiers, and two squadrons of dragoons; but the Prince of Orange Nassau being in the trenches, caused two battalions to advance, who retook it, and caused the enemy to retire with precipitation into the counterscarp. The 27th, in the morning, the besiegers fired 50 pieces of cannon and 20 mortars upon the town with so good success, that they beat down one of the enemy's batteries. On the 29th, early in the morning, the Confederate troops stormed a fortified mill on the right, near the gate of St. Andrew, with 300 grenadiers, beat the enemy from that post, and took several prisoners; but at the same time the enemy made so terrible a fire from the ramparts, that the besiegers were obliged to quit it. The next day 300 grenadiers were commanded to retake that mill, but the enemy set it on fire, and abandoned that post. On the last of August the Prince of Holsteinbeck relieved the trenches; and each battalion was ordered to furnish six waggons, to carry stones near the batteries, to throw the same with mortars into the enemy's works. The 1st of September, at night, the Imperialists relieved the trenches, and the besiegers carried on the sap towards the salient angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work,

horn-work, within 50 paces of the palliades; and a vast quantity of fascines and gabions were prepared for making their lodgement on the counterscarp. At the same time the breach being very wide, and the ditch almost filled up with the ruins of the walls, Marechal Boufflers was apprehensive that the town would fall into the hands of the Confederates, and therefore ordered several of the largest pieces of cannon to be removed into the citadel. On the 4th the Prince of Holsteinbeck relieved the trenches, as did also Lieutenant-General Spaar the next day; and the approaches were carried on so successfully, that it was judged the counterscarp would be stormed the same evening; but this was deferred till the 7th.

Whilst the siege of Lisle was thus vigorously carried on, the Dukes of Burgundy, Vendome, and Berwick, made two or three feint advances as if they intended to attack the Duke of Marlborough; who, upon those motions, gave orders for his army to be ready to march upon the first occasion: and in the meantime detached the Earl of Athlone, with 1500 horse, to observe the enemy. The Earl advancing towards Leuse, his vanguard fell in with 100 horse detached from the Duke of Berwick's army, whom they charged, defeated, and took 30 prisoners. The enemy made several marches and counter-marches, whereby it was apparent that they designed to attempt the raising of the siege. The Duke of Burgundy likewise sent a spy to endeavour to get into Lisle, and to acquaint the Marechal Boufflers that their army being on this side Tournay, he might depend upon being relieved; but that messenger happened to be discovered and seized by the Allies. Upon this the Duke of Marlborough, in expectation of an engagement, ordered the Confederate army, on the 5th of September, to march to the ground marked out for them, in order to give the enemy battle; and being reinforced by Prince Eugene, with 72 squadrons and 26 batta-

lions from the siege (with which troops came also King Augustus and the Landgrave of Hesse as volunteers); and Lieutenant-General Fagel having marched with incredible speed out of Dutch Flanders and Brabant, and joined the Confederate army with seven battalions and as many squadrons, they continued till ten o'clock in order of battle. But the enemy declined coming to an engagement, so that the Confederate generals ordered the tents to be pitched again, and the detachment of Prince Eugene returned to the camp before Lisle, except some Imperial and Hessian squadrons. The generals concluding that the enemy had no other design than to give them frequent alarms to retard the siege, and straiten them in their forage, without venturing an engagement, 100 men out of each battalion were ordered to cast up an intrenchment in the front of their army, which would both secure the troops from any sudden surprise, and the besiegers from interruption.

The Confederates thus finding it impracticable to bring the enemy to a battle, thought fit to storm the counterscarp of Lisle, which had been delayed by these movements, and on the 7th of September, in the morning, they made the necessary dispositions for that enterprize, having received a reinforcement from the grand army of 700 grenadiers, and the like number of fusileers, and 600 workmen. Eight hundred grenadiers, supported by the like number of fusileers, 30 carpenters, and 200 workmen, were commanded for the attack of the right, between the Lower Deule and the gate St. Andrew, under the direction of the Sieur des Roques; and 1600 grenadiers, supported by the like number of fusileers, 30 carpenters, and 2000 workmen, were commanded for the attack of the left, between the river and the gate of St. Magdalen, under the direction of the Sieur du Mey. The batteries of the Confederates made a continual fire before the attack on all the bastions, to disturb the enemy; and after the signal of three guns, and a general

general discharge of all the artillery, the attack was made with so much order and courage on the side of the officers and soldiers, that the counterscarp was taken in a short time, notwithstanding it was defended by 200 men of each regiment in the garrison; and the besiegers lodged themselves in the covered way; but the enemy made such a terrible fire from their outworks with their cannon, mortars, and small arms, and sprung three mines in the covered way, that there were no less than 1000 men wounded and slain.

The Confederates having made themselves masters of the counterscarp, endeavoured to perfect their works with all possible application. In the night between the 9th and 10th, the enemy made a sally, but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the 11th, the Imperialists relieved the trenches, and an adjutant came from the grand army to acquaint Prince Eugene, that the French were advanced within sight of the intrenchment, and seemed to have a design to attack them; whereupon the Prince marched with 15 battalions, and the cavalry, to reinforce the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke being at dinner, received advice that the French foragers were advanced within a quarter of a league of the Confederate camp, and were sustained by several regiments. Lieutenant-General Wood, who happened to be at table, desired his permission that he might charge them with two battalions only. The Duke granted his request; and having detached the regiment of Sir Richard Temple, and another English battalion for that enterprize, they fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed as far as Ennevelin, where they had posted some forces in a castle, which was surrounded with ditches. The English endeavoured to dislodge them from thence, and charged the French with great bravery; but the Duke de Vendome caused all his grenadiers, and the piquet of six brigades, which were encamped in the front of his army, near Pont a Marque,

to support his troops in the castle; whereupon the two battalions were obliged to retire after a very stout resistance, and retreated in good order, with the loss of about six or seven officers, and near 200 men killed or wounded. The next morning the French troops began to be in motion, and about two in the afternoon the Allies saw the head of their army, consisting of several battalions and squadrons, with their workmen, who levelled the ground between them and the Allies' intrenchments. The Confederate generals now thought the enemy were resolved upon an attack, so that the troops were immediately ordered to their arms, and the regiments commanded to their respective posts behind the intrenchments. Prince Eugene likewise joined the army; and, at the same time, orders were sent to the Earl of Albemarle (who was then between Oudenard and Menin with 30 squadrons, to guard a convoy from Brussels) to return to the camp with the utmost expedition; and accordingly the Earl on the 12th, by break of day, arrived with his detachment.

About four in the afternoon, the enemy began to cannonade the Confederate camp, directing their fire chiefly against the village of Entiers, where the Brigadier Evans and Wertmuller were posted with two brigades of foot, and were answered by the artillery planted on the intrenchments, which continued till it was dark. The Confederate troops, who lay upon their arms all night, were the next day formed in order of battle, and early in the morning the enemy renewed their cannonading with between 30 and 40 pieces, most 24 pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almost equal execution on both sides. At length the enemy withdrew their heavy cannon; and the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene perceiving that they had no other design than by frequent alarms to delay the storming the outworks of Lisle, the troops were ordered to encamp in such a manner, as to be immediately

diately ready to receive the French, provided they should make any farther attempts; and the works about the village of Entiers were repaired and enlarged, for the greater security of that post. Prince Eugene being satisfied that the Confederate camp was sufficiently secured, he returned on the 13th of September with his troops to the siege.

In the meanwhile, the French generals were contriving means to distress the Confederate army in such a manner, as to oblige Prince Eugene to raise the siege; and, in order to this, they at last found an opportunity of engaging some of the inhabitants at Aeth in a conspiracy to deliver up that town; while, on the other hand, they were indefatigable in concerting measures for cutting off the convoys, of which the camp before Lisle stood in need. The former scheme failed; for before the conspiracy at Aeth was ripe for execution, it was discovered; but in the latter part of their design they succeeded; for after various motions of both armies, they began to throw up lines for securing the passes of the Schelde, and worked at them so hard, that they appeared rather like the fortifications of a town, than intrenchments thrown up in haste, notwithstanding they were 70 miles in length. On these they laid cannon, and posted the greatest part of their army upon them, so that they did effectually stop all communication by the Schelde. Upon which the States ordered all that was necessary, both for the army and for the siege, to be sent to Ostend; and if the French had begun their designs with the intercepting this way of conveyance, the siege must have been raised for want of ammunition to carry it on.

The Duke of Burgundy was very uneasy for want of intelligence from Lisle, which put Dubois, a captain in his army, on one of the boldest enterprizes which, perhaps, was ever undertaken by a single man: he determined to attempt getting into the city, notwithstanding the strict guards kept by the besiegers. He undressed himself,

and having hid his cloaths, swam over seven canals and ditches, and so got into the town. Marechal Boufflers having provided him with cloaths, conducted him to both the attacks, shewed him the condition all things were in, and having written a letter to the Duke of Burgundy, he rolled it up in wax, which the Captain put in his mouth; he then returned the same way he came, with the intelligence the Duke of Burgundy wanted; by which it was said, Marechal Boufflers acquainted him, that if one of the Allies' convoys could be intercepted, the siege would be raised; and that he would undertake the place should hold out till the 9th or 10th of October.

On the 12th of September, about nine in the morning, the besieged came out of the town in great numbers with four colours, and attacked the trenches on the left in six different places, having, at the same time, another body of troops in the covered way ready to sustain them; but before they could do any other damage than the overturning a few gabions, they were engaged by the next battalions in the trenches, and obliged to retreat in great disorder, having had above 60 men killed, and among them several officers; and of the Confederates 14 men were killed, and near 30 wounded. Lieutenant-General Arnam continued that night in the trenches, which were relieved the night between the 13th and 14th by the Prince of Holsteinbeck; but the works were not advanced very much, because the troops which had joined the grand army with Prince Eugene were not returned to their respective posts. However, they arrived the 14th, a little before break of day. The same night the trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General Spaar, with 10 battalions as usual; and the besiegers began to work upon some mines, in order to fill up the ditch of the tenaille, and they placed a great many gabions on the pallisades. On the 17th, the trenches were relieved with 12 battalions; and on the

the 20th, the enemy was drove with loss from a traverse in the covered way; the assault was then to have been made; but the enemy having burned their galleries and bridges, it was deferred. The trenches being relieved, the grenadiers marched and mounted the breach of the tenaille, obliged the enemy to retire, and made a good lodgement. The left having possessed themselves of a place of arms on the counterscarp of the tenaille, drove the enemy out of the counterscarp before the grand breach, making a second lodgement; but the enemy drove them from the lodgements and killed several.

Prince Eugene, to reanimate the grenadiers, came out of the trenches, rallied them thrice at their head, but receiving a wound over his eye, was forced to retire to be dressed, while the Duke of Marlborough carried on the siege, and at the same time covered it, being in both commands at the same time. On the 23d, he gave orders for storming; the troops drove the enemy from the tenaille on the left, and made a great lodgement along the covered way. The vigour of the enemy abating, which was owing to want of ammunition, Marechal Boufflers found means to let the Duke de Vendome know it, who sent a body of horse and dragoons, each man having a bag of 40 pounds weight of gunpowder; but what by the vigilance of the General, and by their powder taking fire by accident, they were mostly killed by our men, or blown up by their own powder.

Vendome then laid a design of intercepting a convoy coming from Ostend; the Duke ordered 12 battalions and 800 horse, with ten squadrons, to guard the convoy; but supposing that the French might be too strong, he reinforced it with 12 battalions more, to join the detachment between Menin and Ostend, while Major-General Codogan marched with some horse and foot to meet the convoy. The Count de la Motte, by command of the Duke of Berwick, marched from

Ghent with 22,000 men, and came up with 6000 of the Confederates, who guarded the convoy, which occasioned one of the most glorious and remarkable actions recorded in history. See WYNENDALE, BATTLE AT.

In this battle near Wynendale, the Count de la Motte being obliged to retire, gave the convoy an opportunity to arrive the same night unmolested and safe at Menin. If this large convoy of 800 waggons had been intercepted, the siege of the city must inevitably have been raised; for the Duke of Marlborough had sent several supplies from his army to carry on the siege, and could now spare no more. He began himself to despair of the success of the undertaking, and prepared the army and besiegers for raising the siege, being in great anxiety for the safety of so large a convoy, upon which the whole success of the siege depended. On the 30th of September, Prince Eugene visited the trenches, which were relieved with five battalions on the right, and seven on the left. The beginning of the next month, 300 grenadiers joined the troops, and attacked the ravelin, in which they succeeded so well, that they made a lodgement on the ravelin, and forced the enemy behind the traverses to leap into the water, where most of them were killed or drowned; so that now the besiegers were masters of both the counterguards and the ravelins; they next finished the batteries on the counterscarp, to ruin those of the enemy on the courtine, and to beat down the bridge of communication which they had from a place of arms to the ravelin. After springing mines and other operations towards the latter end of October, all the necessary dispositions for a general storm were made, by draining the ditch, making apertures in the walls, working on the galleries, filling up the ditch, perfecting their lodgements and places of arms, and lastly of finishing their batteries, which consisted of 45 pieces of cannon, and 55 mortars; to supply which, a new convoy of
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of 20,000 weight of powder, with a great number of bombs, cannon balls; and hand grenades, arrived at the siege from Ostend. These began to fire with so much success, that the besieged beat a parley on the 22d, and offered to capitulate for the town; whereupon hostages were exchanged, and it was agreed that Marechal Boufflers should capitulate for the garrison with Prince Eugene of Savoy, and that the magistrates and council of the town, should propose their own terms for themselves, and the castellary of Lisle, to the field deputies of the States-general.

The French delivered up Magdalen gate that afternoon; the horse under the Chevalier de Luxemburg, who had got into the town with the supplies, marched to Douay. The French garrison to retire into the citadel. The Prince of Holsteinbeck, being appointed governor of Lisle, marched in with two English, and 13 other battalions, and a detachment of horse. In this siege the French lost 7000 men, and the Allies near 9000. On the 29th, the besieged commenced hostilities by the discharge of five pieces of cannon; the Allies contracted the lines of circumvallation; erected the batteries of cannon, and carried on their approaches by sap; on the 13th, lodged themselves by the pallisades of the first covered way, and made themselves masters of the counterescarp, except two places of arms; prepared fascines, continued to drain the ditch; made several openings into it; passed the ditch in the night, and lodged themselves on the glacis of the second covered way, without any loss.

On the 1st of December, they raised batteries on the second counterescarp, which were finished on the 5th, and then Prince Eugene sent the Marechal Boufflers a summons to surrender, if he expected an honourable capitulation; if he would give up the citadel before the batteries began to play; otherwise, to expect no better terms than to be made prisoner of war with his garrison

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The Governor, whose stock of ammunition was nigh exhausted, and being informed that the communication was open and free between Brussels and Lisle, thought fit to prevent the consequences of a breach being made in the body of the citadel, by beating a parley on the 8th of December. Hostages being exchanged, the articles were signed the day following, and on the 10th the Marechal with the whole garrison marched out, and were conducted to Douay.

LISSAU. See **CLISSAU.** King of Sweden's battle, 1702.

LISSA. See **BRESLAU.** King of Prussia's battle, 1757.

LIZARD, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1707. The southernmost point of land in Great Britain. The Lisbon fleet, under the convoy of the Cumberland of 80 guns, the Devonshire of 80 guns, the Royal Oak of 70 guns, and the Chester and Ruby of 50 guns, fell in with the French fleet, commanded by M. du Guai Trouin, off the Lizard. The French were at least 12 sail of line of battle ships. The convoy disposed themselves in a line, and thereby gave the merchant ships an opportunity of escaping. M. du Guai attacked the Cumberland about 12 at noon, and with the assistance of two other ships, after an obstinate dispute, carried her; the Devonshire defended herself for a long time against seven, and until evening against five French ships; but then by some accident, which will remain for ever unknown, took fire and blew up, two only out of 900 men escaped; the Royal Oak made a vigorous resistance, and having set the French ship which attacked her, and was commanded by M. de Bearnois, on fire, got safe into Kinsale harbour; the Count de Forbin took the Chester, and Monsieurs de Courserat and de Nesmond took the Ruby. As for the Lisbon fleet, they very prudently saved themselves during the engagement.

LIZARD, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1709. On the 25th of February, Captain Tollet in

in the Assurance of 70 guns, with the Sunderland of 60, Hampshire and Anglesea of 50 guns each, sailed from Cork, and being joined by the Assistance, a 50 gun ship likewise, with the trade from Kinfale, continued his voyage for England. On the 2d of March, about five in the morning, being then eight leagues S. S. W. off the Lizard, he saw four sail standing after him. About seven they came within random shot; whereupon he made the signal for drawing into a line of battle, and another for the merchantmen to bear away for their security; some of them, with the Anglesea and Sunderland, having before lost company. About eight, the enemy bore down in a line, and when they were come within musquet-shot, they hoisted French colours. The French Commodore, who was in a ship of 70 guns or upwards, came ranging along the larboard side of the Assurance, and fell aboard her, so that they engaged yard-arm and yard-arm for the space of almost half an hour; during which the Frenchman plied Captain Tollet so warmly with small shot, that they cut off most of his marines and seamen that were quartered on deck. They then put off, and fell on board again on the lee-side of the Assurance, first ranging on her bow and then on her quarter, while she fired her upper deck and part of her lower deck guns with such vigour, that she obliged the enemy to sheer off, and stand away ahead towards the merchantmen. The three other ships, which were of 40 or 50 guns, then came ranging along the Assurance, firing several broadsides into her, and after that bore away as the former. The damage she received was very great; her sides were shot through and through in a great many places; her shrouds and backstays cut to pieces, as likewise her main and false stay, which, if not timely seen, had occasioned the loss of her mast. Her fore-sail and fore-top-sail were torn to pieces, her best bower cut away; one of the flukes of the spare anchor shot off, and her small bower

by the enemies boarding drove through her bow. All possible dispatch was made in fitting her rigging, which, with the bending of a new fore-sail and fore-top-sail, took up some time. After which the ships of war all bore down to secure what merchant ships they could, expecting to engage the enemy again, but they declined it. The Captain of the Assurance, who had been four months sick, and had been carried upon deck in a chair, was wounded; the first lieutenant was shot in the leg, which he got dressed, and then returned to his charge upon the deck; the second lieutenant was killed, as were several French officers whom they brought from Ireland, but more of the latter were wounded. In the whole, the Assurance had 25 killed, and 53 wounded, and some of these died of their wounds; for the enemy making their chief attempt on her, she had been severely treated; the Hampshire had only two killed, and 11 wounded; the Assistance eight killed, and 21 wounded, among the latter was Captain Tudor, her commander, who died afterwards of his wounds. M. du Guai Trouin, who commanded the French Squadron, had abundance of men killed and wounded, and took only five merchantmen, which it was believed he sent into Brest. In the memoirs which go under his name, it is acknowledged that our officers did their duty extremely well, that not only his own ship was very roughly handled by Captain Tollet; but also, that the Amazon and the Glory, that were with him, met the like reception from the Hampshire and the Assistance. As to the five prizes, he says, that two of them were sent to St. Malo's, one got into Calais, and the other two foundered on the English coast.

Lord Dursley on the 20th of March, ordered three ships to cruize off Brest to gain intelligence, and in the meantime the Salisbury took a French West-India ship richly laden; but the most valuable part of her effects were taken out because she proved so leaky, that it was suspected she

The might founder at sea. On the 29th, his Lordship had orders to see the Lisbon fleet of merchantmen safe into the sea; but his Lordship having received certain intelligence that M. du Guai Trouin was then cruising at the distance of about 35 leagues from the Lizard, his Lordship proposed to leave the trade and transports under the protection of some Dutch men of war that were expected from Portsmouth, and resolved to go himself in search of the enemy; but these Dutch ships of war not arriving in time, his Lordship thought it better to comply with his orders; and having seen the Lisbon fleet as far as he was directed, he had scarce parted from them on the 9th of April, before he discovered the Achilles, commanded by M. du Guai Trouin, and the Glory, who the day before had taken the Bristol man of war, a 50 gun ship; his Lordship immediately gave them chase, recovered the Bristol, which, by a shot in her bread room, sunk soon afterwards; but all the men except 20 were saved. The Achilles much shattered, escaped by her swift sailing, but the Le Gloire, a French man of war of 44 guns and 312 men was taken; his Lordship having about 70 men killed and wounded in the action. On the 26th of April, two small ships were taken, and on the 7th of May, a privateer carrying 14 guns and 100 men; but the provisions through all the ships then growing very short, his Lordship found it necessary to return to Plymouth on the 13th with his squadron, which consisted at that time of one third, and seven fourth rates, and there received the unwelcome news, that her Majesty's ship the Sweepstakes of 32 guns, had been taken by two French privateers, each of which was of greater force than that frigate.

There arrived about the same time advice that four French men of war had attacked some New England ships laden with masts, under the convoy of Captain Walter Ryddel, in the Falmouth, a ship of 50 guns, about 24 leagues from the Lizard.

This happened on the 18th of May; and the French Commodore, a 60 gun ship, attempting to board the Falmouth, Captain Ryddel saved him the trouble, by filling his headsails, and laying her on board under her bowsprit, directly athwart her hawser, and at the same time raked her fore and aft with his cannon. The enemy continued in this posture about an hour and a half, during which time he entered many men, but they were repulsed. However, the number of men on board her being much greater than those in the Falmouth, it occasioned various turns; but at length he thought fit to retire, having first cut all the laniards of the Falmouth's fore and mizen-shrouds, believing it might prevent her following to rescue the convoys, which the enemy stood after. Notwithstanding this, Capt. Ryddel made sail after him with such diligence, as enabled him, notwithstanding the bad condition he was in, to preserve them all, and to bring them safe into Plymouth. In this action the Falmouth had 13 men killed, and 56 wounded. The Captain himself was wounded in the right leg, and had several other hurts; and the second lieutenant and Mr. Lawson, a volunteer, were shot through the body; the Falmouth had 20,000 pounds New-England Money on board her at the time of the engagement.

LOGROGNO. See PAMPELONA.

LONDON PLUNDERED. The metropolis of Great Britain. When the Saxon heptarchy had ceased, and the English monarchy took origin in Egbert the Saxon, and first king of England in 800 the first care that Prince engaged himself in, was to secure himself in the hearts of the Saxons, his countrymen, and to reduce the Britons. His conquests were rapid. He then obtained a signal victory over the Mercians at Wilton in Wiltshire; subdued Kent; received the submission of the East Saxons (or Essex), routed the East Anglians (Norfolk and Suffolk), and the Mercians, (or the center counties of England),

land), subjected them to his sway, and soon after the kingdom of Northumberland submitted; but in the midst of his conquests and ambitious schemes to reduce the whole island, he was interrupted by the descent of the Danes, who had before ravaged the coasts of England here and there in small parties, but now had landed at the island of Shippey in Kent, in a formidable body to invade the kingdom; but returned to their ships satisfied with an immense plunder.

This first great landing was in 831, encouraged by the success of which, they entered the mouth of the Tyne in the following year; where having received a small check, they cruized along the coast, sailing round, and made a second descent at Charmouth, near Axminster in Dorsetshire, where they landed to the number of 15,000 men. Egbert was no sooner apprized of their appearance, than he marched against them at the head of a small body of troops, which he imprudently thought sufficient to chastise a band of pilfering pirates; but, notwithstanding the impetuosity of his attack, by which they were at first thrown into disorder, they rallied, and gave him so warm a reception, that night only saved him from an entire defeat; however, the Danes finding themselves so roughly handled, retired to their ships, and about two years after, equipped a large naval armament and landed in Cornwall, where being joined by the disaffected Britons, they advanced towards the borders of Devonshire, with a view to penetrate into the territories of Egbert, who met them at Hongfdown-Hill, near Kellington, in Cornwall, where he entirely routed them, and almost cut their whole army to pieces; by which signal victory, he wiped off the slight disgrace which had soiled his arms in the action of Charmouth, and died in the year 838, having reigned 36 years with such ability and success as justly intitled him to the name of a profound statesman, as well as that of an able warrior.

The Danes returned again in the very first year of his son Ethelwulph's reign, and ar-

rived at Southampton, in 33 ships, where, having ravaged the country, and having met with various successes and repulses, they at length defeated and killed the English General, Edelhelm, at the head of his forces, which they routed near Portland.

In the course of the succeeding year 839, they landed at Romney, and defeated Herebert, who was sent to oppose their progress; then penetrating farther into the country, they wasted Lindsey, East Anglia, and Kent, with great outrage and barbarity. The succeeding year they ravaged London, Rochester, and Canterbury, and returned home with a vast booty. They in 852 returned in the spring, with a mighty fleet of 300 sail, which entered the river Thames so suddenly, that the English were in no condition to oppose such a formidable invasion; and while they were engaged in gathering forces able to face such a number, the Danes took London, which they plundered, and proceeding to Canterbury and other places, almost bid fair for making a conquest of the whole island.

LONDON BESIEGED. The Danes in 993, having received a large sum of money from Ethelred, whose pusillanimity did not permit him to oppose their ravages, ceased for a short time to pillage Britain. But the year following, Swayne of Denmark, and Olaus of Sweden, invaded England with a large fleet, entered the Thames, and landed their troops near London, which place they attacked several times; but meeting with a braver resistance than they imagined, were obliged to retire.

In 1013, the Danes, under Swayne, having got possession of almost all Britain, laid siege to London, where Ethelred was shut up. Though he was but ill provided with necessaries to besiege in form a place of importance, he imagined the citizens would be terrified at his menaces; but finding they were not moved by them, for a short time he desisted from his enterprize, and went and ravaged the western parts of Wessex, where he found no opposition to

his designs; after which he returned against London, when, whilst he was preparing for the siege with greater precaution than before, Ethelred made his escape out of the city, and abandoned the inhabitants to the mercy of Swayne's troops; whereupon the Londoners, judging it a rash undertaking to maintain the rights of a Prince he himself had relinquished, submitted to Swayne, who was, without further opposition, proclaimed King.

In 1016, on the death of Ethelred, the citizens of London, and all the nobility there, proclaimed young Edmund his son (commonly called Ironside) King; but a greater number of the bishops, clergy, and some nobles, sided with Canute the Dane, whom they crowned at Southampton. While Edmund marched into Wessex, being secure of London, Canute, his rival, took the opportunity of his absence, and sailed up the river Thames, with an intent to reduce the city of London, which was Edmund's chief resource: and now believing, if he could deprive Edmund of this treasure, it would put an end to the contest, he approached London, and forming the siege, he carried it on vigorously; but the resistance he met with from the citizens, giving time to Edmund to throw in troops from the other side of the Thames, Canute was obliged to raise the siege.

Failing in his project, he used many stratagems to surprise the city; and in a short time after the battle of Scoerstan, or Sherston, in Wilts, he again laid siege to the city. Edmund being sensible that he was far from being in a condition to relieve it, retired into Wessex to reinforce his army; and having received the expected succours, began his march to London, and compelled the Danes once more to raise the siege: and had not Edmund trusted his army to Edric, the traitor, and by that means lost the battle of Ashdown (see ASHDOWN), he might, in all probability, have drove the Danes out of England.

After the battle of Hastings, the Normans, under William the Conqueror,

came to govern this island. That successful warrior, during the general consternation at London, resolving to improve his advantage, marched to Dover, reduced it, and proceeded to Kent, where he met the Kentish men, who hearing of his approach were prepared to oppose his progress; but they soon submitted to him on certain favourable conditions which he granted them: and while Marcar and Edwin, Harold's brothers, were assembling the nobility at London, he continued advancing to London in three divisions, through three different routes, commanding his men, in case of opposition, to waste the country with fire and sword, which they too cruelly obeyed on every slight offence; William thinking by such rigours of war, to terrify the inhabitants of London, already sufficiently intimidated by his approach, who earnestly pressed Marcar and Edwin to a submission; but they with a view to animate their party, took the opportunity to fall out from London upon William, who arrived in the neighbourhood of that capital with his first division. They determined to give him battle before the rest of his forces should come up to support him, but were forced to retire with precipitation to the northern provinces. By this time the Normans had burned and destroyed the suburbs on the Surry side of the Thames (now the Borough), by the command of their leader; while another division, passing the Thames at Wallingford in Berkshire, came as far as Berkhamstead, in their march to the capital: so that the nobility and clergy, attended by the magistrates, chose to submit, rather than make a desperate and fruitless opposition, met the Conqueror at the head of his forces, and made a formal tender of the crown, which, after some deliberation, he accepted, and was crowned with great pomp and splendour at the metropolis, in 1066.

Louis, the Dauphin, in 1215, during the dispute between him and King John, in the war of the Barons, took this city.

Louis,

Louis, the Dauphin, 1217, two years after the preceding article, and in the same contest, failing in his attempt upon Dover, turned his projects upon the metropolis. Having newly heard of his general, the Earl of Perche's defeat, (see LINCOLN), he thought this city the best place of security, and a refuge wherein he might consult further measures for prosecuting the war of the Barons; but being unable to make head against the victorious Regent, the Earl of Pembroke, after so notable a defeat, he acquainted his father Philip, King of France, with his condition and circumstances; who being unwilling to disoblige the Pope, and thereby embarrass his own kingdom, pretended to take no part with his son, who was under excommunication; but nevertheless, privately furnished Blanche, his daughter-in-law, and wife to Louis, with a naval armament, who was instructed to go to the assistance of her husband, the Dauphin, in her own name; who, with a strong body of forces, and 80 ships, embarked from Calais. Had these succours arrived, they might have retrieved the circumstances of Louis. The governors of the Cinque Ports, hearing they were to embark at Calais, waited for them, and engaging them, took or sunk most of the French fleet. (See OCEAN.) He found himself reduced to such straits by these two successive defeats by land and sea, that he began to wish himself disengaged from the alliance with the Barons.

Henry III. son of the former King, was now a minor, under the care of the Earl of Pembroke, Regent of the kingdom, who, to crown the ill fortune of Louis, blocked him up in the city of London. At the same time most of his friends, the Barons, were either killed or taken prisoners at the battle of Lincoln. He also lay under the Pope's interdiction. The English expressed their discontent every where, and without reserve; while he himself was besieged in a foreign country, and cut off from all resources. In this abandoned situation, he thought it the best expedient

to accommodate matters as well as he could with the Regent; and accordingly he demanded an honourable treaty with him, which was immediately entered into and agreed upon.

In this treaty of peace, he very honourably included his English adherents; and the Earl of Pembroke, unwilling to bring on him the united force of France, which he knew would be exerted to relieve the heir of that kingdom, he granted his demands, and the sooner, lest by persevering in the war, the Barons might be drove to despair, and the nation continued in its troubles. Moderation, he foresaw, would in all probability restore the state to its former tranquillity, and therefore wisely adopted a coalition of all parties, by which he might put the young King in quiet possession of the crown, the sole aim of his desires. These salutary reflections induced him to agree to a treaty of peace, upon the following conditions, signed at London, and confirmed by the Pope's legate. That the city of London should possess her ancient privileges; all prisoners taken by Louis, since his engaging in the cause of the Barons, released: that the English, prisoners or not, shall swear allegiance to Henry: that Louis should renounce all pretensions, on account of former homage, with many other articles. After the signing of these, Louis received the Pope's absolution; and having borrowed 5000 marks, (Matthew Paris, the French historian, says pounds), he returned to France; and the repose of the kingdom was established for some time.

After the battle of Kenilworth, (which see), and before the reduction of Ely, in the dispute between King Henry III. and the discontented Barons, in 1267. The Earl of Gloucester having signed a paper with his own hand, that he would never take arms against King Henry, nevertheless privately raised forces, and while the King was engaged in reducing the rebels at Ely, he marched so suddenly to London, that he arrived in that neighbourhood,

before the magistrates could be informed whether he acted for the King or the malecontents. In this crisis they consulted the Pope's legate, whom Henry had left Governor of the tower, and who advised them to admit Gloucester with a small retinue. He was for some time in London before he declared his intentions; but on some of the Barons appearing in Southwark, the magistrates knowing his design, ordered the drawbridge to be drawn up, and the gates to be shut for their own security.

He lay before the tower a fortnight, and by fair promises gained over the citizens to his party. He then seized the gates, and permitted the malecontents to enter the capital. The people elected new magistrates, and erected barbicans and bulwarks between the tower and the city, while Gloucester summoned the Legate to surrender the former. For some time he stood out, excommunicating all, and laying the churches under interdiction: but as these censures were totally despised, every thing prepared to besiege in form, and he cut off from all communication and supplies, it was surrendered at discretion. Gloucester having made himself master of the tower and the city, threw off the mask, and publicly avowed that his design in taking arms, was to establish the peace of the kingdom on a solid basis, by procuring equitable conditions for the revolted; and in his manifesto declared, that he would not relinquish his design, till the King and Prince Edward should make good their promises, recited in the two charters, one article of which was to banish all foreigners from their councils, which they had scandalously neglected to perform. Henry, alarmed at these proceedings, and under the apprehensions of being attacked, dispatched away orders to his son to join him on the instant. The junction was soon formed, and the armies marched together towards London, and stopping at Stratford-la-Bonne, were joined by increasing num-

bers. Gloucester seeing Henry's army thus reinforced, and disappointed in his dependance on an inconstant people, would not hazard a battle; so chose to remain within the walls of London, till he could retrieve his situation by a treaty; in consequence of which, he obtained a pardon both for himself and the citizens of London.

During the troublesome reign of Henry VI. an insurrection of an extraordinary nature appeared in London. The whole kingdom was in a ferment at that time against the Queen and Suffolk. Gloucester was privately smothered; the Bishop of Sarum was murdered in Wiltshire; and the Duke of Suffolk beheaded. During this ferment, one John Cade, an Irishman, in 1450, was employed by the Duke of York, Regent of France, and then in Ireland, to revive the pretensions of the House of March, whose title to the throne had for many years lain dormant. Cade had been a soldier, served under the Regent in France, and was a man of uncommon resolution, great cunning, of an enterprising spirit, and some understanding.

Having received proper instructions from the Duke of York's agent, he assumed the name of John Mortimer, and personated the son of Sir John Mortimer, who had been executed for treason in the reign of Henry V. He chose Kent for the scene of his first appearance, where the Duke of York had a great number of friends, and soon assembling a large body of malecontents, he marched towards London, under the pretence of redressing grievances, and restoring the public tranquillity.

The rebels increased so fast, that Cade in a few days, found himself in a condition to oppose the King's forces, and encamped on Blackheath. The King having notice of this rebellion, sent to Cade, to know the reason of the insurrection, and was answered, that they had no design against his person, as their business was with the parliament, to remove evil ministers, by whom the nation was sold. They preferred

preferred two petitions, the one general, for the reformation of abuses and corruptions; the other particular, demanding that the Duke of Suffolk should be punished for the loss of Normandy, and that the King's council should be filled by men of virtue and ability, nobles, and princes of the blood, and not by wretches, hirelings, corrupt and profligate villains, who lived by plundering the nation. These petitions were immediately deemed seditious, and the King resolved to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. To this end he marched against Cade towards Blackheath, and Cade retired; but hid himself in an adjacent wood, designing to fall upon the King's army, which consisted of 15,000 men, take the King prisoner, and oblige him to redress those grievances specified in the petitions. But Henry believing the rebels dared not stand to face him, and imagining they were dispersed, he returned to London, sending only a detachment of his army in pursuit of them. This detachment falling into ambush, were cut in pieces, and Sir Henry Stafford the commander lost his life in the affair.

Cade, spirited by this success, marched to London, while the King and the whole court, hastily retired to Kenilworth castle, leaving a garrison in the tower. Cade's success increased his numbers. The city of London opened her gates to him, and he entered in triumph at the head of his army. He forbade plunder under severe penalties, or offering the least insult to any of the inhabitants. Lord Say, who was accused with Suffolk of bribery, in the affair of Maine, was, on the clamours of the rebels, divested of the lord treasure-ship, and committed to the tower. He was brought by them from thence to Guildhall, to be tried before the Mayor. On his requesting to be tried by his peers, Cade, who would admit of no dilatory pleas, took him to the standard in Cheap-side, (now Corhill), ordered his head to be cut off, and carried on a pole through the streets, then dragged his naked body

at a horse's tail into Southwark, where it was quartered.

Cade's soldiers and the citizens lived together very friendly for some time, till not able to refrain from plunder, they were entering from Southwark into London; the gate was shut against them, on which a battle ensued, and lasted all that day, the 5th of July, 1450. Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York, having retired into the tower, published a general pardon to all who should quit Cade, which had so surprising an effect, that he found himself abandoned, and was obliged to fly into Suffex, where, after having been proclaimed at 1000 marks for his person, dead or alive, he was killed at Hothfield, by one Alexander Iden, a gentleman of Kent, who brought his body to London; where, with several of his accomplices, who did not come in, it was hanged and quartered. Thus ended this dangerous insurrection, which might have been attended with worse consequences, had it been conducted by a more experienced leader.

LONDONDERRY, SIEGE OF. Formerly a fortified city in Ireland, in the province of Munster, on the lake of Lough Foyle, 104 miles from Dublin. This memorable siege was conducted by King James in person, in 1689, being the last town (Inniskilling excepted) which held out against him. It was but ill fortified, and worse supplied, when King James came before it.

On the 13th of April, the Reverend Mr. George Walker, Rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone, having raised a regiment of Protestants for King William's service, and receiving intelligence that James, who had taken Coleraine and Kilmore, after a vigorous resistance, was drawing his forces towards Londonderry, in order to lay siege to it, and as there was at this time, a strong report of an intended massacre, he induced the inhabitants of the city to shut their gates.

Colonel

Colonel Lundee was the Governor, who would not give credit to King James's march, till he was certified of his being come so near as Cledyford. Mr. Walker returned from the city to Lyfford, and joined Colonel Crofton, resolving to maintain a strong post called the Long Causeway, but having sustained the enemy a whole night, was obliged to retire into Londonderry, where he in vain attempted to persuade the Governor, Lundee, to take the field. On the 17th, Lundee called a council of war, to which the Colonels Richards and Cunningham, who had just arrived with their regiments from England, were cited; who, intimidated by fear, or influenced by worse motives, declared the place not tenable, as there was not provision in Londonderry sufficient to support the garrison, and the two regiments on board, for ten days; therefore, they were of opinion, that it was not for King William's service, but the reverse, to disembark the two regiments; that considering the present circumstances of affairs, and the likelihood of the enemy's possessing the place, it appeared the best expedient, that the principal officers should withdraw themselves, as well for their own preservation, as in hopes that the inhabitants, by a seasonable capitulation, might make better terms for themselves. Some gentlemen signed this instrument, others not only refused, but growing jealous of some ill designs in the Governor and others, threatened to hang both him and his counsellors.

However, Captain White was sent out to the King to receive proposals from him concerning a treaty; and Lieutenant-General Hamilton, in consequence of this suspension, agreed to halt within four miles of the town. But James was over persuaded, that the inhabitants and garrison would surrender on appearance of so formidable an army; but he was mistaken; for the inhabitants gave him so warm a reception as obliged him to retire into St. John's town in some disorder. In the

meantime, the inhabitants were thoroughly informed by the town-clerk, Muckeridge, of the resolutions in the council, which so incensed the garrison and the inhabitants, that the officers, who had been instrumental in the design of a surrender, or even a capitulation, were obliged, at the hazard of their lives, to save themselves by flight. The two colonels fled to their ships, and Lundee locked himself up in his chamber, resolving to have no hand either in the siege or the surrender; and being advised by Mr. Walker and Major Baker, to continue his government, he was, upon refusal, conducted to a boat, in which he was suffered to make his escape to the other side in disguise, with a load of match upon his back.

The government was then offered to Mr. Walker and Major Baker, who first gave the refusal to Colonel Cunningham, being next in command; but he also, through cowardice or treachery, rejecting the offer, returned with Richards to England, where they were both cashiered. As for Lundee, he was taken up in Scotland, from whence he was sent to London, to answer for his perfidy and misconduct.

Walker and Baker, being now by the general voice chosen Governors, prepared for a vigorous defence; and it must be allowed, that their courage seems to have passed the limits of common prudence, successful as the event afterwards proved. The place being ill fortified, with only twenty pieces of cannon, wretchedly mounted, a small party of horse, very few disciplined men, destitute of provisions, cut off from supplies by land, despairing of any by sea, without one engineer to conduct the operations; besieged by an incensed King, at the head of a great army, which was supplied with every thing they stood in need of. Several who could not face such a dreadful prospect, deserted every day, and gave constant intelligence to the enemy, while others within endeavoured to betray the garrison. In these circumstances did King James, on the 20th of

of April, invest a garrison firmly determined to die in the defence of it. The attacks were made with impetuosity, wherein the besiegers were repulsed with loss. The garrison made several successful sallies; but were now on the eve of a worse calamity than any which had hitherto befallen them, an epidemic disease; so that now they had two dreadful enemies within, sickness and famine, while the prospect from without was equally dismal. Some ships had, indeed, arrived in the river for their relief, but were prevented from coming up by the enemy's strong batteries on either side, which difficulty had the ships surmounted, the enemy, to cut off all hopes of relief, had laid a boom across the river. Meantime King James in person encouraged the besiegers; but finding them dilatory, he said warmly, had his army been English, they would have brought down the walls stone by stone. In this, however, he was mistaken; for they were Irish who defended the place: the difference was, that those within were Protestants, who fought for their religion and liberties, while the besiegers were virulent Papists, influenced by no such motives.

On the 29th, King James went to Dublin to meet his parliament. Meantime one Roche found means to swim across the river, and gave the garrison an account, that Major-General Kirke, who had quitted King James's service for that of King William's, was in the river, hourly waiting for an opportunity to relieve them; which, however, he did not effect with so much industry as he should, having lain in the river six weeks without so much as attempting to advance, while the garrison were almost perishing: however, he sent messengers to them, some of whom were taken: but a young lad having concealed a letter under his garter, and another within a cloth button of his coat, passed the enemy, and arrived with the letters at the garrison, importing that Kirke would speedily relieve them; and

exhorting them to be good economists of their provisions: that at present he found it impracticable to relieve them by the river, which was defended by batteries and a boom: that he had sent a party to Inch, whither he was going, in order, if possible, either to beat off the enemy, or cause a diversion in their favour: that he had sent officers, arms, and artillery, to Inniskilling, where there were at that time 3000 foot, 1500 horse, with a regiment of dragoons, preparing to march to their relief: that he expected 6000 men every hour from England, being shipped for this place eight days since; and that, lastly, he was sure, if they could hold out a little longer, the enemy would abandon the siege, which he was well informed of from several deserters.

About this time Baker, one of the Governors, died, and Colonel Michelburn was chosen in his room, that if one governor should fall hereafter, the garrison might not want a chief, or be exposed to the inconveniences of a contested election. On the other hand, Marechal Rosen, the French General, arrived to command in chief at the camp of the besiegers, in the room of King James, from whose valour and experience they expected to take the place. Commodore Rooke had, on the 8th of June, fallen in with the Bonaventure, the Swallow, and Dartmouth ships of war, and a fleet of transports, under the command of Kirke, and concurred with him in the service. When they came to examine the methods taken by the enemy to cut off the communication by sea, they found that they had laid a boom across the river, composed of chains and cables, and floated with timber, there being strong redoubts at each end, well furnished with cannon. On the 22d, the General having made himself master of Inch, an island in Lough-Swille, sent him a letter, wherein he informed him, that being satisfied the garrison was reduced to the last extremity, he was determined to relieve it at all events, as he was well informed from

from undoubted intelligence, that the besieged fattened their dogs on the bodies of the slain Irish, who lay without the walls, and then killed these animals for their own eating; not having, at the writing this letter, the third day's provision for 4300 mouths, being all that remained out of a garrison of 7500.

While Rooke and Kirke, in consequence of this advice, co-operated for their immediate relief, Rosen, the new commander, having viewed the fortifications, and finding how slowly the besiegers had advanced, expressed himself with great fury and resentment against the besieged, swearing he would level the place to the ground, raze the walls to the foundation, bury the defendants in the ruins, put all to the sword, without distinction of age, sex, or rank, and lengthen, by exquisite torments, the misery of such as continued obstinate: but neither his threats nor promises, of which he was very liberal, had any the least effect upon those, who had, as it were, devoted themselves to die in the defence of the place, of their religion, liberty, and attachment to the interests of King William and Queen Mary: and lest any one should secretly, or openly devise the surrender, or even move such a thing to the garrison, the Governor made an order, that no person should either by word or deed, writing or insinuation, contrive any such purpose, on pain of immediate death.

Meantime Lieutenant-General Hamilton sent some plausible offers to the garrison, to which they seemed to listen, in order to get time by that treaty to search for victuals; for they were now reduced to the necessity of eating horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats, mice, tallow, leather, starch, dried and salted hides; notwithstanding which, they unanimously resolved to eat the dead Irish, and then one another, rather than surrender. After which resolution, they sent Hamilton an answer, which was, that they were surprised he should expect to find the besieged place any confidence in him, who had so unworthily broke faith

with King William, their sovereign, who had once trusted him, though an enemy, and yet had betrayed his trust; that, therefore, they had no reason to believe he could have learned more sincerity in a Popish camp, under a French General. This bold answer so enraged the French General, Rosen, that he sent a letter to the garrison and inhabitants, importing, that if they did not deliver up the town to him in such a limited time, therein prescribed, he would wreak his vengeance on all the Protestants of that country, and drive them under the walls of Londonderry, there to perish before their eyes, the dead monuments of their stubbornness and insolence. But neither had this any effect upon the besieged, though it was put in execution. The Bishop of Meath, on hearing this execrable menace, endeavoured to prevail on King James that he might send Rosen an injunction to the contrary, who assured him he had sent orders to the French General to stop such rigorous proceedings. However, parties of dragoons were detached on this barbarous service, who drove them from thirty miles round, after they had been stripped, the young, the aged, the women, nurses, and children, even those with child, and some newly delivered, under the walls. This expedient had quite another effect than was expected by Rosen; for instead of melting the besieged, they were more highly exasperated at this shocking act of inhumanity, vowing to eat one another, rather than submit to so unprecedented a ruffian. They then erected a gibbet on the walls, in sight of the enemy, and sent a message to the barbarian, that if he did not dismiss the Protestants whom he had ordered to be driven under the walls to their respective homes, the besieged would immediately hang all the prisoners which they had taken during the siege; and these proving to be very numerous, together with the menace of a garrison so brave and so resolved, a negotiation proved to be the consequence of the message, by which

which the French General dismissed the wretched Protestants from under the walls, after they had been detained there three days, without being permitted to taste food; some hundreds died of famine on the spot, and those who survived, either were murdered on their return by the straggling parties of the enemy, or found their habitations sacked and plundered; so that Rosen's intentions were nigh as effectually executed, as if they had been suffered to perish under the walls; and yet those very people had for the most part obtained passes and protections from King James, to which it seems no respect was paid by his General. Some say that at least 5000, they themselves owned 4000, were gathered for this inhuman purpose; and on King James's being informed of these execrable proceedings, he only said, that Rosen was a foreigner, used to such proceedings as were strange to us, though common abroad, and that if he had been his own subject he would have called him to an account for it. Nor would the sight of the gibbet, erected to hang the prisoners of war taken from the enemy, have prevailed, had they themselves not been permitted by the Governors to write a letter to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, before they should be put to death, acquainting him, that the lives of 20 principal officers, besides common prisoners, were at stake, and therefore requested him to represent their desperate situation to the Marechal-General Rosen, that they were willing to die with swords in their hands for King James's service, not to suffer like malefactors; nor could they lay their blood to the charge of the garrison, as the Governors had treated them with all imaginable civility; they therefore conjured him, for the mercy of God, to interpose his good offices with the Marechal to save them from an ignominious death, which they could no way deserve, and from which their very imprisonment ought to protect them. To which affecting letter Hamilton answered, that their deaths should be

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amply revenged on many thousands of the Protestants, as well innocent as others, within and without that city.

The Governors had, in some measure, thinned the garrison, by crowding 5000 or 6000 useless mouths unperceived among the Protestants under the walls, who, at their own request, chose that sad alternative before the impending horrors of an instant famine, by which they got in exchange a few able men from without, capable of service within. By this time the scarcity of the vilest and most loathsome provision was increased to such a degree, that the garrison and inhabitants had nothing left, unless to prey upon one another; and it is no less remarkable than true, that a certain gentleman, an inhabitant of the town, locked himself up for three days, being apprehensive (whether with or without foundation is not known) that the soldiers had looked upon him with an eye of appetite, being a person of considerable bulk. Mr. Walker being anxious for the garrison, and justly supposing that such discouragements might at length overcome that resolution which the garrison had so long expressed, considered all feasible methods to support them in their constancy and unshaken steadiness; and on the 30th of July he preached a sermon in the cathedral, in which he endeavoured to confirm their perseverance from all the motives of religion, reason, and virtue, reminding them of what valuable importance the Protestant religion was at that critical juncture, exhorting them not to despair, but manfully place that confidence in God, which his wonderful mercies during this long siege had justly demanded; and that they need not doubt but that he who had hitherto so long protected them under their sufferings, was also able to deliver them entirely from their difficulties.

In this he proved to prophecy the truth, for an hour after the sermon, the Mountjoy of Londonderry, Captain Browning commander, and the Phoenix of Coleraine, Captain Douglas, both laden with provi-

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sions, were discovered, under convoy of the Dartmouth ship of war. The enemy made a most furious fire from Culmore fort, and their batteries on both sides of the river, which the ships received and returned with undaunted bravery. The Mountjoy struck against the boom to break it, which caused a little stop from the rebound, so that she was run aground; upon which the enemy set up a loud shout and huzza, joyful to them, but terrible to the besieged, who were eye-witnesses of the misfortune, and whose shock to see their last hopes in this last extremity, defeated at the very point of entrance, cannot be expressed. The enemy fired all their guns upon her while she lay in this distress, and were putting out their boats in order to board her, when the Mountjoy firing a broadside, the explosion loosened her keel from the place where she stuck, and setting her free, she got clear and passed the boom. Captain Douglas was all this while engaged, as was the Dartmouth, who covering the Phoenix with her fire, she also passed the boom, till in the end the Dartmouth got in with the others, to the inconceivable joy and transport of a garrison who had sustained a siege of 105 days, and which reckoned only upon two days life, having nothing left but nine lean horses, and a pint of meal to each man. Hunger and the fatigue of the siege had so far affected them, that half of those who remained of the garrison were unfit for service.

This resolute and successful defence of Londonderry so thoroughly dispirited the enemy, that on the 31st of July, De Rosen thought proper to raise the siege in the night-time with great confusion, in their retreat burning and plundering all that lay before them for several miles. They lost 9000 men before the place, and the besieged 3000, mostly by famine and sickness. The enemy, besides men, lost 100 of their best officers, French and Irish. Upon their retreat they first encamped at Strabane, but hearing of the defeat of

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their forces under General Macarty by the Inniskilling men, they removed further to the west.

Major-General Kirke was received with the general acclamations of the garrison. The same day a council was called, in which it was resolved, that Mr. Walker should be deputed to England to return their Majesties, in the name of the garrison, their unfeigned acknowledgments for their seasonable succours of relief; who, upon his arrival at court, was received with that welcome and reward which his eminent services had merited.

LONG ISLAND TAKEN IN 1776. Situated near New York, North America; for an account of which, see the following official letter.

Camp at Newtown, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1776.

"On the 22d of last month, in the morning, the British, with Colonel Donop's corps of chasseurs and Hessian grenadiers disembarked near Utrecht, on Long Island, without opposition, the whole being landed with 40 pieces of cannon, in two hours and a half, under the direction of Commodore Hotham; Lieutenant-General Clinton commanding the first division of the troops.

The enemy had only small parties on the coast, who, upon the approach of the boats, retired to the woody heights, commanding a principal pass on the road from Flat-bush, to their works at Brooklyn. Lord Cornwallis was immediately detached to Flat-bush with the reserve, two battalions of light infantry, and Colonel Donop's corps, with six field pieces, having orders not to risk an attack upon the pass if he should find it occupied; which proving to be the case, his Lordship took post in the village, and the army extended from the Ferry at the Narrows, through Utrecht and Gravesend to the village of Flat-land.

On the 25th, Lieutenant-General de Heister, with two brigades of Hessians from Staten

Staten Island, joined the army, leaving one brigade of his troops, a detachment of the 14th regiment from Virginia, some convalescents and recruits, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, for the security of that island.

On the 26th, Lieutenant-General de Heister took post at Flat-bush, and in the evening Lord Cornwallis, with the British, drew off to Flat-land. About nine o'clock the same night, the van of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Clinton, consisting of the light dragoons and brigade of light infantry, the reserve under the command of Lord Cornwallis, excepting the 42d regiment, which was posted to the left of the Hessians, the first brigade, and the 71st regiment, with 14 field pieces, began to move from Flat-land, across the country, through the New Lotts, to seize a pass in the heights, extending from east to west along the middle of the island, and about three miles from Bedford on the road to Jamaica, in order to turn the enemy's left posted at Flat-bush.

General Clinton being arrived within half a mile of the pass, about two hours before day-break, halted, and settled his disposition for the attack; one of his patrols falling in with a patrol of the enemy's officers, took them; and the General learning from their information that the rebels had not occupied the pass, detached a battalion of light infantry to secure it, and advancing with his corps upon the first appearance of day, possessed himself of the heights, with such a disposition as must have insured success, had he found the enemy in force to oppose him.

The main body of the army, consisting of the guards, 2d, 3d, and 5th brigades, with 10 field pieces, led by Lord Percy, marched soon after General Clinton, and halted an hour before day in his rear.

This column (the country not admitting of two columns of march) was followed by the 49th regiment, with four medium 12 pounders, and the baggage closed the rear, with a separate guard.

As soon as these corps had passed the heights they halted, for the soldiers to take a little refreshment, after which the march was continued, and about half an hour past eight o'clock, having got to Bedford, in the rear of the enemy's left, the attack was commenced by the light infantry and light dragoons upon large bodies of the rebels, having cannon, who were quitting the woody heights before-mentioned to return to their lines, upon discovering the march of the army; instead of which they were drove back, and the army still moving on to gain the enemy's rear, the grenadiers and 33d regiment being in front of the column, soon approached within musquet-shot of the enemy's lines at Brooklyn, from whence these battalions, without regarding the fire of the cannon and small arms upon them, pursued numbers of the rebels that were retiring from the heights, so close to their principal redoubt, and with such eagerness to attack it by storm, that it required repeated orders to prevail upon them to desist from the attempt. Had they been permitted to go on, it is my opinion they would have carried the redoubt; but as it was apparent the lines must have been ours at a very cheap rate, by regular approaches, I would not risk the loss that might have been sustained in the assault, and ordered them back to a hollow way in the front of the works, out of the reach of the musquetry.

Lieutenant-General de Heister began soon after day-break to cannonade the enemy in his front, and upon the approach of our right, ordered Colonel Donop's corps to advance to the attack of the hill, following himself at the head of the brigades. The light infantry about that time having been reinforced by the light company, the grenadier company, and two other companies of the guards, who joined them with the greatest activity and spirit, had taken three pieces of cannon, and were warmly engaged with very superior numbers in the woods; when on the Hessians

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advancing, the enemy gave way, and was entirely routed in that quarter.

On the left, Major-General Grant, having the 4th and 6th brigades, the 42d regiment, and two companies of New York Provincials, raised by Governor Tryon in the spring, advanced along the coast with 10 pieces of cannon, to divert the enemy's attention from their left. About midnight he fell in with their advanced parties, and at day-break with a large corps, having cannon, and advantageously posted, with whom there was skirmishing and a cannonade for some hours, until by the firing at Brooklyn, the rebels suspecting their retreat would be cut off, made a movement to their right, in order to secure it across a swamp and creek that covered the right of their works; but being met in their way by a part of the 2d grenadiers, who were soon after supported by the 71st regiment, and General Grant's left coming up, they suffered considerably; numbers of them, however, did get into the morass, where many were suffocated or drowned.

The force of the enemy detached from the lines where General Putnam commanded, was not less, from the best accounts I have had, than 10,000 men, who were under the orders of Major-General Sullivan, Brigadier-Generals Lord Stirling and Udell. Their loss is computed to be about 3300 killed, wounded, prisoners, and drowned; with five field pieces and one howitzer taken. A return of the prisoners is inclosed.

On the part of the King's troops, five officers, and 56 non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed; 12 officers and 245 non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, wounded; one officer and 20 grenadiers of the marines taken by mistaking the enemy for the Hessians.

The Hessians had two privates killed, three officers, and 23 rank and file wounded. The wounds are in general very slight. Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton is shot through the body, but there are the greatest hopes of his recovery.

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The behaviour of both officers and soldiers, British and Hessians, was highly to their honour. More determined courage and steadiness in troops have never been experienced, or a greater ardour to distinguish themselves, as all those who had an opportunity have amply evinced by their actions.

In the evening of the 27th, the army encamped in front of the enemy's works. On the 28th, at night, broke ground 600 yards distant from a redoubt upon their left; and on the 29th at night the rebels evacuated their intrenchments, and Redhook, with the utmost silence, and quitted Governor's Island the following evening, leaving their cannon and a quantity of stores in all their works. At day-break on the 30th, their flight was discovered, the piquets of the line took possession; and those most advanced reached the shore opposite to New York as their rear-guard was going over, and fired some shot among them.

The enemy is still in possession of the town and island of New York, in force, and making demonstration of opposing us in their works on both sides of King's-bridge.

The inhabitants of this island, many of whom had been forced into rebellion, have all submitted, and are ready to take the oaths of allegiance.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Major Cuyler, my first aid-de-camp, who I trust will be able to give your Lordship such further information as may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

P. S. I have omitted to take notice, in its proper place, of a movement made by the King's ships towards the town, on the 27th at day-break, with a view of drawing off the attention of the enemy from our real design, which I believe effectually answered the intended purpose."

Return

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*Return of Prisoners taken on Long Island,
27th August, 1776.*

Commissioned officers; Their three generals—Sullivan, Lord Sterling, and Udell; three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, three majors, 18 captains, 43 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, one adjutant, three surgeons, and two volunteers; privates 1006.

N. B. Nine officers and 58 privates of the above, wounded.

Camp at Newtown, Sept. 3, 1776.

Return of brass and iron ordnance taken in the engagement. Brass ordnance; one five and half inch howitzer, four six pounders, one three pounder; total of brass ordnance, six.—Iron ordnance found in the different forts on Long Island and Governor's Island; six 32 pounders, one 24 pounder, four 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, two nine pounders, eight six pounders, three 3 pounders. Total of iron ordnance, 26.

A quantity of shot, shells, ammunition, intrenching tools, small arms, a number of long pikes, ammunition carts, and many other articles not at present ascertained.

W. HOWE, Commander in Chief.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing,
of the King's Army.*

Killed. Captain Sir Alexander Murray, 17th regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 40th ditto; Captain Nelson, 52d ditto; Captain Logan, 2d regiment marines; second Lieutenant Lovell, royal artillery; three serjeants, and 53 rank and file.

Wounded. Lieutenant Morgan, 17th regiment; Captain Grove, 23d ditto; Lieutenant Crammond, 42d ditto; Lieutenant Mair, 43d ditto; Lieut. Weir of ditto; Captain Brown, 44th ditto; Captain Kennedy of ditto; Lieutenant Brown of ditto; Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, 45th ditto; Lieutenant Powell, 49th ditto; Lieutenant Addison, 52d ditto; Lieutenant Nugent, 1st regiment, marines; three drummers, and 231 rank and file.

Missing. Lieutenant Ragg, 2d regiment marines, prisoner; one lieutenant, one serjeant, and 29 rank and file.

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Hessian troops. Two rank and file killed; 23 ditto wounded.

Major Paoli, Captain O'Reilly, Lieutenant Donop, wounded.

W. HOWE, Commander in Chief.

LOPEZ, CAPE OF, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1720. Situated on the coast of Africa. The trade to the West-Indies being again greatly annoyed by pirates, who, encouraged by the Spaniards, and the want of a force in the American seas to curb their insolence, not only interrupted our navigation, but frequently spoiled the coasts of our colonies; the merchants, by their repeated representations, prevailed with the government to send orders to the officers of the navy, cruizing on the coast of Guinea and in the West Indies, to exert themselves with the utmost diligence, in crushing these enemies to mankind. There was amongst these pirates on the coast of Africa, one Roberts, a man whose parts deserved a better employment; he was an able seaman and a good commander, and had with him two very stout ships, one commanded by himself of 40 guns, and 152 men; the other of 32 guns, and 132 men; and to complete his squadron, he soon added a third of 24 guns, and 90 men. With this force Roberts had done a great deal of mischief in the West Indies before he sailed for Africa, where he likewise took abundance of prizes, till in the month of April, 1722, he was taken by the then Captain, afterwards Sir Chaloner Ogle.

Captain Ogle was then in the Swallow, and was cruizing off Cape Lopez, when he had intelligence of Roberts being not far from him, of whom he went immediately in search; and soon after discovered the pirates in a very convenient bay, where the biggest and the least ship were upon the heel scrubbing. Captain Ogle taking in his lower tire of guns, and lying at a distance, Roberts took him for a merchantman, and immediately ordered his consort Skyrn to slip his cable and run out after him. Captain Ogle crowded all the

the sail he could to decoy the pirate to such a distance that his consorts might not hear the guns, and then suddenly tacked, run out his lower tire, and gave the pirate a broadside, by which their captain was killed; which so discouraged his crew, that after a brisk engagement, which lasted about an hour and a half, they surrendered. Captain Ogle returned then to the Bay, hoisting the King's colours under the pirate's black flag with a death's head in it. This prudent stratagem had the desired effect, for the pirates seeing the black flag uppermost, concluded the King's ship had been taken, and came out full of joy to congratulate their consort on the victory. This joy of theirs was, however, of no long continuance, for Captain Ogle gave them a very warm reception; and though Roberts fought with the utmost bravery for near two hours, yet being at last killed, the courage of his men immediately sunk, and both ships yielded. Captain Ogle carried these three prizes, with about 160 men that were taken in them, to Cape Coast-castle, where they were instantly brought to their trials. Seventy-four were capitally convicted, of whom 52 were executed, and most of them hung in chains in several places; which struck a terror in that part of the world, as the taking several pirates in the West Indies towards the latter end of the year, did in those seas. But these successes were far from putting an end to the mischief; so that it was found necessary soon after to send several ships of war to the northern Colonies and Jamaica, where by degrees they extirpated entirely this dangerous crew of robbers.

LOUVAIN, SIEGE OF. A strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, on the river Deule, 15 miles from Brussels. This city was at the time of this siege in 1634, in the hands of the Spaniards. The French and Dutch having entered into an offensive league against Spain, were determined to deprive the Cardinal Infant of the Spanish Nether-

lands, of which he was then governor. After the defeat of the Spaniards in the battle at Avein, those confederate powers drove all before them. The Cardinal Infant had intrenched himself along the Demer, but on the approach of so numerous an army, retreated with precipitation to Louvain. The Confederate army having divided themselves into two divisions, the Prince of Orange advanced towards Brussels, while the French took the route of Louvain, but they rejoined on the 10th of May; and at this time it was owing to the debates and jealousies of the Prince of Orange and the French marechals about precedence and command, that they lost the fairest opportunity of extending their conquests in the Spanish Netherlands, before the Spaniards could recover themselves after the late defeats; for while they wasted 10 days in fruitless conferences, the Cardinal Infant had time to throw himself into Louvain with 5000 foot, and 2000 horse. But the French marching to Villeverdin, made a feint as if they intended to besiege Brussels, the Cardinal Infant returned with his forces thither, leaving only 2000 men, under the Baron de Grobendonk, for the defence of Louvain. After the retreat of the Cardinal Infant, the French and Dutch armies sat down before the town on the 25th of June, expecting to be masters of it in eight days; but the Governor had previously taken all necessary precautions, by setting some of the avenues under water, and fortifying the rest by new outworks; his veteran troops in the several attacks, sustained them with such bravery and spirit, that it proved a greater difficulty than at first conceived to carry the works. Here too the intrigues of the Prince of Orange defeated the purposes of the siege; he could not bear the French marechals, and, resolving to plague them, impeded their operations by throwing perpetual obstacles in the way of every motion, while his own movements were entirely slow and remiss. These quarrels, joined to the intelligence they had received of

of the approach of Picolimini, at the head of 27,000 Germans, caused them to raise the siege on the 4th of July.

LOUISBURG, SIEGE OF. The capital of the island of Cape Breton in North America. The possession of Cape Breton, of which this is the metropolis, commands the navigation to Canada by the river St. Lawrence. At the commencement of the war, 1745, the British colonies in N. America, began to be sensible of the utility of Cape Breton; for in a few months the inhabitants of this island infested the coasts of the British settlements, ruining their fishery, interrupting their navigation, destroying Canoe, invading Annapolis, reducing the bordering colonies to many extremities, and carrying the natives prisoners to a place reported impregnable, being a safe asylum for the West and East India fleets, and their men of war and privateers. These hostilities of the French were the cause which roused the British Colonies to a true sense of their danger and insecurity, which they looked upon to be every day more and more fatal, while the French possessed this island, the richest gem in their American treasures, and which had already cost them nine millions of livres in establishing. Sensible of what importance this place must be to England, Mr. Auckmuty, a native of Scotland, and judge-advocate of the court of admiralty in New England, candidly stated it to several of his friends, at whose desire he reduced the several branches of its consequence into a regular plan; at the same time framing a scheme for the reduction of it, which by the means of William Vaughan, Esq. a gentleman of great property in the colony, was communicated, and warmly recommended to William Shirley, Esq. Governor of the Massachusetts colony, who laid it before the general assembly, then met at Boston. The difficulties at first seemed so numerous, and the undertaking of so arduous a nature, that it was deemed impracticable without parliamentary aid, where the very debates on it must have transpired to the

French, and put them on their guard; but Mr. Auckmuty, the original projector of the plan, secretly founded the thoughts of the principal inhabitants, and finding them willing and able to concur in the measures he proposed, they examined several prisoners returned from confinement in that island, by whom they were informed of the facility of the enterprise, by a secret and early surprisal. The storeships from France had been newly driven off to Martinico, a fatal stroke of distress to Cape Breton at this juncture, as it was a happy incident in our favour. A redundancy of provisions at the time enabled us to supply the intended armament with every thing necessary, so that the final resolution was taken on the 25th of January, though it was then carried by the majority of one single voice, to attack Louisburg.

In consequence of this, Commodore Warren was ordered by the government to repair immediately with three men of war from Antigua to Boston, and contribute to the success of the expedition, while the government of Boston granted 27,000 pounds sterling towards this undertaking, to be raised by way of lottery for their service. While Mr. Warren commanded the naval department, there wanted a person of military capacity to carry on the land operations, and to superintend the troops on disembarking; Mr. Pepperel of Piscataway, a gentleman of uncommon influence, and large fortune, was by the unanimous voice appointed to this command, to whose standard numbers, from their great attachment to his person, flocked in a surprising degree.

It is generally believed that no person in Europe knew of these secret proceedings but his Britannic Majesty, to whom in duty the Governor, Shirley, had communicated the design; the secrecy in councils, the extraordinary management, and great dispatch in providing the levies and preparations both for the army and navy, were carried on with such harmony, that the troops were assembled, and the fleet ready

ready to fail, before the rest of the world had the least intelligence of the apparatus. The inhabitants of the several colonies of New England, consisting of those of the Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, so cheerfully concurred in seasonably expediting the prosecution of the enterprize, that an army of 3850 volunteers, principally men of property or beneficial businesses, were assembled at Boston, with 85 transports, and eight privateers of 20 guns, and 100 men each, besides 10 snows, brigantines, and sloops of force, for their convoy to Canso in Nova Scotia, where they were to wait the arrival of Com. Warren. This brave but undisciplined band embarked from Boston on the 20th of March for Canso. "Pray for us while we fight for you," was the valiant, endearing, and last expression, wherewith they comforted their parting countrymen, at their departure from their families, fortunes, and occupations. Mr. Pepperel's great interest among the country people both Indians and Mestizos, to whom he trusted whatever goods they wanted, and who returned that confidence by exact and honest payments, greatly conduced to the success of the expedition, for hundreds accompanied him as their father and protector, whom they had more in contemplation than any concern for the conquest of Louisburg. How easy a task to procure love and respect! how difficult to create enemies, and contract the odium of our countrymen! Mr. Pepperel, who was not ignorant of his interest, and who saw all the height of the Governor's proposals, yet modestly declined that honour, as being deficient in those branches of military knowledge, which he knew were requisite in so important a post; but was prevailed on at length by the repeated instances of his friends.

On the 2d of April, the fleet arrived at Canso, a port town of Nova Scotia, near a narrow strait which separates that colony from Cape Breton, and about 167 leagues from Boston. In three weeks Commodore

Warren appeared with the Superb of 60 guns, and the Launceston and Eltham of 40 each; he was soon joined by the Mermaid of 40 guns, and was to be reinforced by others destined to join him there. Gabaron Bay was appointed for making the descent, which was within four miles of the rampart of Louisburg; and there it was that the French first saw our armaments, the surprise of which prevented them from getting in the provisions necessary for sustaining the siege. The garrison of Louisburg, with all its forts, consisted only of 600 French and Swiss regulars, and 800 militia, formed of those inhabitants who were able to bear arms. The Governor of Canada, without any knowledge of this expedition, but sensible of the discontents and divisions which reigned in the town, and of the possibility of its being one time or other attacked by the English, had some time before offered the Governor of Louisburg a reinforcement, which, from motives not to be justified, and for which he was afterwards called to an account, he declined. But now he saw himself surrounded by the enemy, all the ways for applying for succour blocked up, and cut off from every communication of resource. Thus he became besieged in form, with forces unequal to the defence of the place, nay, without any probability of receiving a reinforcement from either Canada or Europe. This was the first, and not the least error, to which his disgrace for the loss of the place was owing, as with the succours offered him he would have been more than sufficiently enabled to sally out, and drive before him a body of undisciplined troops, no way equal to the reduction of the place. The design of surprising it thus took place, and the English pushed the enterprize with the greatest dispatch and vigour, in order to be beforehand with the annual supply from France, which, according to their plan, fell into their hands; and thus doubly profited the expedition, as at the same time it assisted their measures, and broke

broke those of the enemy. A man of war and a frigate had previously been fitted out at Brest, for carrying succours to this place, laden with all kinds of military stores, and ready to put to sea, when the man of war unfortunately took fire, and burnt to the water edge. The Vigilante was the only ship, just on the point of being launched, that could supply the loss. This delay also co-operated with the expedition with which the English carried on the enterprize. When the Vigilante, therefore, arrived near this coast, it appeared extremely dangerous on account of a thick fog, to make a near approach to the island, so that the Marquis de la Maison Forte, the Commander, tacked till the weather should clear up. About the latter end of May, he discovered near him a frigate of 40 guns, which, as had been concerted, feigned to fly; the Marquis chased, and thus was decoyed into the middle of Commodore Warren's Squadron; she was so deeply laden with military stores that her lower tier became useless, and she was after a vigorous defence taken, another previous and fortunate incident in our favour; for about the time of taking the Vigilante, the troops were nigh disgusted at the enterprize, which they began to look upon as romantic; and, as it is said, a resolution was entered into of abandoning the siege, if the place was not taken in a fortnight at farthest.

The debarkation of the troops was immediately put in agitation, though no sooner were the whale boats got out for their landing, than Captain Morepang came from the city with a detachment of 100 men, to prevent the attempt. The English privateers which lay at anchor, covered the landing with their fire, while 200 of the forces having got on shore, defeated the detachment, with the loss of six men killed on the enemy's side, five taken prisoners, and the rest dispersed among the woods, being cut off from returning to the city. Being thus disposed, so as at once to possess the shore all the

way to Louisbourg, and to pursue the enemy, they found in several places by them abandoned several arms, a good quantity of ammunition and provisions, which being secured, they marched directly up to the ramparts, through a very boggy country, full of rocks, hills, and thickets, so as to inclose the town, while Commodore Warren, with the men of war and cruizers, posted himself off the harbour, so as to intercept all reinforcements and supplies by sea. They next formed two separate camps, the one on the southern part of the harbour, to make their approaches to the town; the other to attack the grand battery. The British scouts in the beginning of May, reconnoitered the adjacent country to the grand battery, and the same night set fire to the storehouses, which were full of combustible matter, burning in so dreadful a manner, as made the French imagine that the whole force of the English was entering the fort. At the same time another party threatened the royal battery, which was commanded by a very unexperienced officer; the garrison was weak, without guns to the landward, the part only from whence the enemy which faced it could be annoyed. The Commandant of the fort went over to view it, and gave directions that in case the enemy approached on that side, they should remove the guns which pointed seaward, and use them to the best advantage; and in case they were forced to capitulate, or the royal battery fall into the hands of the English, who would then turn the cannon against the fort, they should immediately pass over to the fort, first nailing up the cannon; but the imprudent officer availed his cowardice of these instructions, for without trying his cannon on the English, who lay quiet in their camp, he embarked his men that very night, and made over to the fort in confusion, pretending that the enemy had made an assault on the battery with a large force, which was absolutely false, the French flag flying some time after, which

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was an evident sign there was no person in it to lower it. The English observing from the camp that no person appeared on the parapet of the royal battery, concluded that the garrison was employed in some secret attempt, and therefore in prudence made no further approaches, till believing at length that it was really abandoned, a Boston Indian, without any arms, went in a rambling manner, as if disordered in his senses, towards the gate, by which he entered the fort, cleared up the doubt, and lowered the French colours, which till then had been flying. On this signal the English entered it, and the artillery having been very badly nailed up in the hurry of retreat, was pointed against the town, which it battered in flank with great effect, beating down the roofs of several houses, the chimnies and embrasures of the other batteries. The other part of the British forces on the other side of the harbour, drew up a large train of artillery to an eminence called the Green Hill, about three quarters of a mile from the city, from whence they briskly cannonaded it.

On the 12th of May they had erected a fascine battery of 28 guns within 200 yards of the walls, and broke down part of the circular battery with their shot. As the principal effort was to be made from this battery, not yet completely mounted, Colonel Pepperel ordered several guns, 42 pounders, to be brought from the grand to the fascine battery, though two miles distance, over hills and vallies, rocks and morasses, the men being up to the middle in mire. The success was equal to the fatigue; for they soon dismounted their cannon, and destroyed their houses, walls, and flankers.

On the 23d of May the island battery, which incommoded both the men of war, and also the grand battery, began to be the object of attention; and about 12 o'clock the whale boats, with paddles, ladders, and other necessaries for the attempt were all ready; 500 men of the land forces and

marines, embarked from on board the men of war, with a view of reducing that battery; but the fog arising, gave the French time to reinforce the battery with 320 men, which before consisted only of 14. On the 27th, 320 men attacked the island battery, and began to scale the walls; but being discovered, this design was defeated, with the loss of 36 men killed, and 118 prisoners, being those who had landed; some boats were also sunk by the French cannon from the battery in this hardy attempt. This, far from intimidating the bravery of our troops, spirited them up to revenge the death and imprisonment of their fellow soldiers, which they began with erecting a new battery on the 1st of June, at the light-house, and dragged up some of the heaviest cannon and mortars on the cliff, which overlooked and commanded the island battery. The French were amazed to see a work of such labour executed in one night, justly apprehensive of its great success, as one flanker faced the sea, and the other the battery, commanding at once that and all the ships entering or going out of the harbour. It was in the greatest exigence and want of powder, that 600 barrels of gunpowder arrived from Boston, with stores for the forces: intelligence was also brought from thence, that 1000 men were raised in New England to reinforce the troops; and that the French fleet destined for the relief of Cape Breton was blocked up at Brest by the British squadron; a piece of information which greatly added to the success of the operations of the siege; several ships meanwhile fell into the Commodore's hands, who little expected so unwelcome a reception in a port which they had thought their own. We were also informed by deserters, that the Governor on the intercepting so many ships, some destined for his relief, and having only 100 barrels of gunpowder in the whole island, had begun to despair of keeping the town, which caused the besiegers to redouble their fires against the city and

and the island battery, erecting another fascine battery of five guns, 42 pounders, about a mile westward to the grand battery, and fronting the circular battery; therefore on the 14th of June all things were preparing for a general assault by land and sea, when the French finding themselves distressed to a great degree in the island battery, by our shot and bombs from the light-house battery, sent a flag of truce on the 15th from the city, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to the British camp, with offers to deliver up the city; upon which a council of war was called, and all the batteries commanded to cease firing. The flag of truce being ordered to attend the next morning, was punctual, and received the terms of capitulation, written by Commodore Warren and Colonel Pepperel, which were agreed to by M. Chambon, the Governor of Louisbourg, whereby the French were permitted to enjoy all their personal effects, and to be transported to France at the expence of the besiegers.

The French flag was struck on the 17th, and the British hoisted in its place at the island battery, of which the besiegers took possession early in the morning. At two o'clock Commodore Warren with all the men of war, privateers, storeships, and transports entered the harbour; and at four the British forces marched to the south gate of the city, which they entered, and proceeded to the parade near the citadel, the guard and watch of the city, the garrison's magazines, and other places were delivered up.

On the 4th of July, the garrison and a great number of the inhabitants embarked on board 14 cartel ships, convoyed by the Launceston man of war, who convoyed them to Rochfort, where the clemency of Commodore Warren, and General Pepperel shewn to those prisoners, was but ill requitted by Com. M'Namara, the Commander of the French Squadron in that port, who treated the British captain and sailors with an unexpected severity,

and even denied them the liberty of going on shore for fresh provisions, ordering the centinels to shoot every Englishman who attempted to land; though it must be observed, that this rigour was not the effect of any resentment occasioned by the loss of Louisbourg and Cape Breton, but owing to the detention of Marechal Belleisle, at that time a prisoner of war in England.

This was a continued siege of 47 days, almost seven weeks, from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, the day of sending the flag of truce. Few histories can furnish instances of a braver, more resolute, and well conducted attempt; let it be recorded to the immortal honour of this brave band of undisciplined soldiers, that a French officer of distinction reported, that it was thought by the Governor and the citizens, as well officers as soldiers civil and military, impracticable for less than 30,000 men to subdue so strong and well fortified a city. And let posterity be also informed, that no less a soldier, no less a politician than Marechal Belleisle was heard to say, that the whole plan was too well concerted, too secretly conducted, and too vigorously executed, to be the scheme of a British ministry, who had they been the projectors of so noble an enterprize, it would have been early known, soon transpired, and from thence cautiously guarded against, and so defeated by the French ministry.

The besiegers from the investiture to the surrender of the city fired 9000 shot, and 600 bombs, which destroyed the principal part of the city, demolished the citadel and hospital, and killed 240 men, though the besiegers had not in the whole more than 100 killed, and 100 by sickness. This memorable exertion of the spirit of the British colonies, diffused a general joy through all the American settlements, and was celebrated with every public demonstration of rejoicing over every part of the British nation; it seemed a compensation for our loss at Fontenoy; congratulations from every quarter were sent to his Bri-

tannic Majesty, and the government engaged to reimburse the expences of the expedition. General Pepperel was made a baronet, and Commodore Warren raised to be admiral of the blue. Neither the framer of the plan, the conductors of the operation, or the soldiery, were of the English nation; Mr. Auckmuty was a North Briton, Admiral Warren an Hibernian, and Sir William Pepperel of Piscataway, of New Hampshire in New England, 70 miles north from Cape Breton. A train of artillery, and several engineers were sent from Woolwich, with all convenient expedition, for the better security of this important conquest: two American regiments were raised and put in garrison at Louisburg, the one commanded by Colonel Shirley, and the other by Sir William Pepperel.

In the sessions at the close of the year 1747, the British parliament thought proper to reimburse the people of New England for their expences in the expedition. The following draught shews at one view the several costs of each colony.

Colonies.	£.	s.	d.
To the Massachusset	183,649	2	7
New Hampshire	16,355	13	4
Connecticut	28,863	19	1
Rhode Island	6,322	12	10
Capt. Gibson, a volunteer	547	15	0
Total	235,749	2	10

The terms granted by the English to the besieged were the more honourable, as there was certain intelligence of a large reinforcement expected to relieve the place, which, notwithstanding, the enemy was too much distressed to wait for; the New England men were also willing to put an advantageous period to a state of life, which had drawn them from their domestic concerns, and like Cincinnatus, the Roman, were willing to return from the field of war to the field of agriculture, as this kind of warfare was no way suitable

to their dispositions. The officers of the besieged were not ignorant, that the most favourable occasion of repelling the enemy was to fall on them when they were beginning their works, in forming their approaches; yet such was the mistrust they entertained from the late mutinies of the regular troops, that though these made an offer to make a sally, it was not judged advisable for fear of a general desertion, in revenge for the oppression and severities which they had met with from their commanders.

Thus, from a combination of contrary events, crosses, and a weak garrison, the English made an acquisition of new dominions, while the colony of Boston acquired an increase of territory; prosperous as it was before, throughout its large inland extensions, wanted only this island to command the whole coast.

The garrison consisted of 12,000 regulars, French and Swiss, and about 800 militia, with some Indians and savages, which was by no means a force sufficient to make a brave and long defence, but was a plain proof of the opinion which the French ministry entertained of the supineness and indolence of the British.

The possession of Cape Breton in the reduction of Louisburg, was doubtless a valuable acquisition to Great Britain. It not only distressed the French in their fishery and navigation, but removed all fears of encroachments and rivalry from the breasts of the English fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. It freed New England from the terrors of a dangerous neighbour and invader, over-awed the Indians of that country, and secured the possession of Acadia to the crown of Great Britain. By this fishery Great Britain received the annual return of two millions sterling, for the manufactures yearly shipped to the plantations; many thousands from it found employment, who were otherwise unserviceable to the public, and therefore a burden; it increased the shipping and mariners, extended navigation, cut
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off all communication between France and Canada by the river St. Lawrence, so that Quebec would necessarily fall (as it has since proved) into the hands of the English, who then might expel the French entirely from America, open a correspondence with the Canada Indians behind Montreal, and thus become masters of the fur trade, so long ingrossed by the enemy. Great Britain had done well to consider the importance of this acquisition, as the northern colonies could one day become the asylum of British liberty, when the nation (it is not impossible) shall be enslaved by domestic despotism or foreign dominion; when her substance is wasted, her spirit broke, and the laws and constitution of Britain are no more; then these colonies, long since sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as helpless exiles and ruined refugees. More especially should the British Colonies reclaim the attention of their mother country, when our trade at home is visibly decaying; the French have underfold our cloths, and spoiled our trade in the Levant; Spain is no longer supplied as usual with English commodities. The exports to Germany were considerably diminished by our misunderstanding with the Emperor and the House of Austria, consequently her chiefest resources for riches, (then loaden as she was with 100 millions of debt) could be in her communication with her own colonies, which consume her manufactures, and made immense returns in rum, sugar, tobacco, fish, timber, naval stores, irons, furs, drugs, rice, and indigo, while the southern plantations produced silk, and with care may furnish every thing that can be expected from the most fertile soil, and the happiest climate.

Who that is thoroughly sensible of the importance of this conquest will believe, that after three years possession, the captors restored it; during which time they razed many of the old fortifications, and erected new ones in their stead, and in every place repaired such as were damaged,

to obtain the repossession of Madrafs in the East-Indies, which the enemy had almost totally destroyed, and which belonged to a private monopolizing company, whose existence has ever been deemed prejudicial to the commonwealth, yet this was actually done, and the very men who signed the articles took on themselves the title of friends to their country!

LOUISBURG, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1756. Commodore Holmes, in the Grafton, with the Nottingham, Hornet, and Jamaica sloops, engaged two French ships of the line and four frigates off this place; for the particulars of which see the following accounts.

The French account of this engagement says, That M. Beausier, Commander of the Squadron, which sailed in April with land forces for Canada, in his return with the Heros, the Illustre, and the Le Corne and Syrene frigates to Louisburg, discovered on the 26th of July, about three leagues south of that port, two English ships and two frigates, who kept their wind as much as they could in order to come up with them. Beausier taking advantage of a gale which sprung up from the north, bore down upon the English, who hastily tacked in order to stand off. But the nature of his orders obliging him to land provisions at Louisburg, and fearing that a pursuit would carry him to leeward of the port, he was obliged to quit the chase and to enter the harbour. He landed the provisions and his sick men with the utmost expedition; and next morning by five o'clock, he got under sail in quest of the English cruizers; and about noon he descried the two ships he had given chase to the day before, which now had but one frigate in company. He crowded all the sail he could to get up with them; and they did the same to get off. Captain Breugnon of the Syrene soon came up with the English frigate, and attacked her so briskly, that she fell back under the cannon of the men of war, and was sheltered from the Syrene which durst not follow.

follow. However this attack gave Beausier time to come up with the two English ships, one of 74 and the other of 64 guns. He immediately engaged one of them, expecting that the *Illustre*, which was upon his quarter, would attack the other: but a calm coming on in that instant hindered the latter from getting up; so that Beausier had both the English ships upon him, and the engagement continued very warm till seven o'clock at night; when a gale of wind springing up, enabled the *Illustre* to make sail, and the English took advantage of it to sheer off, leaving the *Heros* so disabled in her rigging and sails, and injured in her hull and masts, which had received upwards of 200 shot, besides those between wind and water, that she could not pursue them. It further says, that he spent the night in repairing his damages, in hopes of another brush with the enemy; but next morning, the 28th, he found them at such a distance, as gave him no hopes of getting up to them, and therefore returned to *Louisburg*, with the loss of 18 men killed and 48 wounded.

Commodore Holmes on board the *Grafton*, off *Louisburg*, in a letter to the admiralty, informing their Lordships of this same action, said, that having discovered the above ships from the mast-head to the N. E. directly to windward, the *Grafton*, the *Nottingham*, *Hornet*, and *Jamaica* sloops gave chase, and made their first board to the south, they steering directly for us till within two leagues; that the English ships then tacked, not to stand off, but in hopes to cut the French off from their port; and that they hauled in for it. That his ships pursued them and brought to, about a league from the harbour, where they were come to an anchor, about half an hour past one at noon. That at four o'clock he made sail to the eastward, and at dark dispatched the *Hornet* to *Halifax* for some of Captain Spry's ships to come and join him, and then stood on as before till three o'clock, when he tacked

and stood in for the land. That seeing four French men of war come out of the harbour and in chase of his ships, about eight in the morning, he stood from them to the south-east, about a point from the wind, not to get off, but to draw them from the harbour, judging from the expedition with which they were returned, that they were full of men and above his match. That when a frigate of 36 guns fired upon the *Jamaica* sloop, she returned the fire, and rowed at the same time up to the *Nottingham*. That on the men of war firing at the frigate, she hauled her wind, and the *Jamaica* bore away to the south-west. That about two o'clock the *Nottingham* fired her stern chase at the French commandant, which he returned with his bow, and soon after the *Grafton* fired her stern chase also. That finding the shot reached each other, the *Grafton* hauled up her courses, bunted her main-sail, and bore down upon the French Commodore, being about a quarter of a mile from him. That it fell calm at the beginning of the engagement, he being on the *Grafton*'s starboard side, the other large French ship astern of him, and the *Nottingham* on the *Grafton*'s larboard bow, the two frigates a mile off, and the *Jamaica* sloop somewhat more. That the French Commodore finding his error in permitting his frigates to sheer off so far, made signals for them to rejoin him as soon as the wind sprung up; and lest they should not come fast enough to his assistance, he bore down to them, and was followed by his partner. That at seven o'clock the French Squadron was all close together, and at dusk the action ceased, they (not the English) sheering off to the southward, and the English Squadron standing to the S. S. E. That our men lay at their quarters all night, expecting to renew the action in the morning, but were disappointed by the French ships bearing away N. W. by W. distance about five miles by day-light, and going away with little wind at E. S. E. right before it for the harbour

harbour of Louisburg. That our ships wore and stood to the W.; but that theirs never offered to look at ours. That they sailing better than our ships, and the wind freshening, and the weather also growing hazy, were out of sight about noon: that their chief fire was at the masts and rigging, which they wounded and cut pretty much; and that the Grafton had six men killed and 21 wounded.

LOUISBURG, EXPEDITION AGAINST, IN 1757. The experience of our fruitless campaigns in 1755 and 1756, had convinced our ministry, as well as our commanders in chief, that there would be no end of a war, whose operations aimed no farther than traversing from place to place, either for the defence, or attack of a few straggling forts in a woody country. A more unpromising method of making war than in depopulated Spain, (since her Indian acquisition) where, as the Earl of Peterborough observed, a general might march to eternity, with a large army at his heels, and never meet any thing to conquer. A more decisive blow was therefore meditated for the campaign of 1757, and the reduction of Cape Breton (ceded to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle) was proposed, as the first step to promote either a glorious peace, or the entire conquest of Canada.

The Earl of Loudon, who proposed this scheme to the ministry at the fall of 1756, with an estimate of the requisite force and expence, was informed early that his scheme was approved of, and that he should be supplied with the succours necessary in the beginning of the spring. However, little was done effectually more than consultation, till Sir Charles Hardy, governor of New York, towards the latter end of April, issued warrants for a hot press, in which 400 seamen were procured for the service; but Sir Charles being well assured there were five French ships of the line destined for Louisburg, and not being able to engage them, lay quiet till the 9th of July. Admiral Holbourne

appeared at last, after an unaccountable delay of nine months, the time wasted since the plan was approved of. The naval force consisted then of 17 ships of the line, with 14 frigates and fireships, and 179 transports, 27 victuallers, two hospital ships, and 11,000 effective men. Strong as this armament was, councils of war still delayed the execution till the 30th of August, when it was thought too late in the season to go on with the expedition; meanwhile Admiral Holbourne cruized off Louisburg, expecting the French fleet to come out, when a storm scattered his own, and put an end to an expensive and fruitless expedition.

LOUISBURG TAKEN IN 1758. The Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of his Majesty's blue Squadron, sailed the 19th of February from England, as Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed in North America, and had under him Sir Charles Hardy, Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White; and Philip Durell, Esq. Commodore, and the fleet consisted of,

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Namure	70	Hon. Edw. Boscawen. Capt. Buckle.
Royal William	80	Sir Charles Hardy, Kt. Capt. Evans.
Princess Amelia	80	Philip Durell, Esq. Capt. Bray
Dublin	74	Capt. Rodney.
Terrible	74	— Collins.
Northumberland	70	Rt. Hon. Lord Colvil.
Vanguard	70	Capt. Swanton.
Oxford	70	Capt. Spry.
Burford	70	Capt. Gambier.
Somerset	70	Capt. Hughes.
Lancaster	70	Hon. G. Edgecombe
Devonshire	66	Capt. Gordon.
Bedford	64	Capt. Fowke.
Captain	64	Capt. Amherst.
Prince Frederick	64	Capt. Man.
Pembroke	60	Capt. Simcoe.
Kingston	60	Capt. Parry
York	60	Capt. Pigot.
Prince of Orange	60	Capt. Ferguson.

Defiance

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<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Defiance	60	Capt. Baird
Nottingham	60	Capt. Marshall.
Centurion	54	Capt. Mantell.
Sutherland	50	Capt. Rous.

Frigates, &c, Juno, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Gramont, Shannon, Hind, Portmahon, Nightingale, Kennington, Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke, Ætna, Lightning, and Tyloe armed ship.

And the army consisted of 11,936 men, officers included, together with 324 men of the train; under the command of Major-General Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces to be employed in the island of Cape Breton, &c. Brigadier-General Edward Whitmore, Brigadier-General Charles Laurence, Brigadier-General James Wolfe, Colonel Bastide, chief engineer, Colonel George Williamson, commander of the train of artillery.

The armament arrived safe without any material accident in the harbour of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, on the 9th day of May. The Admiral immediately prepared for action; being joined by all his forces and ships; and they well provided with water and stores of all sorts, and the sick men recovered fit for service, he proceeded with 157 sail, transports included, from Hallifax, and steered to the seat of action.

Gabarus Bay, about seven miles W. of Louisburg, was the place designed for the landing of the army; where the fleet with about a third of the troops came to anchor, about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of June; and at six the Admiral made a signal for all barges and pinnaces, manned and armed, to attend the General and the Brigadier-Generals Laurence and Wolfe, who went that same evening to reconnoitre the shore as near as possible, and made a disposition for landing in three places next morning, in case the troops arrived; who made this observation, that every place where it was probable or prac-

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ticable for our troops to land, was defended by works or batteries, and that the enemy had a chain of posts along shore from Cape Noir to Flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the Bay. But the troops did not come in till next day.

Several hints were thrown out to the Admiral, about the impracticability of landing on a shore so strongly fortified and guarded, and concerning the danger of his Majesty's ships riding in a bay, where the pilots had no knowledge of the anchorage. These speeches alarmed the Admiral, and put him upon the prudential method of coming at the real sentiments of his officers, by inviting them on board one after another, and discoursing with them separately upon the subject of their immediate service. The general opinion leaned towards the impracticability in so rough a sea, and so well fortified a shore; and for a council of war, of both sea and land officers, to come to a final resolution; when it coming to the turn of Captain Ferguson, an old, brave, and experienced officer, whom Mr. Boscawen had requested from the Lords of the Admiralty to attend him in this service, and in whose opinion and conduct, on the most trying occasions, he could place great confidence; this Captain having delivered himself in the most respectful terms, in regard to the opinions of his brethren, whose reasons the Admiral ingenuously related to him, and despising the arguments, drawn from the danger of the service, for proving an impracticability, without an actual attempt to land and to force the enemy's posts with all the art and strength in their power, he advised the Admiral, for his own honour and the glory of his country, to exert that power with which he was invested; and not to leave it to the uncertain resolutions of a council of war, which had been so fatal at Minorca, at Rochefort, and even at Hallifax, to the disgrace of all concerned, and to the extreme loss of the nation. Upon this remonstrance

moustrance of one brave officer in private conversation, we shall see the turn this grand expedition took for the interest of Great Britain. The Admiral acquiesced in the justness of the Captain's observation on councils of war; thanked him for his open and honest advice; resolved to call no council of war, but strictly to adhere to his instructions, which were to land the troops on the island of Cape Breton. Here, said he, I will abide, and put them all ashore, and cover their retreat if they think proper to reembark.

This resolution dispersed the cloud of difficulties that seemed to be gathering from every quarter. The Admiral declared his determination not to depart out of that Bay, till every way was tried to carry his instructions into execution. A signal was made for all lieutenants; to whom he gave strict charges to be diligent in the execution of those orders they then received, for landing of the troops, and for assisting the military in every thing in their power, towards completing the service in which they were jointly engaged; and about 11 that same (the 3d) day at noon, the Kennington was brought to an anchor close in shore of a cove at the north-east end of Gabarus Bay, which seemed to promise a convenient coast for the intended descent; but was well guarded by several encampments and a battery. The Kennington had orders to silence this battery, and to clear the coast of the enemy.

It was intended to attempt a landing that evening: but the weather growing hazy, and fresh gales blowing into shore, creating a great surf every day, there could be nothing done effectually till the 8th; though the Halifax snow was likewise ordered in shore against another battery on the 4th; and both she and the Kennington performed effectual service. These two were stationed on the left at the little Bay in the north-east, to which was given the name of Kennington Cove; the Sutherland and Squirrel on the right,

near White Point, and the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center. A disposition made by the Admiral's direction to terrify and annoy the enemy's fortified camps, and to cover the boats employed to land the soldiers.

On the 6th, the wind down, and a thick fog, the Admiral made the signal for landing; but before the boats were manned, the wind rising, and a great sea tumbling, the descent was put off till the 8th; when the wind being favourable, and the weather clear, (and Commodore Durell having reported, that it was his opinion the troops might land on the left, without any great interruption from that morning's surf) the troops were debarked in the boats belonging to the men of war and transports; the former under the direction of a lieutenant, mate or midshipman; and the latter under the direction of the officers of the troops in each boat; the General having given proper orders to each for landing them in three divisions. The signal for this debarkation was made about two o'clock; and as soon as the boats were prepared to set off from the ships, a most furious cannonading was continued from about sun rise from the Kennington and Halifax, and all the other ships in their respective stations along the shore, until about eight o'clock, with only some necessary intermissions in favour of the attempt.

The disposition for landing was made in three divisions, in order to divide the forces, and to distract the enemy's attention. One division under the command of Brigadier-General Wolfe, which was intended to attempt a landing on the left of Kennington Cove, consisted of 550 light infantry, commanded by Major Scott, and four of the oldest companies of grenadiers, the companies of rangers, supported by the Highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The boats with these soldiers on board rendezvoused near White Point, under cover of the ship guns about four o'clock. A feint was made by the second division,

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consisting of the Royal, Lafcelles, Monckton, Forbes, Anstruther, and Webb, at the same time to the right towards White Point, under the conduct of Brigadier-General Whitmore; and the third division, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Laurence, in the center, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Laurence's, and Warburton's, and at the same time made a shew of landing at the fresh water cove.

The enemy had expected this visit for some years, which put them upon many devices to prevent, or to make a descent upon the coast of this island very difficult and hazardous to them that would attempt an invasion; for this purpose they had finished a very strong breast-work, which was defended by 3000 regulars, irregulars, and native Indians, posted along the shore in all the probable places of landing, fortified at proper distances with heavy cannon, and swivels of an extraordinary calibre, mounted on very strong perpendicular wooden stocks, driven deep into the ground; besides other cannon mounted on redans, erected in the most advantageous situations for flanking an invading army.

The fortifications were the most complete of their kind; yet they had an extraordinary addition by an artful disposal of trees, which being laid very thick together, at the distance of 20 yards in some places, and of 30 in other places, between the lines and the water's edge, with their branches towards the sea, quite round the cove, rendered the approaches to the front lines extremely difficult, even if there had been no fire to defend them. For the bare attempt of possessing these lines, says one that was present, would have been like penetrating with incredible fatigue and endless labour through a wild forest, where the branches of one tree are interwoven with those of another. What still contributed to the great strength of this kind of fortification, was the manner of disposing the forest work in front; so that it only appeared at a dis-

tance one continued green of little scattered branches of fir. Very few guns on their lines were distinguishable out of the reach of their metal; and the rest were concealed with spruce branches, until the boats advanced towards the shore, with a resolution of forcing the works.

Our boats rowed up to those places of destruction with the most undaunted courage. But as they approached in line of battle, the brave adventurers were presently convinced of their mistake, in regard to the appearance of the enemy's strength; and the enemy, too presuming of their own strong intrenchments and fortifications, unmasked the latent destruction somewhat before the proper time for its due execution. Before our boats came near the water's edge, the batteries began to play, and to fire red hot balls, grape, and round shot, with great activity; and a continual discharge of small arms showered upon them from the lines, which were about 15 feet above the level of the boats.

This obliged the left wing to desist, and to withdraw from the impregnable shore of Kennington Cove; and the consequence had been much more fatal to our people, few or any of whom could have escaped; had the enemy suffered our men to land quietly upon that narrow shoal beach, for then they must all have laid down their arms, or have been slaughtered upon the shore. But our troops were rather exasperated than discouraged by this unforeseen and masked way of firing, and making all the expedition they were able towards their center, it was determined with united force to defy all opposition and stratagem, and to land wherever there appeared a probability of any degree of success. Fortune favoured the attempt of the brave. Lieutenants Hopkins and Browne, with Ensign Grant, and about 100 light infantry, opened an entrance to the shore on the right of the Cove, over rocks and steepes, which had been deemed inaccessible and impracticable.

Brigadier

Brigadier Wolfe seized the advantage; gave orders for the remainder to improve the present opportunity, and to support their comrades on shore. Their impatience was such, that they cast off all restraint, and with impetuous emulation the grenadiers, light infantry, rangers, and Highlanders, strove who should get first on shore, though exposed the whole time to the furious fire of a battery of three guns, which sometimes raked and sometimes flanked them; and to the continual discharge of small arms within 20 yards of them. But what was able to stop their fury? One boat was stove in the hurry, and some grenadiers were thereby drowned; and several overset and broke to pieces. The loss by the fire was so trifling as not to be mentioned; and chiefly amongst the seamen that had the care of the boats. The landing was effected at this place.

Amongst the foremost in this hot service we find Brigadier Wolfe himself, who jumped out of his boat into the surf, which kept them dancing on the water, and exposed to the enemy's fire. His example was followed by all the troops. Brigadier Laurence, with the rest of the brigades did the same, a little to the left, soon after; and they were supported with all convenient expedition by the remainder of the center from the ships, and by the division of the right wing, which also gained the shore amidst a continual discharge of shot and shells from the enemy's lines. The rear was brought up by Major-General Amherst, bearing testimony to the resolution and bravery with which those troops he had to depend upon in his future arduous undertakings, had surmounted difficulties and despised dangers.

It was not the strength and stratagem of the enemy they had solely to combat; the boisterous surf, which drove on most parts of the shore at that time, stove a great number of the boats; by which several of the men were so much hurt and bruised, as to be very incapable of help-

ing and taking care of themselves, and some were crushed to pieces between the boats and the rocks. Most that did land were obliged to do it without order and in much confusion, wading through the great swell, and their arms much wetted, then to scramble up such rugged rocks, and almost upright precipices, as had been deemed inaccessible, and in no need of fortifications for their defence by the enemy's skilful and wary engineers; their own steep, rough ascent having been judged beyond the attempt of men under arms before this glorious day. These were not the only discouragements; they were in a situation that would not allow them to make a proper use of their arms, and were themselves the whole time exposed to the utmost fury of the enemy's fire in landing and climbing the rocks. A spirit that will always exert itself where Englishmen are allowed to act against an enemy. A danger which a council of war would never encounter; which makes good the observation, that national virtue is to be sought for in the spirit of the soldiery, and not solely in the councils of their officers, where a majority has frequently deprived the nation of the advantages that might have succeeded by the vigorous and brave minority. For this national spirit of our soldiery was never known to flag under the conduct of such commanders as signalized themselves on this occasion.

Such an unexpected gaining of what had till now been thought an inaccessible shore, and landing in the most incredible places, terrified the astonished foe; and our men acquired such an increase of spirit and fortitude [by every difficulty they surmounted, that being arrived at a convenient place to unite, they instantly attacked the next battery to them in flank with so much vigour, as drove the enemy from that strong post with great precipitation; and with one continued exertion of the greatest bravery, in surrounding and attacking the enemy's extensive lines,

they saw themselves masters of the whole shore and all its works before they had hardly time to give one regular stroke of true English bravery.

The slackening of their fire, when the enemy saw our men land pretty near them, and the faint resistance they made when our troops attacked their lines and batteries, shew that the French placed their whole confidence in the strength of their coast; that they never had dreamt of being driven to the necessity of defending their posts sword in hand; that they had formed no plan of retreat, nor a place of rendezvous for them to rally and give us battle, before our troops could be succoured and supplied with artillery from the ships; in a word, they were disciplined to fight under cover, and where the mask was pulled off by force and dint of courage, their cowardice appeared, and they ran away with the utmost consternation and confusion into the woods; leaving some of them killed in the flight, and about 70 prisoners; amongst whom were two captains and two lieutenants of grenadiers.

The next and immediate care of the Commander on shore, was so to dispose of his troops, as at once to possess the shore, to pursue the enemy, and to prevent a surprise; which was done by detached parties; one of which secured the possession of the shore for several miles, as far as Louisburg; and found in different places abandoned by the enemy, 17 pieces of cannon, 14 large swivels, two mortars, one of brass, eight inches, and another of iron, 10 inches diameter, with a shell in it ready to be fired; a furnace for red hot balls, several small arms, and a good quantity of provisions and ammunition, tools, and stores. The other party employed in the pursuit of the dispersed enemy, was commanded by Wolfe and Laurence, who drove them over rocky hills and boggy morasses, till they got under the protection of the guns of Louisburg; from whose ramparts, about 10 in the morning, our pursuing party was saluted with a

discharge of several pieces of cannon; by which we gained an exact distance for encamping with security from the town to invest it; and it did not damage our troops; and the general officers did, that very afternoon, mark out a camp on the very spot which they afterwards occupied during the whole siege. The enemy no sooner saw the preparations for a camp so near them, than the Governor of Louisburg ordered the barrack at the grand battery, already dismantled and ruined, to be burnt. He gave the like orders relative to all the out-buildings, and left nothing standing within two miles of the town walls, but the tower at the grand battery, and some chimneys and gable ends of wretched hovels.

Such was the incredible service and extraordinary achievements of a day, that must be ever glorious in the annals of this nation, and convince posterity that no difficulties nor dangers are sufficient to withstand the impetuosity of a British army; and that every thing ought to be tried, before a council of war shall venture to pronounce an attempt impracticable. How that might have been, had Admiral Boscawen left the practicability of this service to the resolutions of a council of war, from which he was dissuaded by the advice above related, is uncertain; but, if we may be allowed to judge from events, there would be very little hopes in trying so desperate an experiment in tactics, had these hazards been foreseen, and coolly weighed with the balance of personal safety.

Being in possession of the shore, the next attention devolved upon the measures to be pursued against the famous fortification, that terror of North America, Louisburg, the principal object of this expedition, whose garrison consisted of 2500 regular troops, 300 militia, formed out of the burghers, and 350 Canadians, who, during the siege, found an opportunity to get into the town; and in the harbour there lay six ships of the line and five frigates;

gates; which, with the difficulties they foresaw in the communication with the fleet, through the badness of the weather, and the continual surf on the coast, that greatly endangered the navigation of the small craft, and in the length of their approaches over very bad marshy ground, prognosticated a long, tedious, and hazardous siege. However, the Commander in Chief took every precaution, by securing his camps with redoubts and epaulements, from any attempt by the Canadians, who might be expected to make a powerful effort to relieve the town, and from the fire of the French ships in the harbour, to secure his communication with the fleet; and with a resolution and conduct becoming one in his circumstances, he was determined and prepared to meet the greatest dangers.

The surf continued so extremely bad, that he could get only some tents ashore. Nor could any thing more be landed for the army till the 11th, when the remainder of the troops, the light six pounders, and some artillery stores were carried ashore. Had the enemy with their superiority of numbers, and other considerable advantages, attacked our little army, in want almost of every thing, and their communication with the fleet precarious, during this interval, they might have greatly perplexed our situation. But a fatal timidity confined their attention to their town's defence, till it was too late to think of attacking our trenches. On the contrary, General Amherst on the 12th, detached Brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of rangers, and some light infantry, round the north-east harbour, with orders to proceed to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and to attempt the destruction of the ships in the harbour; and at the same time sent by sea the artillery, tools, &c. which had been ordered for that service. As Brigadier Wolfe approached, the enemy abandoned every post in his route, leaving

their artillery, &c. and a great quantity of fish, at a place called Lorembec; all which were destroyed or rendered useless; and our troops took possession of Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour.

At last, on the 13th, the French thought of falling out of their strong fortifications. Our men were employed in making a communication from the right to the left in the front of the camp, and in erecting three redoubts on the most advantageous ground in the front also. A French party put on a vigorous countenance, and marched towards our works; but they were soon driven back, with the loss of five killed and 40 wounded by the light infantry. On the 14th, the cannonade from the town continued almost all day; and their island battery and ships gave our men some trouble till the 25th, when the island battery was silenced by the batteries we had made at the Light-house.

The perpetual duty, either in working on the roads, in draining of bogs, in erecting of redoubts, batteries, block-house, &c. and in watching the motions and resisting the efforts of the enemy, fell very heavy upon so small an army, that was obliged to have several parties out; besides Colonel Messervey, and most of his carpenters, were taken ill of the small-pox; of which the Colonel, his son, and 96 of his carpenters died before the 27th of this month; therefore Admiral Boscawen ordered 200 marines to guard the coast at Kennington Cove, which proved a great ease to the army.

On the other side, the besieged endeavoured to throw further obstacles in the way to retard our operations; not doubting, if they could prevent an attack by sea, that they would be able to hold out against the land forces till the season would be so far advanced as to oblige the troops to reembark. With this view the Governor of Louisburg, on the 29th at night, ordered the Apollo, a two-decked ship, La Fidelle, a 36 gun frigate, La Chevre, and La

La Biche of 16 guns each, to be sunk in the harbour's mouth, with most of their masts cut off, to obstruct the passage for our great ships. And as our works advanced, the cannonading from the town and the shipping increased also; and several skirmishes happened daily between parties from the town and our light infantry, but with no success, nor with much advantage on our side. But on the 9th of July the enemy made a sortie, where Brigadier Laurence commanded. They came from Cape Noir, and surprised a company of Forbes's grenadiers, commanded by Lord Dundonald, posted in a flecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back, with the assistance of Whitmore's and Brag's, who behaved very well. In this skirmish Lord Dundonald was killed, Lieutenant Tew was wounded and made prisoner; Captain Bontein of the engineers was taken prisoner; one corporal and three men killed; 17 men wounded, and one serjeant and 11 men were missing. On the part of the sortie, Chavalier de Chauvelin, a captain, was killed; one lieutenant was wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men were killed, four wounded and made prisoners, besides others wounded and carried into the town, amongst whom was a captain that died immediately.

The works being advanced within 650 yards from the covered way, under the direction of Brigadier Wolfe, on the 13th four batteries were traced out, with an intention to place 24 pounders, to destroy the defences, and a battery of seven mortars, with some 12 pounders to ricochet the works and the town. And on the 16th, towards night, the same Brigadier pushed on a corps and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barafoy, where a lodgement was made in the midst of a very brisk fire from the town and the shipping; yet there appeared no great hopes of speedy success against the town, till on the 21st, when it was greatly alarm-

ed with an explosion of gunpowder on board a ship in the harbour that blew up, and set fire to the sails of two more. They burnt very furiously, being deprived of all assistance from the town, by the continual fire from our batteries to prevent boats going on board. By which accident the enemy lost the *Entreprenant*, the *Capricieux*, and *Superb* men of war; so that there remained no more than the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant* in the harbour, to guard against any surprise or assault by sea.

Two of the batteries with thirteen 24 pounders, and that of seven mortars on the right, were opened on the 22d, and played with great success, and at last our shells put the citadel in flames, though the enemy fired well from the town, threw their shells into our works, and fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. For which reason the French mortars we had taken, were sent to throw stones into the town from the trenches.

On the 23d, the cohorns were used at night, and the batteries succeeded so well that they set fire to the enemy's barracks, which burnt with great violence. But the Admiral, dubious of the time the siege might take with the present strength on shore, on the 24th ordered 400 seamen to assist in working the batteries, &c. and 200 miners were added to a corps of 100 already established; which had the desired effect. From this time the fate of the besieged seemed to be determined; for, on the 25th, they had brought all their batteries to bear; and the Admiral concerted measures with the General to destroy the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant* in the harbour. Six hundred sailors were detached from the fleet in boats to perform this service, to take or to destroy those two men of war, whose intention and proceedings were covered by an extraordinary cannonading from our batteries, to keep the enemy's attention fixed altogether to the land service. The fire never ceased; and the sailors boarded the two ships, burnt the

the Prudent, which was aground, and towed off the Bienfaisant to the north-east harbour. In the meantime, the miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, under a continued and very smart fire from it with grape-shot, and all forts of old iron from the guns of the ramparts.

Every thing concurring to discourage any longer resistance or defence, there being no hopes of relief from Europe, nor any further aid from Canada; their ships entirely destroyed; their harbour untenable; their fortifications ruined in many places; divers practicable breaches made; the garrison in no condition to repulse an assault in breach, nor even an escalade; and sensible that every advantage gained by the besiegers was a nearer approach to their ruin, disposed the Governor to the humane consideration of putting a stop to the further effusion of Christian blood. For which purpose he wrote to General Amherst, requesting a capitulation upon the same conditions as had been granted to the English at Port Mahon. But the General having been previously informed by Admiral Boscawen of his intention to send six ships into the harbour next day, to accelerate the operations by land, as the most effectual way to oblige the garrison to surrender prisoners of war, he rejected the French Governor's proposal, insisted upon his surrender at discretion, and threatened him with a general assault by Admiral Boscawen next morning, in case he did not choose to submit on those terms. M. Drucour could not relish the thoughts of yielding to those arbitrary impositions; and as an officer that had behaved well in his present capacity, thought himself and the brave fellows under his command intitled to some sort of distinction and favour, and to the honours of war: so that he seemed resolved, and did declare, that he would risk a general assault before he would comply with such severe terms. However, his stomach was brought down by the petitions and representations of the

traders and inhabitants of the place, and of the commissary and intendant of the colony; who foresaw immediate and universal ruin, should the enemy be provoked to make a general assault by sea and land. Accordingly the French Governor accepted and signed the following capitulation:

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, of Louisburg, the Island of St. John, and their Appurtenances.

I. The garrison of Louisburg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannic Majesty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisburg, the islands of Cape Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered without the least damage, to such commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannic Majesty.

III. The Governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the island of St. John and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ship of war as the Admiral shall send to receive them.

IV. The gate called Porte Dauphine shall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon on the esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

VI. The merchants, and their clerks, that have not carried arms, shall be sent

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to France, in such manner as the Admiral shall think proper.

Louisburg, 26th July, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de DRUCOUR.

In consequence of this capitulation, Major Farquhar, with three companies of grenadiers, took possession of the west gate on the 27th in the morning, and Brigadier-General Whitmore was charged with the disarming of the garrison upon the esplanade. He also received the surrender of their colours, and placed proper guards in the several posts, and over the stores, magazines, &c. The conquerors behaved with great humanity towards the prisoners; but to remove from them all temptation of breaking their capitulation, the General ordered all their arms to be carried out of the town.

Thus, we may observe with surprise, that Louisburg, and therewith the whole island of Cape Breton, which had been represented so formidable and almost impregnable and impracticable on former occasions, fell to the arms of a much less force than had been shipped in the foregoing year for the same service, with the insignificant loss of 21 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, 146 private men, one gunner, and three matrosses killed; and 30 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, two drummers, 315 private men, one corporal, one gunner, and three matrosses wounded.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was much more considerable, besides 5637, which the garrison consisted of at the surrender, and artillery, stores, &c. Nor was this their whole loss, for the island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Lawrence shared the same fate. See that Article.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town of Louisburg, (errors excepted).

Iron ordnance mounted on standing carriages with beds and quoins; 38 of 36

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pounders, 97 of 24, 23 of 18, 16 of 12, 10 of 8, 28 of 6, 6 of 4.

Mortars, brass, with beds, 3 of 12½ inch. 1 of 9, 3 of 6½ inch.

Mortars, iron, with beds; 6 of 12½ inch. 4 of 11, 1 of 9½ inch.

Musquets with accoutrements 7500

Powder, whole barrels 600

Musquet cartridges 80000

Ditto balls, tons 13

Round shot; 1607 of 36 pounders, 1658 of 24, 4000 of 12, 2336 of 6.

Grape-shot; 139 of 13 pounds, 134 of 24, 336 of 12, 130 of 6.

Casse shot; 53 of 24 pounds.

Double headed; 245 of 24 pounds, 153 of 12.

Shells; 850 of 13 inches, 38 of 10, 138 of 8, 27 of 6.

Lead, pig, 12 tons.

Ditto, sheet, 12 ditto.

Iron of forts, 6 ditto.

Wheel-barrows — 600

Shovels, wood — 760

Ditto, iron — 900

Pick-axes — 822

Iron crows, large — 22

Ditto, small — 12

Iron wedges — 42

Hand mauls — 18

Pin mauls — 12

Masons trowels — 36

Hammers — 36

Axes — 18

State of the Garrison of Louisburg, July 16, 1758, when it capitulated.

Number of officers, 214; soldiers fit for duty, 2374; Sick and wounded, 443;

Total of the garrison 3031

Sea officers, private men, and marines belonging to the ships. Officers, 135; men fit for duty, 1124; sick and wounded, 1347.

Total prisoners — 5637

Of which gallant action Admiral Bosca-
wen sent the following account to Mr.
Pitt, dated 28th of July, 1758.

"I cannot

" I cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action, in the night between the 25th and 26th instant, the boats of the squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of Captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent* of 74 guns, and *Bienfaisant* of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well as to burn the former, she being aground, and take the latter, and tow her into the north-east harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musquetry of the island battery, Point Rochford, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, seven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the *Bienfaisant* to Captain Balfour, and the *Echo*, a frigate, to Captain Laforey."

About noon, by the Admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace, or cutter, from every ship of the fleet, except the *Northumberland*, an invalid, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with musquets and bayonets, cutlasses, pistols, and pole-axes, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and mate, or midshipman, rendezvoused at the Admiral's ship; from thence they were detached by two and three at a time to join those of Sir Charles Hardy's squadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were in the evening ranged in two divisions, under the command of the two senior masters and commanders in the fleet, the Captains Laforey and Balfour.

In this order they put off from Sir Charles's squadron about 12 o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkness of the night, and the inviolable silence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louisburg unperceived either by the island battery, they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at no great distance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of

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the garrison, not only on account of their greater distance, but also of the concerted brisk diversion made upon them from all our batteries about that time. Besides, the besieged themselves left nobody an opportunity to hear any noise; for, from having in the day-time observed the numerous scaling ladders that were brought into our trenches, they were under some apprehensions of an escalade intended as this night, and kept a constant fire with their musquetry from the ramparts during the whole time, with the design, if possible, to deter the besiegers from that attempt, by shewing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this seeming security and prudent precaution on both sides, the bold stratagem of the boats for surprising the two remaining ships in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After pushing in as far almost as the grand battery, lest the ships should be too soon alarmed by their oars, they took a sweep from thence towards the part of the harbour where the gentlemen knew the ships were, who had before very well reconnoitered it, and presently discovered them. Each division of the boats was no sooner within sight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, Captain Laforey's of *Le Prudent*, and Captain Balfour's of *Le Bienfaisant*, than while the centinels on board having hailed them in vain, began to fire on them; each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way alongside their respective ships, and to board them immediately, with all the expedition and good order they could observe.

The boats crews, no longer able to contain themselves in silence, after their manner gave loud cheers as they were pulling up alongside, and with the most intrepid activity, armed some with musquets, bayonets, and cutlasses, others with pistols, cutlasses, and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ships in an instant with great spirit, on each bow,

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quarter, and gangway, and after very little resistance from the terrified crews, soon found themselves in possession of two fine ships of the enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 guns, with the loss of very few of the seamen, and but one mate.

The besieged were now sufficiently alarmed on all sides by the noise of the seamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from English seamen, and the direction of the confused sound of voices, and firing afterwards, soon leading them to suspect the real fact, an attempt upon their ships. The heroic, successful adventurers were employed in securing their prisoners in the ships holds, and concerting the most effectual methods for securing their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ships and boats received a most furious fire of cannon, mortars, and muskets, from all parts whence it could be directed to them, from the island battery at no great distance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garrison that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off *Le Prudent*, they found she was on ground, with several feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to set her on fire, which they did with all possible expedition; leaving alongside her a large schooner, and her own boats, for her people to escape in to the shore, which was at no great distance from her. On board of this ship they found a deserter from our camp, who was killed in the little bustle at our people's taking possession of her, and by that means rescued from the ignominious execution of military justice.

The boats from *Le Prudent* now joined the others about *Le Bienfaisant*, and helped to tow her off triumphantly in the midst of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great speed,

by the assistance of a little breeze, and what ragged sails, yards, and rigging she had left of any service after the constant fire she had so long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the distance and direction of the enemy's guns, they secured her till the next day by an hawser in the north-east harbour, and enjoyed on board her the first joyful moment's leisure of securely congratulating each other on their success and safety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of these two ships by our fleet's boats, on this memorable occasion, as it must be a lasting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of those who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of those who executed the bold design, will also be a new, and perhaps a seasonable conviction to the whole world, that however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purposed naval attempt may be, the British seamen are not to be deterred from it by any difficulty or danger, but will exert themselves as far as men can do, and at least deserve success, when led on to it by such as are worthy to command them.

And the bold and successful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general assault, so terrified the garrison, that next day they surrendered.

LOWOSITZ, BATTLE AT. A village of Bohemia, situated on the river Egra, about two or three miles northwest of Baden, and about six or seven south of Leitmeritz.

In the summer of the year 1756, it was observed by all Europe, that Germany was on the eve of a war. The King of Great Britain dreading that the French would enter Hanover, concluded a subsidy treaty with the Czarina of Russia, whereby that princess promised to furnish 40,000 foot and 15,000 horse, in case Hanover should be attacked, for that was the true intent of the treaty.

The King of Prussia, not liking the Russians should be such near neighbours to him,



The Battle of Lowositz in Bohemia, 1st October 1756.



him, offered to take Hanover under his protection, and by a treaty at that time made, the two monarchs agreed to keep all foreign troops out of Germany. The courts of Dresden, Vienna, Versailles, and Petersburg, having long whispered a confederacy, now openly espoused it, and determined to strip the King of Prussia of all his dominions. That monarch saw the storm, and wisely resolved on laying the cloth as far from home as possible. Before they were ready to invade his country, he all on a sudden entered Saxony, (the 29th of August, 1756,) demanded a passage into Bohemia, and seemed to threaten to besiege Dresden. The King of Poland, who had assembled his Saxons near his capital, in consequence of directions from the court of Vienna, was struck with terror and amazement at his tremendous appearance, and neither offered to repel the invader, nor come to terms; but began to fortify himself among the vallies and mountains of Pirna. Frederick knew no time was to be lost, he took possession of the defiles of Bohemia, and entered that kingdom at the head of his army, having sent some detachments before to scour the country of the enemy's parties. He also left a detachment behind, to block the Saxons up in their camp at Pirna, which was no sooner made known to Marechal Brown, the commander of the Austrian army, than he determined on their relief, which the King of Prussia was presently apprised of, and therefore resolved to bring him to a battle. The King marched with rapidity to where the Austrians lay encamped. On the 29th day of September, his advanced guard was in sight of the camp. The army arrived in the night at Welmina, where the King only formed his battalions behind one another, and the squadrons in the same manner, which remained the whole night in this place, the King himself sitting up with them, covered with his cloak only, before a little fire at the head of his troops. On the 1st of October, he shewed his generals the ground he in-

tended to occupy; the infantry to form the first line, and to occupy the two hills, the bottom lying between them; some battalions to form the second line, and the third line to be composed of all the cavalry. From the hills the Prussians first perceived the town of Lowositz, filled with a numerous body of infantry, a large battery of 12 pieces of cannon placed before them, the cavalry formed chequer-wise, and in a line between Lowositz and Sauschitz. With a view to drive back the enemy, which stood in his front, he ordered his cavalry to advance, forming them before his first line of infantry; the cavalry attacked and broke the enemy's infantry, but were galled by a great body of infantry, which was placed behind the cavalry, in hollow places and ditches, which obliged them to return and form again; which having done, they returned to the attack, in the face of 60 pieces of cannon, and the body of infantry, on which they defeated the Austrian cavalry and forced the enemy from the ditches. The enemy attempted to flank the Prussian infantry, and dispositions were made to support them; then the whole left of the Prussian infantry marching in gradually, wheeled about, attacked the town of Lowositz in flank, in spite of the cannon and musquetry, set the suburbs on fire, carried the post, and put the whole army to flight.

Marechal Brown retired to the other side of the Egra, encamping at Baden, and the King having gained the field of battle, established his head-quarters at Lowositz. The enemy's army was 60,000 strong, and their loss was computed about 6000 or 7000 killed and wounded. The Prussians took 500 prisoners, among whom was Prince Lobkowitz, with five pieces of cannon, and three pair of colours. The Prussians lost 2000 men killed and wounded, and by this victory were become masters of all the defiles, so that the whole Saxon army finding themselves surrounded, and being reduced to the greatest extremity of want of provisions, they sur-

rendered to a man prisoners of war, and the King incorporated all who were willing to enter into his service with the Prussian army, which broke up the camp at Lowositz, and arrived at their quarters at Seidlitz, which ended the campaign of 1756. The King of Poland was obliged to quit his electorate; the Prussians took up their winter quarters in Saxony, seized upon the revenues, levied contributions, and obliged the country to furnish recruits. The King possessed himself of the archives at Dresden, from whence he took copies of the triple alliance, formed against him in time of peace, by the courts of Vienna, Versailles, and Petersburg, and which he published to all Europe.

The Capitulation of the Saxon Army, with all the Articles at large, as proposed by Field Marechal Count Rutowski, with the King of Prussia's Answer to each of them.

ART. I. The army of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, just as it is actually posted at Ebenbert, at the foot of Lillienstein, shall surrender to the King of Prussia prisoners of war.

Ans. If the King will give me that army, it is needless to make them prisoners of war.

II. The generals, the field-officers, the persons employed as commissaries and purveyors, and all the other officers of the army, shall keep their baggage and effects, as well those which they have actually with them, as what they may have left in other places; and the subaltern officers and soldiers shall be allowed to keep their cloathing, arms, and knapsacks.

Ans. All that can be preserved or recovered of their baggage, shall be faithfully restored to them.

III. His Prussian Majesty is chiefly requested to cause the army to be furnished with the necessary provisions and forage; and that he would be pleased to give proper orders for this purpose.

Ans. Granted, and rather to-day than to-morrow.

IV. The generals, commandants, and all persons ranking as officers, engage themselves in writing, not to bear arms against his Majesty the King of Prussia till peace be restored; and they shall be left at liberty to stay in Saxony, or to retire whithersoever they think proper.

Ans. Those that intend to enter into my service, must from this very moment have liberty to do so.

V. The life-guards and the grenadier-guards, shall not be included in the first article; and his Prussian Majesty will be pleased to appoint the place in the electorate of Saxony, or in the territories depending thereon, where the said two corps shall be distributed. The Field-Marechal Count Rutowski, as captain of the grenadier-guards, the Chevalier de Saxe, in quality of commandant of the life-guards, and all the other officers of those two corps, verbally engage, and even in writing, if desired, not to make, under any pretext whatever, nor without the approbation of the King of Prussia, any change in the quarters that may be assigned them.

Ans. There is no exception to be made, because it is known that the King of Poland did give orders for that part of his troops which is in the said kingdom, to join the Russians, and to march for this purpose to the frontiers of Silesia; and a man must be a fool to let troops go which he holds fast; to see them make head against him a second time, and to be obliged to take them prisoners again.

VI. The generals and field-officers, and all the officers shall keep their swords, but the arms, belts, and cartridges, both of the subalterns and soldiers, horse and dragoons, &c. shall be carried to the castle of Konigstein, together with the colours, standards, and kettle-drums.

Ans. Kettle-drums, standards, and colours, may be carried to Konigstein, but not the arms, no more than the cannon belonging to the regiments, the warlike stores and the tents; the officers no doubt shall keep their swords; and I hope that such

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such of them as are of willing mind, will make use of them in my service.

VII. The same thing shall take place with regard to the field artillery and the provision-waggons.

Anf. Granted.

VIII. His Prussian Majesty shall give assurances, that no officer or soldier shall be obliged, against his will, to take on in his army; and that after peace is restored they shall all be sent back to the King of Poland; and, on the other hand, his Polish Majesty may not refuse dismissal to the generals and other officers of his army, who may engage in any other service.

Anf. Nobody need trouble his head about this. No general shall be forced to serve against his will, that is sufficient.

IX. As to what is to be furnished to the life-guards and grenadier-guards, if his Prussian Majesty pleases, we shall agree about the manner of proceeding therein, and settle at the same time with that monarch the funds out of which the salaries of the generals, officers, and other persons attendant on the army, are to be paid monthly, according to the estimates that shall be drawn up by Major-Gen. Zeutsch, commissary at war.

Anf. It is very reasonable I should pay those who will serve; and this payment shall be made out of the clearest receipts of the contributions. As to the generals, they shall be treated like men who have honourably served, and it will be very easy to provide for their subsistence.

X. His said Majesty should also explain himself about the quarters and subsistence to be granted to the several regiments of cavalry and infantry, as well as to the engineers and the artillery corps.

Anf. I take upon me the maintenance of the army; and it shall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the same footing as my own troops.

XI. The King of Prussia will be so good as to order when and how the generals, and the whole army without exception,

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with the baggage, shall file off from the post in which they are at present.

Anf. This point may be settled in a quarter of an hour. One must choose the most commodious road, and the places nearest at hand for giving them subsistence.

XII. His Prussian Majesty will be pleased to allow the necessary measures to be taken for removing and lodging the sick that are incapable of following the army, and that they may be properly attended.

Anf. Granted.

XIII. The generals, the field and subaltern officers, as also the soldiers, who have hitherto been made prisoners, or have been left behind, shall be included in the present capitulation.

Anf. Granted.

Done at Ebenbert, at the foot of Lilienstein.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Art. XIV. and separate. I am authorised to oblige the army to lay down their arms, but I have no authority to free them from the oath of allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the rest, it is left to his Prussian Majesty's disposal. Lieutenant-General Winterfeld made me hope this Monarch would have made no difficulty to grant one squadron more of life-guards. His Majesty will be so good as to resolve about the fortress of Konigstein, where the company of cadets and the grenadier-guards are at present with his Polish Majesty.

Done the 16th of October, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Anf. Konigstein must be a neutral place during the course of the present war.

Signed, FREDERICK.

LUCIA, (St.) TAKEN IN 1779. An island in the West Indies, and situated near Martinico;

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tinico; for an account of which see the following letters from the commanders on that expedition.

Copy of a Duplicate of a Letter from Major-General Grant, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germain, dated St. Lucia, Morne Fortune, December 31, 1778.

" My Lord,

The troops destined for the West-Indies were put under my orders the 24th of October. The embarkation being completed, I received Sir Henry Clinton's instructions the 29th, and we sailed from Sandy Hook the 3d of November, in a gale of wind that continued several days; notwithstanding of which Commodore Hotham, by his care and attention, contrived to keep the fleet together, and brought us safe to Barbadoes the 10th of December, without the loss of a transport.

The Count d'Estaing by chance, certainly not from information, sailed from Boston the very day we left the Hook. His fleet was dispersed in the gale of wind, which our transports weathered. He was, however, in course of the voyage, so near us with a part of his squadron, that a brigantine with horses, which we lost the 27th of November in the night, fell into d'Estaing's hands the next day.

Having fixed the plan of debarkation with Admiral Barrington, the fleet sailed from Barbadoes the 12th of December.

The reserve, which consists of the 5th regiment, the grenadiers, and light infantry of the army, was landed at the Grand Cul de Sac, upon the island of St. Lucia, the 13th in the evening, with which Brigadier-General Meadows forced the heights upon the north side of the Bay, which were occupied by the Chevalier de Micoud, with the French troops under his command, and the militia of the island. He took a field-piece which fired upon the boats that carried the troops ashore, and

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a four-gun battery which annoyed the shipping at the entrance of the harbour.

Brigadier-General Prescott having been landed with five regiments, guarded the environs of the Bay, and by his advanced posts kept a communication with the reserve, which marched the 14th in the morning at day-break, and supported by General Prescott, took possession of Morne Fortune, the Governor's house, the hospital, the barracks, with all the stores and magazines belonging to the island, Monsieur de Micoud being obliged to retire from post to post, having made in fact the best defence he could. General Prescott was sent to take possession of all the batteries, to put them in a state of defence, to appoint artillery, officers, and men to command them, and to fix posts for their support.

General Meadows, after a short halt, was directed to continue his march, and to occupy the important post of the Vigie, which commands the north side of the Carenage harbour.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Calder, with four battalions guarded the landing-place, kept up the communication with the fleet, and occupied several posts upon the mountains, which look down upon and command the south side of the Grand Cul de Sac, from whence it afterwards appeared that the French intended to bombard our ships, if they had not been prevented by our prior possession of ground from which we could not be forced.

The last white flag was not struck an hour before the French fleet and army were discovered from the Gouvernement, just become my quarters.

The 15th, in the morning, the French fleet stood in for the Carenage, believing that we had not got possession of that part of the island; but the Languedoc being fired upon and struck by one of their own batteries, M. d'Estaing favoured us with a broadside, and then bore away with his fleet and transports. They in appearance were much disconcerted, and at a loss how

how to act; but at last, after much hesitation, they bore down with 12 sail of the line upon our little fleet, which covered the transports with our provisions in the Grand Cul de Sac. He made two attacks upon Admiral Barrington, one in the morning, and the other after dinner, both without effect.

The 16th, d'Estaing landed about 9000 men, which had been collected from the French islands, with an intention to take possession of Barbadoes, Grenada, and St. Vincent; in short, according to our information from French reports, every British settlement in the West-Indies.

The 17th, in the morning, I withdrew two advanced piquets from posts which I never intended to defend, and from whence a shot was not fired. That move, I imagined, encouraged the enemy to attack General Meadows's corps, which was well posted in very strong ground upon the Vigie.

The French were formed in three columns, consisting of 4000 or 5000 men, commanded by M. d'Estaing, the Marquis de Bouillie, and Lovendahl. Their two first attacks were made with the impetuosity of Frenchmen, and they were repulsed by the determined bravery of Britons. They made a third attempt, but were soon broke and retreated in confusion, leaving their killed and wounded in our power. They were permitted to bury the dead, and carry off the wounded. M. d'Estaing is by agreement to account for them as prisoners of war.

The disposition made by General Meadows for the defence of his post was masterly. He was wounded in the arm early in the day, but remained in the field, rode about and gave orders every where, till the attack was over. He has never quitted his post, and continues to command the reserve, which the surgeons did not think he would have been equal to. Major Harris, who commands the grenadiers, and Major Sir J. Murray who commands the light infantry, distinguished themselves. The officers and men were brave and deter-

mined; they even surpassed, if possible, their usual spirit and bravery. The French artillery that had been taken were of great use. The shot in the magazines at the different batteries were 100 rounds for each gun. Three 12 pounders, which were placed upon the Vigie, did amazing execution; and the batteries upon the south side of the Bay, which were well served by the artillery, flanked the enemy's columns, annoyed them exceedingly, and obliged a French man of war, which endeavoured to assist in the attack from the entrance of the harbour to slip her cable.

The enemy had 400 men killed upon the spot, 500 dangerously wounded, so as to render them unfit for service, and 600 slightly wounded. This is their own account. We had only 10 men killed, and 130 wounded; some of them have already joined their corps, and our loss upon the whole will be under 50.

This is the most difficult country war was ever made in. It is impossible to describe in a letter the complicated situation of our posts, but an inclosed sketch will give his Majesty a very clear idea of the position taken by the fleets and armies. Monsieur d'Estaing, without seeming to have formed any plan for recovering the island, remained with his fleet and army till the 28th. He embarked his troops that night, and went off the 29th in the morning.

The moment he was gone, Monsieur de Micoud and the inhabitants offered to capitulate. The capitulation was signed the 30th, by which your Lordship will see that they obtained favourable terms, though they were at our mercy, and without hopes of assistance. It is to be hoped it will have a good effect.

The fleet and army act with the greatest unanimity. It is a pleasure to serve with Admiral Barrington, Commodore Hotham, and the gentlemen of the navy in general. The Commodore took a fatherly care of us from New-York, and brought us safe to Barbadoes, without the loss of a transport.

Captain

Captain Hamerton, my aid-de-camp, who goes in the Weasel, will have the honour to deliver my dispatches to your Lordship, and can inform you of circumstances which I have omitted, or that have not occurred to me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GRANT.

*Admiralty-Office, March 24, 1779.
Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Rear-Admiral Barrington to Mr. Stephens.*

[*Quadruplicate.*]

Prince of Wales, in the Grand Cul de Sac in the Island of St. Lucia, December 23, 1778, at Night.

" Sir,

In my letter of the 24th of last month, from Barbadoes (No. 21.) I informed you of the Venus's arrival there with an account of Commodore Hotham's being on his way to join me; and you will now please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Commodore arrived there the 10th instant, with his Majesty's ships the Nonfuch, St. Alban, Preston, Centurion, Isis, and Carcass, and 59 transports, having on board 5000 troops, under the command of Major-General Grant.

To save time, and prevent the confusion naturally arising from a change of signals among the transports, I adopted those of the Commodore; and, directing him to lead with the landing division, put to sea the 12th in the morning, in order to carry into execution their Lordships secret instructions, and about three o'clock on the day following, anchored there with the whole squadron, except the Ariadne, Ceres, Snake, Barbadoes, and Pelican, which I had stationed along the coast, to intercept any vessels attempting to escape from the island.

More than half the troops were landed the same morning, under the direction of the Commodore, assisted by the Captains Griffith, Braithwaite, and Onslow, and the

remainder the next morning, the 14th, when they immediately got possession of the Carenage; and it was my intention to have removed the transports thither as soon as possible, had not that measure been prevented by the appearance of the French fleet under Count de d'Estaing, of which I received notice in the evening by signal from the Ariadne.

It therefore became necessary to secure the transports as well as we could in the Bay, and the whole night was accordingly employed in warping them within the ships of war, and disposing of the latter in a line across the entrance, the Isis to windward, rather inclining into the Bay, and the Prince of Wales, being the most powerful ship, the outermost and the leeward, and the Venus, Aurora, and Ariadne, flanking the space between the Isis and the shore, to prevent the enemy's forcing a passage that way.

Almost all the transports had fortunately got within the line before half past 11 in the morning of the 15th, when the Count thought proper to bear down and attack us with 10 sail of the line, happily without doing us any material injury; and at four in the afternoon he made a second attack upon us with 12 sail of the line, with no other success, however, than killing two men, and wounding seven on board the Prince of Wales, and also wounding one on board the Ariadne, who is since dead. But I have reason to believe the enemy received considerable damage, as their manœuvres betrayed great confusion, and one of their ships in particular, which fell to leeward, seemed disabled from carrying the necessary sail to get to windward again.

The next day, the 16th, the Count showed a disposition to attack us a third time, but on the appearance of a frigate standing for his fleet, with several signals flying, he plied to windward, and in the evening anchored off Gros Islet, about two leagues from us, where he still continues with 10 frigates, besides his 12 sail of the line;

line; and notwithstanding this superiority of force, he has been accompanied from his first appearance by several American privateers, one of them commanded by the outlaw Cunningham, who last winter infested the coast of Portugal.

That night and the following day the enemy landed a large body of troops from a number of sloops and schooners which had anchored in du Choc Bay, and the 18th made a spirited attack, both by land and sea, on the post at the Carenage, but met with a very severe check, having been repulsed with great carnage, by a small detachment of our troops under Brigadier-General Meadows.

They have attempted nothing of consequence since, and what may be their future plan of operations I cannot conjecture; but their continuance at anchor has offered us an opportunity not only of getting in all the cruisers, except the Ceres, and all the transports except one (with only the baggage of the officers of three companies on board) which has fallen into the enemy's hands, but also of strengthening ourselves by warping the ships of war farther into the Bay, and making the line more compact, removing the Venus astern of the Prince of Wales, to flank that passage, and erecting batteries at each point of the Bay; that to the northward under the direction of the Captains Cumming and Robertson, and that to the southward under Captain Ferguson.

This being the situation of the squadron, and the army being in possession of all the strong holds in the neighbourhood of the Bay, such a spirit of cheerfulness, unanimity, and resolution actuates the whole of our little force, both by land and sea, notwithstanding the amazing fatigue they have undergone, that we are under no apprehensions from any attempts the enemy may meditate; and from the accounts which have been transmitted to me from Captain Linzee of the Pearl, who arrived at Barbadoes the 13th instant, that Vice-Adm. Byron was to sail from Rhode

Island for Barbadoes the 19th of last month, with 16 sail of the line, and several frigates, there is every reason to hope he will soon be here; in which case, affairs in this country must take a very decisive turn in favour of his Majesty's arms.

Should any unforeseen accident, however, prevent the Vice-Admiral's arrival, their Lordship's will nevertheless be pleased to assure his Majesty, that every thing which can possibly be done by so small a body of troops, and so few ships, against a force so very superior, will be effected.

I cannot conclude my letter without acquainting you, that, in all probability, our operations here have hitherto saved the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, which we understand from some officers who are prisoners, were the object of Count d'Estaing's expedition, when a sloop that had escaped from this island falling in with him, and giving him notice of our being here, directed his attention towards us.

I am, &c.

SAM. BARRINGTON.

P. S. I have the satisfaction to add, that this morning the squadron got possession of an American privateer of 18 guns, called the Bunker's-Hill, which at day-break was discovered within reach of our guns; and having struck upon finding she could not escape, the boats towed her within the line before any of the French fleet could get to her assistance. She sailed from Salem the 2d instant, and was intended to cruise 15 leagues to windward of Barbadoes, but had missed that island, and fallen to leeward.

Dec. 24, 1779.

SAM. BARRINGTON."

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Barrington to Mr. Stephens.

[Triplicate.]

Prince of Wales, in the Grand Cul de Sac, in the Island of St. Lucia, January the 6th, 1779.

"You will herewith receive the duplicate of a letter I wrote to you the 23d
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and 24th of last month (No. 23), and dispatched to Governor Hay of Barbadoes, to be forwarded from thence to England by some fast sailing vessel, that my lords commissioners of the admiralty might have it in their power to refute any misrepresentation which the Count D'Estaing may have transmitted to his court, of the situation and strength of his Majesty's forces in these seas.

From the state of inactivity in which the Count continued for several days after, I began to conceive it was his intention to form a blockade, with a view of starving us into a surrender; but to my utter astonishment, on the morning of the 29th (having reembarked his troops during the preceding night) he retired with his whole force towards Martinique, and left us in quiet possession of the island, which capitulated whilst his fleet was still in sight."

LUXEMBURG, ACTION AT. A strong city, capital of the duchy of that name, on the river Elbe, 20 miles from Triers, and 100 from Brussels. This place had suffered much by the wars between the French and Spaniards in the Netherlands. In 1529, Charles V. took it from Francis I. of France. In 1542, it was sacked by the Duke of Orleans, and retaken and sacked again in the year following. In 1681, the French blocked it up, but the Spanish Governor sallied, and having invested one of their strong quarters, drove the French back, and conducted a convoy in before the face of the besiegers.

LUCONIA. See **MANILLA**.

LUNDEN, OR LUND. In Schonen, S. Gothland, Sweden, a few miles distant from the sea, 24 miles from Copenhagen, which place was an archbishopric in 1658, when the Swedes took it, and that dignity was removed to Copenhagen.

LUNDY ISLE. Situated in the mouth of the Bristol Channel. It was fortified in the reign of Henry VIII. by one William Morisco, who having conspired to assassinate that King, was discovered, and fled hither for shelter; but it was taken by

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surprise, and Morisco and 16 accomplices put to death.

LUSIGNAN SURPRISED IN 1569. A city in Poitou, France, with a strong castle, on the river Vonne, between Bourdeaux and Rochelle. This castle was esteemed impregnable till surprised by M. Teligny for the French Protestants in 1569, but it was retaken again four months after, and dismantled.

LUTZEN, BATTLE NEAR. A town in Upper Saxony, Germany, eight miles from Leipzig, where, in 1632, the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans, but lost their heroic King, Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle.

LUXEMBURG, SIEGE OF. The French in 1684, sat down before it on the 28th of April, and it surrendered on the 10th of June, the Marechal de Crequi having thrown 3000 bombs into it.

It was restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryfwick, but they took it again in 1701. By the peace of Utrecht it was given to the States-General of the United Provinces, as a barrier town, but it was surrendered to the Empire in 1715.

LUZZARRA, BATTLE AT. A town of Italy, in the dukedom of Mantua, belonging to the House of Austria. The Modeneze being reduced by the united arms of the French and Spaniards, against Germany in 1702, Prince Eugene found himself so straitened, that being in no condition to come to a general engagement against a superiority, consisting of 40,000 men to 24,000, being 16,000 difference under, declined fighting, and went to Luzzarra, whither the Duke of Anjou followed him.

The Duke expected a reinforcement from Prince Vaudemont, and Eugene finding he could not avoid coming to an action, resolved to fight him before he was strengthened by a reinforcement, being already near double his number; in consequence of this, he attacked the Duke of Anjou marching out of his intrenchments on the 15th of August, 1702.

The



The BATTLE of IUZZARA. August 5. 1702.

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The victory was disputed, as the engagement was long and bloody, being ended by the interposition of night; a great many standards and prisoners were taken by the Imperialists, but in the end, the French and Spaniards became masters of Luzzarra.

LYONS, BATTLE NEAR. A town of the Lyonnois in France, situated on the conflux of the Rhine and the Soane, 225 miles from Paris. At this time Albinus and Severus were rivals for the empire of Rome. It was in 189 after Christ, that Albinus declared war against Severus, who had attempted to have him poisoned. With this view he assumed the Imperial purple, crossed the Rhine, and gained the army

over to his party; while Severus advanced to give him battle, and thus to decide the contention by force of arms.

These two powerful rivals met in a large plain near Lyons in Gaul (then so called), and a terrible battle ensued, in which was disputed no less than the empire of the world.

The success was dubious a long time, the British troops under Albinus, having charged the army of Severus with such an impetuosity, that the latter was well nigh worsted, when his General, Latus, coming to his assistance with a fresh body of men, changed the fortune of the day; so that Albinus seeing the British legions routed, fell on his sword in despair.